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# Cluuerii Chronica

The History of the Ancient Clauen,

The Medieval Clivers,

de Clauen, de Claven, de Cluwen, de Kluwen

and

Their Descendants

The Kluiers, Kluiers, Clivers, Climers, Klivers,

Klivers, Cluuerii, Cluvers, Klivers,

Kluevers, Klevers and Kluwers

Compiled and Edited

by

HERMAN CHRISTOF KLUEVER

B. S., M. D., F. A. C. S.

Commander and Flight Surgeon (Ret.)

United States Naval Air Corps

Privately Published

1958

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1955

by

H. C. Kluever, Alfred Clüver, J. W. Klüwer,

Lis Klüwer and E. B. Kluver

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H. C. Kluever, Alfred Clüver, J. W. Klüwer,

Lis Klüwer Persson, E. B. Kluver

and W. T. Cluverius III

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Contributing Authors

Alfred Clüver

Genealogist and Author

Grosse Strasse 61, Rotenburg i. Hannover,

Germany

Johan Wilhelm Klüwer

Architect (Ret.)

Eilert Sundgaten 11c, Oslo,

Norway

Lis Klüwer Persson, Cand. Mag.

Newspaper Foreign Correspondent

Røtoftevej 47, Søborg, København

Denmark

Emanuel Bonnevie Kluver

Pastor, Norwegian Lutheran Church (Ret.)

Patterson, California,

U. S. A.

Wat Tyler Cluverius III

Business Executive

Commander, United States Naval Reserve

10837 S. California Ave., Chicago, Illinois


U. S. A.

*Clawson Book Shop - 20.00 H*

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## FOREWORD

The "Clüverii Chronica" was first compiled in 1930 by Alfred Clüver of Rotenburg, Hanover. It is listed as a family reference treatise in "Verzeichnis deutscher Familienforscher und Familienverbände" (3e Auflage, 1938, page 93). However, the treatise which is herein referred to no longer exists. The manuscript was being readied for publication when World War II began; still unpublished in 1944, it was buried under the rubble and ashes left behind by explosives and incendiary bombs of air raids of the war. The three years of starvation and utter degradation following the war resulted in further loss of the already compiled material and consequently no further attempt was made to recollect material or replace the lost manuscript until outside assistance became available in 1952. Since foreign interest and support were made available through the efforts of the writer, our German cousin, Alfred, has ably reassembled material which still exists. He has given unsparingly of his time and energy toward effecting a closure of the yawning gaps in the story of the ancient Clawen and medieval Clüvers. Our German cousin has devoted much attention throughout his lifetime to the investigation of our ancient noble race, and has, therefore, more first-hand knowledge than any one of us. It was he who in 1930 independently wrote the first draft of this, our chronicle, and it is, therefore, fitting and proper that he be honored by having his name head the list of authors who have assisted in making this treatise a reality.

Johan Wilhelm Klüwer bears the given name of the founder of the Norwegian Klüwers and also that of the famous Clüver Knight of the Teutonic Order in Liefeland; he has long been interested in our family history and has from time to time gathered material concerning our Norwegian cousins and added it to "The History of the Klüwer Family", written in 1820 by Capt. Lorentz Diederich Klüwer. Our Norwegian cousin had intended to publish a family history but World War II and the German invasion and occupation of Norway prevented its realization. Because his interest and work with the history of the Clüvers is of long duration, it is fitting and proper that he be honored by being given the second place in the list of authors. When the writer first became interested in "The History of the Klüwer Family" and expressed a desire to see this history, his letter brought our Norwegian cousin's only copy of the precious history to him by return mail. For this faith and trust the writer is forever grateful.

Lis Klüwer, our Danish cousin, has freely given of her time to assist in efforts made in tracing the Klüvers. She is a Foreign Correspondent on the staff of the Copenhagen newspaper, "Berlingske Tidende". Her knowledge of numerous languages as well as her literary background has made her assistance particularly help-

ful. She has contributed most of the information concerning the Danish and Swedish Clüvers. Frk. Klüwer was married in 1953; her name now is Lis Klüwer Persson.

To the Rev. Emanuel Bonnevie Kluver belongs the unique distinction of having brought to the writer's attention the great age and honor of the Clüver race and also of having crystallized in his mind the desire to publish the Clüver history. Without our American cousin's part in the picture, this chronicle may never have become a reality and much valuable material which is contained herein may have been forever lost.

As for the writer, he considers it a high honor to have been entrusted with the privilege of editing the material which his cousins of foreign lands have made available to him. He also is honored in representing not only the American Kluevers but also the Schleswig-Holstein Klüvers and the Norwegian Klüwers.

Actually for the most part the "Clüverii Chronica" is a mere repetition of what had already been written from time to time by other members of the Clüver clan. The works of these ancestors preserved the necessary information for this present history. Only a few of the names of these contributors and the dates of their works have been handed down to us. The most recent contributor (1810-1823) was Capt. Lorentz Diedrich Klüwer of Norway. Others include Johann Clüver, Achim (Approx. 1700); Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, Norway (1677 and 1681) and his father Wilhelm Clüwer, Courland (Approx. 1650); M. Mich. Clüver, Schleswig-Holstein (1647); Sister Anna Clüver, Bassum (1604-1613); Philip Cluverius, Danzig and Leiden (Approx. 1600); Johan Wilhelm Clüwer, Knight of the Teutonic Order of Liefeland (1547); Giesbriht Clüwer, Knight of Courland (1414); Gise Clüver, Clüversborstel (Approx. 1390 and 1414); Alverich Clüver, Cluvenhagen (Approx. 1390), and other medieval Clüvers whose names appear in the medieval documents recording their history but whose contributions can no longer be identified.

Acknowledgment is made to the following individuals: Dr. Heinrich Klüver, Research Professor, University of Chicago; Lester L. Kluever, Attorney at Law, Atlantic, Iowa; Carl Kluever, Supt. of Schools, Auburn, Iowa; Theodore A. Kluver, manufacturer of building materials, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. A. Klüver, Kastруп Amager, Denmark; Wilhelm K. Støren, librarian, Trondheim; Dr. Adolf Schück, historian, Stockholm; Axel Pontoppidan, Danish Army Archives, Copenhagen; Dr. A. Kessen, librarian, Leiden; Adalbert Fromm, geneologist, Visselhovede, Hanover, and Dr. Wolf Konietzko, physician, Hamburg, for their contribution of material for the "Clüverii Chronica"; Jorgen Stausgaard, Assistant County Auditor, Fort Dodge, Iowa, and former Kassierer, Arbejder Sparekassen, Aarhus, Denmark; Prof. A. E. Kaasa, Luther College, Decorah, Iowa; W. Ph. Veeren, geneologist, The Hague, Netherlands, and especially Rev. R. W. Kabelitz, Vincent Lutheran Church, Vincent, Iowa, for their translation of Danish, Norwegian, Swedish,

Dutch, German, Low Saxon and Latin manuscripts; Mrs. Seymour D. Foster, German-born Fort Dodge resident, and her father, Heinrich Toteberg, Member of Board of Directors, Bank of Hagen, Hagen, Westphalia, for personally introducing the writer to Alfred Clüver of Rotenburg; the Most Reverend A. G. Cicogano, Archbishop of Laodicea, Washington, D. C.; Msgr. Howard Smith, Personal Secretary to the Apostolic Nuncio, Bad Godesberg, Germany; Francis E. Flaherty, Assistant Chief, U. S. Dept. of State, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, U. S. Ambassador to Denmark, American Embassy, Copenhagen, and Margaret E. White, American Vice-Consul, Hamburg, for letters of introduction and other means of contact with sources of information; H. Wilhelm Berner, genealogist, Bremen, for stimulating constructive thinking; Fr. Johan Taylor, Rector St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal (Anglican Catholic) Church, Fort Dodge, Iowa, for constructive criticism and spiritual guidance; A. Hoover and Wm. J. Fuller, Jr., Fort Dodge, Iowa, for their patience in preparing photographs; Mrs. Francis E. Tierney, Fort Dodge, Iowa, for preparing typescript; and finally my wife, Lois Cobb Kluever, for typing correspondence. To all these kind people, the authors extend their sincere thanks.

Herman Christof Kluever

July 30, 1955  
Fort Dodge, Iowa

sion of material. Certainly much of this material is almost beyond the reach of the average Clüver. Even through the concerted efforts of several Clüvers of different lands the job of bringing together the available widely scattered material has been a most difficult project.

The preparation of the "Clüverii Chronica" has also presented a problem of an entirely different nature. For some ideas expressed in this chronicle there are different versions for every nationality and religion which is directly concerned by the topic in question. Consequently, the authors have no intention of completely satisfying the viewpoints of everyone concerned. Nevertheless, it is sincerely hoped that the "Clüverii Chronica" might serve as a sort of symbolic roundtable at which all Clüvers of various nationalities may figuratively meet and share in their common heritage. In order to prepare a presentation in which all Clüvers might feel that they have something in common, it has been necessary to present both Catholic and Protestant points of view. For the same reason it has also been necessary to emphasize the common greatness of the various nationalities concerned. Under no circumstances is it to be assumed because of this emphasis that there is a suggestion of superiority of the people of Northwest Europe over that of any other people.

There appears to be no end to the amount of productive work which may still be done with the history of the Clüvers. For this reason the documents located in the State Archives of Hannover and listed in Articles and Documents have been deliberately left almost untouched as a challenge to some bright and energetic member of the clan. On the other hand, those who enjoy looking for the unusual might be tempted to make a search for old manuscripts like the one entitled "Clüverii Germania Antiqua". Mushard used this manuscript in 1708 in preparing his "Monumenta Nobilitatis Familiarum Illustrium Imprimis Ducatibus Bremensi et Verdensi". The authors have not been able to locate the former manuscript in any library but a copy might possibly be stacked on the shelves of some musty bookstore just waiting to be purchased. A copy of Johannes Clüver's "An Epitome of the Histories of the Whole World. From the Very Beginning of Things in Time Past to the Year of Christ 1630" (published in 1637) was recently obtained in this manner by Dr. E. H. Cluver of Johannesburg, South Africa. The writer especially wishes to call attention to the "Admonition to Descendants" written almost one hundred and fifty years ago by Captain Lorentz Diedrich Klüwer of Norway. The Captain makes the "modest demand" that each of the Clüvers of future years should continue to preserve and enlarge the family history. The Captain's demand is hardly presumptuous. Surely a family history as rich as ours certainly deserves to be preserved, enlarged and corrected as the opportunity presents itself to future Clüvers.

The writer has derived much pleasure from working with this history of his forebears, and wishes to express the desire that



those who read it may also experience this pleasure in following their forebears back through the centuries. Finally, it is sincerely hoped that the concerted effort of the authors has been properly directed and that the purpose of preparing this history has at least in part been fulfilled. In behalf of the authors, the writer extends the sincere thanks of all concerned to everyone who has assisted in the preparation of the "Clüverii Chronica".

  
Herman Christof Kluever

Signed and sealed at  
Fort Dodge, Iowa, this

1st. day of January, 1958.



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# CLÜVERII CHRONICÄ

## CHAPTER I

### THE ANCIENT CLAWEN (\*a)\*, THE MEDIEVAL CLÜVER NOBILITY AND THE MODERN CLÜVERS OF LOWER OR OLD SAXONY

A thousand years ago a family bearing the name "Clüver" was playing an important role in the activities of the Saxon people of Northwestern Germany between the Weser and the Elbe, particularly within and adjacent to the region including the old Bishoprics of Bremen and Verden. Much documented evidence concerning the lives and accomplishments of these Clüvers has been preserved. Records of their association with dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church are numerous (1)\*\*. The Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation already had existed for two hundred years and administration of government was divided between papal representatives and local aristocracy.

There is little doubt that close association between the dignitaries of the Church and representatives of the Clüver nobility attributed greatly to the power and influence possessed by these Clüvers, but the original and sustaining source of their power was the District Tribunal of Achim (Gogerichts Achim). As magistrates (Gogräfen) of this court their high position as noblemen could not be questioned and their continual association with the dignitaries of the Church, with the Knights of the Teutonic Order and with local noble families was assured. The District Tribunal of Achim is considered by Bischoff (2) to be a holdover into the beginning of modern times of an Ancient People's Court of one of the old satrap districts of the Saxons. How or when these Clüvers of more than a thousand years ago first became magistrates (\*b) of this court remains shrouded in the dimness of the past but there is proof that they held this elective office without interruption for fourteen generations (3). Therein lies whatever greatness to which these Clüvers (\*c) are entitled and therein also lies the source of their power which reached its height in the 15th and 16th Centuries (5, 6).

The oldest Clüver record quoted by Mushard (1) states:  
"The princely castle of Rorenburg (\*d) was built in the Bishopric Verden in the year of our Lord 1190 by Rudolpho, Bishop of Ver-

---

\*The asterisk and letters refer to explanations, translations, unusual references, historical and other material helpful in clarifying the text; this material is listed in an orderly manner under Notations.

\*\*Numerals refer to references listed in the Bibliography; these numbered references follow in order throughout the above referred to Notations as well as the text.



Fig. 1. Arms of families of the nobility of Bremen and Verden whose sons married the daughters of the Clüvers. (Taken from Mushard's treatise. H. Kluever).

den, upon the ancient knightly soil of the Clüvers. Chron., MSC., Verd., f.m., 141". The present city of Rotenburg in Hanover is located on the site of Rotenburg Castle. Elsewhere in Hanover it is recorded that in 1190 Otto Clüver gave thirty morgen of land to Bishop Rudolph of Verden for the purpose of building the fortress of Rotenburg (3, 7). Many records show that the resources of these Clüvers in land and money was vast indeed. They built the castles of Cluvenhagen, Clüverswerder, Clüversborstel and Wellen; these places are still in existence as villages and all except Wellen are located in the vicinity of Achim. They served



the bishops of Verden as a primitive banking establishment (1, 5, 8) by repeatedly loaning these bishops large sums of money, secured by a guarantee of one-tenth of the income of various tracts of land or the temporary possession of various castles owned by the bishops until the loans were repaid. They were allied by marriage to numerous noble families (1, 9) of Bremen and Verden. But all of the medieval Clüvers (\*e) were not powerful and wealthy. Mushard records a family of less fortunate Clüvers who

MONUMENTA  
NOBILITATIS  
ANTIQUÆ

FAMILIARUM ILLUSTRUM,

In primis

Ordinis Equestris

In

DUCATIBUS BREMENSI  
& VERDENSI,

i. e.

 **Denckmahl**

Der

Wralten / berühmten

Hochadelichen Geschlechter /

Insonderheit

Der Hochlöblichen Ritterschafft

In

Herzogthum Bremen und Verden /

Abgefasset

von

LUNEBERG MUSHARD,

Athen. Regii Scholæque Cathedr. Con-R.

B X E M F N /

Gedruckt bey Herman und Berthold Brauer / des Löblichen Gymnasii  
Bucherdr. Anno 1708.

Fig. 2. Title page of Mushard's Treatise. (A. Clüver).

were vassals (servants or soldiers) of the Church. These Clüvers were deprived of their liberty by being bound into servitude; their services belonged to the Church. Yet during the Dark Ages serfdom under powerful lords or under the Church offered one of the few means of protection from thieves and murders then available to the less fortunate; freedom without protection was ex-

changed for bondage and the assurance of the protection of castle or cloister wall.

Who were these Clüvers and from whence did they come? Were they Saxons? The assumption that they were Saxons is true (2), but before they became Saxons they are assumed to have been Chauken, Chauci or Chaucians (\*f). These three names are accepted as referring to one and the same ancient Germanic tribe. The first name is the German variation, the second is the name given this tribe by the Roman author Tacitus (10) and the last is the English variation of the latter.

The problem with names becomes much more difficult with the appearance of another form of spelling, namely "Schocken" (8). While there is no proof that "Schocken" and "Chauken" are one and the same, likewise there is no proof that they are not one and the same. Consequently, some authors assume that the following four names, "Chauci", "Chausians", "Chauken" and "Schocken" are variations of the name of one and the same ancient Germanic tribe (13). Although permanent family names were not in common usage prior to the 13th Century among Germanic people, nevertheless the names of some clans were established prior to A. D. 1000. Family names varied markedly. In an old document of 1244, Hermann Cluvinghus is recorded as having a full-blooded brother, Hildermar Schukke. Even as sceptical an investigator as H. Wilhelm Berner (14) accepts Cluvinghus and Schukke as Clüvers. "Schukke" may be just another way to spell "Schocke", but if it is not, nevertheless these names are only applicable to individuals who belonged to one and the same group of families. The members of this group of families were all of very close blood relationship and may, therefore, be called a clan (Geschlecht). They were known as the Clawen (8). The Clüvers (\*g), the Slepegrellen, the Schocken and Schukken were component parts of this clan. Many authorities believe that names ending in "ing" refer to the Chaucians. There are several villages in the homeland of the Clüvers which have been accepted as examples including Hiddingen and Hemslingen located near Rotenburg. But there were also Clüvers with similar names, e.g., "Cluving" (8) and the already mentioned "Cluvinghus". Does the unusual spelling of these last two names also associate the Clawen with the Chaucians? Some authorities believe it does.

The Roman name "Chauci" is approximately 2000 years old and the people to whom this name applied were still illiterate (\*h) pagan barbarians. For some unknown reason the name of this ancient tribe appears to have been preserved among the names of the forefathers of the Clüvers. The authors do not attempt to evaluate these aspects and circumstances. They are simply trying to present all of the known evidence whether it be immediate or derived by inference.

The record which definitely ties together the Clüvers, Slepegrellen and Schocken has recently been located by Verphalm (8) in the "Register of the Church of Verden." This author notes that the Low Saxon record lists "de Cluver", "de Clawen",

"de Cluvere", "de Slepegrellen" (\*i) and "de Schocken", as members of the Church and states that this listing is insued by the following unique explanation: "Sie sind ein Geschlechte, vor 200 Jahren 'de Clawen' genannt; heffen al dre gefort eine 'baren-clawen' im Schilde!" (\*j). Here we find an explanation for the fact that three families with widely different names all possess the same coat-of-arms. Unfortunately the Schocken are now extinct and the Slepegrellen have left few, if any, records which add to the history of the ancient Clawen, the forefathers of the medieval (\*k) Cluvers.

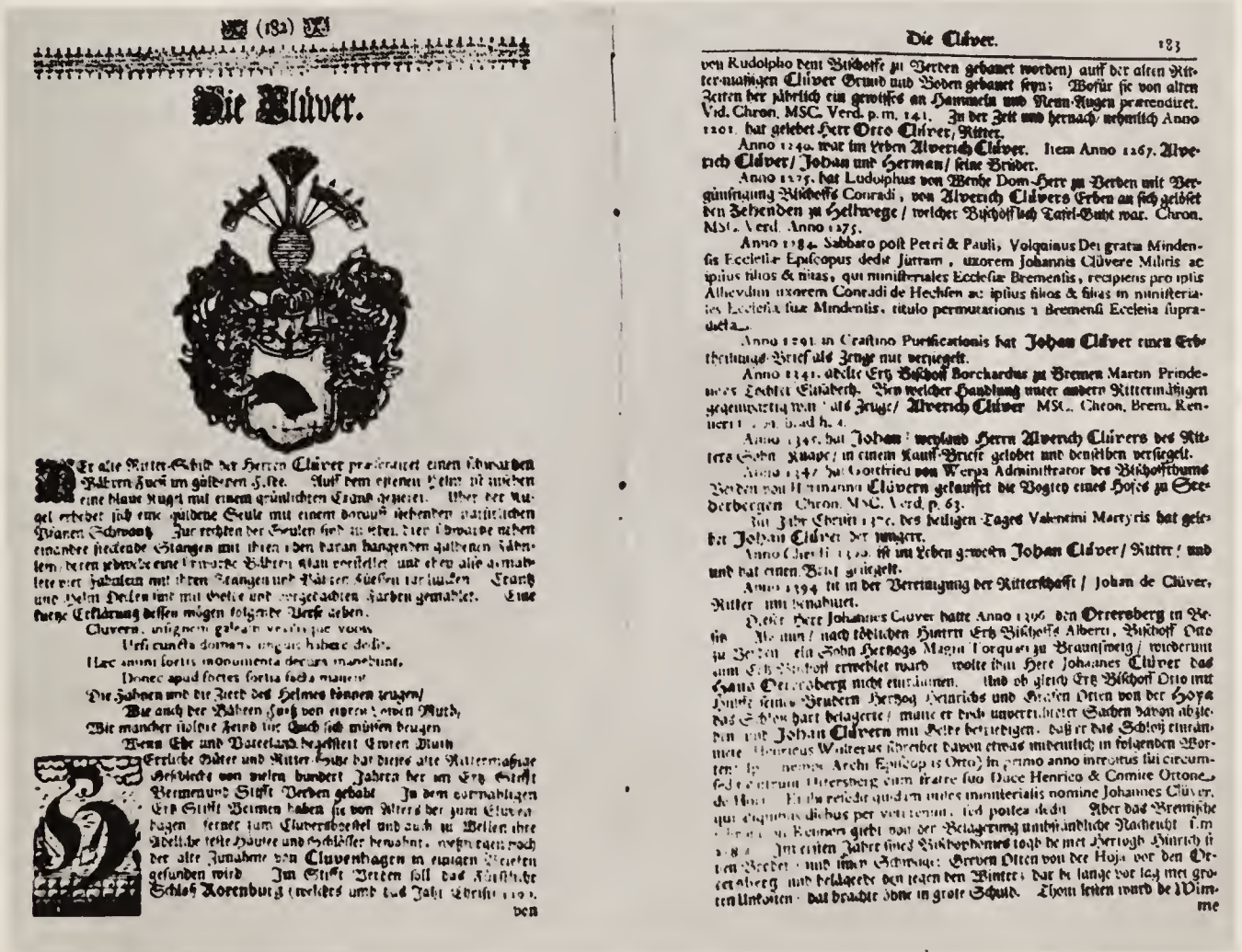


Fig. 3. First and second pages of Mushard's account of the Clüvers. (A. Clüver).

All efforts to find the original ancient "Registrum Ecclesiae Verdensis" (Register of the Church of Verden) have failed. However, during April 1956 Alfred Clüver, through the kind assistance of Ober-Regierungsrat W. Junck of Hanover, did succeed in finding a copy of the register. This copy appears in von Hodenberg's (\*1) two hundred and fifty year old book, the "Verdener Geschichtsquellen"; the following notation appears in Part I, page 3:

"Item de Cluuer : Js eyn geslechte vor ije Jaren de  
 :  
 Item de Slepegrellen: Clawen genant heffen al dre gefort  
 :  
 Item de Schocken : eyne Baren Clawen im schilde".

As may be seen, this quotation about the Clawen differs from Vernhalm's version which has in part been translated into High German. Twenty-five years ago when Vernhalm made his investigation other references (\*m) were still available which he attempted to include in part in his translation. Vernhalm visited Alfred Clüver at Rotenburg shortly before World War II and the old record was discussed by the two authors. Vernhalm maintained that there was no longer any means by which the mean-



Fig. 4. Boniface cuts down a giant oak tree while Saxon heathens wait for Wotan to strike him down. (Courtesy Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.).

ing of the words "ije Jaren" might be positively determined. He believed that it might have meant "a great many years", or perhaps "during the years before the Christian Era in Old Saxony", but he preferred to translate it as "200 years". In his article entitled "An Ancient Knightly Clan, the Clüvers of Bremen" (8), Vernhalm states: "References show that ... the names 'de Clauen', 'Claven', or also 'Clawen' or 'Cluven' were being used by ... the clan at approximately A. D. 1000." A reference to the "Chronica of Sister Anna Clüver, etc.," appearing in the last part of this chapter, shows that the name "de Klouen" was still being used five centuries later. How many centuries were required to establish the usage of the various forms of the name appearing in A. D. 1000 may only be conjectured but the time certainly extends back more than two hundred years to the time when most Saxons were still worshipping Wotan (Woden or Odin). The first Clawen to become Christians could have been converted by the Irish monks (23) who went out to Europe with Columbanus

from Bangor in 590. However, the Clüvers are an obstinate race. Their ancient forebears more than likely held to their heathen gods at least an additional hundred years until the Englishmen, Wilfred, Willibrord and Wynfrith, began to preach to the Frisians and Saxons (24, 25, 26). Willibrord was the Apostle of the Frisians; Wynfrith became Saint Boniface, the Apostle of the Germans. Perhaps the Clawen even held out until they were forced to accept Christ at the point of a sword, when Charlemagne conquered the Saxons (772-804).

The Romans recognized the fact that the ancient blond people living in northwestern Europe were all of common ancestors. "Germanica" was the name applied by them to the land occupied by these people. The term "Germanic" is derived from the Latin word "germanus", meaning "near akin or brother". The ancient Germanic peoples originated from Indo-European or Aryan (\*n) tribes living in the region between the Rhine, Danube and Vestula Rivers. They later extended to include among many other tribes the Teutonians (Teutones), Cimbrians, Suiones, Chaucians, Angles, Saxons and Frisians and now embrace Scandinavians, English and Dutch as well as Germans. The Germanic or Teutonic languages include among others, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and all the High and Low German languages among which are German, Dutch and English. Germanic is derived from the mother language--Indo-European (Indiogermaisch).

The northern tip of the Danish peninsula appears to have been the home of the Cimbrians and Teutonians (27). According to Pomponius Mela, these tribes also dwelled in Sweden. The writings of Pliny and others support these contentions. The Cimbrians may probably be traced in the province of Aalborg, the Teutonians with less certainty to Thyth or Thyland north of the Limfjord. The Cimbrians are recorded as having send embassies to Augustus in A. D. 5. The Romans believed these Cimbrians and Teutonians were the same tribes who invaded Gaul and Italy at the end of the 2nd Century before Christ.

All earliest information concerning the ancient Germanic people was preserved by the Romans. The Romans first knowingly came in contact with them in 113 B. C. (28), when part of the Cimbrians and Teutonians were forced out of their homes by floods. They moved into southern Germany, crossed the Danube River and pressed on to the Alps. These blond, blue-eyed people, who, to the Romans, appeared to be of gigantic stature and build, struck fear into the hearts of the Romans. The Romans immediately recognized the peril that the presence of these strangers presented. They sent out friendly envoys but secretly prepared for an attack. In spite of their treachery the Romans were utterly defeated. Later in Gaul this wandering portion of the two tribes was still seeking a new home when they were attacked by an army of 80,000 men sent out by Rome to destroy them; the Roman army was completely annihilated. In 101 B. C. they foolishly divided their forces and invaded Italy. They were destroy-

ed, one force at a time, by the Romans, but the fear which these Germanic people had cast over Rome was long remembered.

Although the Cimbrians and Teutonians were among the first recorded inhabitants of Denmark, their names soon vanished. The original homes of the Angles and Saxons were also on the Cimbrian or Danish peninsula (Schleswig-Holstein). During the 6th Century, when the Angles and Saxons were continuing their migration to Britain, the names "Cimbrians" and "Teutonians" appear to have been already forgotten. Then a new name appeared. "In the north perhaps in the province of Schleswig we hear now for the first time of the Danes" (21) and soon the peninsula became known as the land of the Danes (27). There is no reason to assume that all of the Cimbrians and Teutonians left their beautiful country and it is ridiculous to suggest that they were driven out. It is much more probable that they together with other tribes became the forefathers of the Danes.

The Suiones (29) were one of the many ancient Germanic tribes described by Tacitus. Members of this tribe were among the forefathers of the founders of Sweden.

Tacitus writes the following concerning the Chaucians: "... a people of all the Germans the most noble, such as would rather maintain their grandeur by justice than violence... Of their bravery and power, the chief evidence arises from hence, that without wronging or oppressing others, they are come to be superior to all " (30). The Romans found the Chaucians along the Elbe River but these people rapidly enlarged their territory beyond the Weser River and as early as A. D. 47 they were raiding the Roman lands along the lower Rhine (21, \*o). In A. D. 58 they expelled the Ampsivarians who after several vain attempts to acquire new possessions were annihilated by neighboring tribes. By the end of the 1st Century the Chaucians seem to have become one of the most powerful tribes in western Germany. In A. D. 162, according to von Menzels (31), they appeared as bold sea raiders, plundering the coasts of Gaul and Britain from their bases on the North Sea. Their sea power increased and during the 3rd Century they possessed so powerful a sea force that they were able to plunder the Roman coasts (32). However, at this date they were already known as Saxons and the name "Chaucians" was disappearing from the pages of history. This change of the name "Chaucians" to "Saxons" occurred as a result of formation of the four great Confederations of Germanic Tribes (33, 34); namely, the Franks, Goths, Alemanni (\*p) and Saxons. The Saxon Confederation was comprised mainly of Chaucians and Frisians, but it also included the original Saxons and Angles of the district which today is Schleswig-Holstein, as well as other tribes.

Vernhalm (8) believes that the original dwelling place of the ancient Clawen, the forefathers of the Clüvers, is to be found near Beverstedt in the Monsove--a castle place on a branch of the Weser River and in olden times called "Monsilienburg" but

now almost unknown. Geographically, this place is centrally located in the territory held by the Chaucians at the height of their power. Were the ancient Clawen one of the noble clans (36, \*q) of the Chaucian tribe? There is considerable evidence to support this contention, but it is all derived by inference. Also the conclusion drawn from the similarity between the names "Chauken", "Schocken" and "Schukken" is highly theoretical yet it still cannot be lightly cast aside. Certainly the location of an ancient castle at Monsilienburg and the similarity of these three names prove nothing, but the association of these several facts is interesting and may mean a great deal more than is apparent, with reference to the origin of the Clüvers.



Fig. 5. Saxon coins:

- (1) Early Anglo-Saxon sceat (approx. A. D. 650).  
Obs., Woden (Wotan), heathen god; Rv., beast.
- (2) Early Anglo-Saxon sceat (approx. A. D. 750).  
Obv., above, crown; left below, Runic characters corresponding to "APA"; right below thicklipped bust;  
Rv., cross with pellets. (B.M.C., 2c var.).
- (3) Lower Saxony, denier. Bernhard II (1001-1059).
- (4) Lower Saxony, denier. Bernhard I (973-1011).
- (5) Brunswick bracteate. Henry the Lion (1142-1195);  
inscription: "DVX LEO IN BRUNSVETCH". (B. A. Seaby Ltd.,  
London. Actual size).

In ancient times (37), before established states or nations had appeared, those families (Familien) most closely related were held together by common necessity and fellowship. This is the condition which we find in ancient beginnings of the earli-

est nations. Later, families of close blood relation formed definite family groups, sub-tribes or clans (Geschlechter or Stämme). These people lived together or were very closely drawn together and protected and supported each other. Those who were related by blood branched out and more and more clans were formed. Eventually the various related clans formed a tribe (Stamm or Volkstamm). When more tribes appeared who recognized their common relationship because of their earlier common origin, these related tribes formed a nation (Völkerschaft). In addition there were also other less closely related genealogical groups of partly different origin but still derived from the same founder of the race (Stammvater). All these various related tribes comprised a people (Volk).

In a family there is no employer-employee relationship. The father is the natural head of the house; and, while disci-



Fig. 6. Alfred Clüver of Rotenburg. (H. Kluever).

pline is essential, the proper father is no tyrant. The children contribute opinions but the father makes the decisions by virtue of the fact that the responsibility of the family as a whole rests upon his shoulders. In ancient times, because of the necessities of self preservation, the grown sons did not



separate their newly established families from that of their fathers. Consequently, so long as the grandfather of all (Stammvater) still lived, he remained the head of the family group. These people were still illiterate. If the grandfather were of average intelligence his knowledge obtained from exper-



Fig. 7. Clüverswerder today. This is the site of one of the ancestral castles of the Clüvers. The beautiful old castle-pool may still be clearly seen, but only a few of the building stones of the old walls remain on the site where the castle once stood. (A. Clüver).

ience was greater than that of any other. Thus, decisions were greatly influenced by his opinions.

When the grandfather died, then there were several candidates for the position of head of the family. One of the oldest and most influential member, who actually may have been the oldest son, had to be chosen in order that he become the new head of the family. As families grew into clans, leaders (Herzog) had to be chosen. This state of affairs among the ancient Germanic clans necessitated free and unrestricted elections in which all freemen participated. When tribes were formed from various clans their leaders were elected in much the same manner (38).

"Free and unrestricted agreement among similarly authorized and similarly obligated members of a tribe was the soul of the

daily lives of these ancient Germanic people and the foundation upon which their story is based. This possession of self-determining power is much older than serfdom and is still a basic characteristic of German peoples. 'Freedom', says the Roman author Lucanus, 'is a German benefaction (liberatas Germanicum bonum)'. 'It is a miracle', writes the Roman author Florus, 'that the Germans already naturally possessed that which the Greeks through culture and the arts were unable to attain'. 'For everything', says the English author Hume, 'which still remains in this world of freedom, honor, generosity and dignity,



Fig. 8. Church at Achim. Here rests the remains of many of the great of the Clüver race. (A. Clüver).

for all of this, we must thank these valiant barbarians.' 'Freedom', states the Frenchman Montesquieu, 'that wonderful thing, was found in the German forests' " (39).

The elected leaders and chiefs were by no means certain that they would hold their high position indefinitely (36). Their position was assured them only so long as they produced results expected of them by their people. If their judgment was bad or even if their luck failed them, an election was held and they were replaced by someone considered more competent. Herein lies the foundation upon which ancient Saxon law and govern-



Fig. 9. Interior of church at Achim. The beautiful pulpit was donated by the Clüvers. (A. Clüver).



Fig. 10. Stone plaque in memory of Alverich C. Clüver, the elder, on the wall of the sacristy in the church at Achim. The tablet bears the inscription: "The noble and honorable Alverich Clüver tom Verder, the son of the sainted Hinrich, died (May 7th) in the year of Our Lord 1557. May God be gracious. Alverich Clüver, the father; Hinrich, Magnus Hinrich, Diedrich and Johann, his sons." (A. Clüver).

ment was founded. By means of free and unrestricted elections, the people ruled themselves.

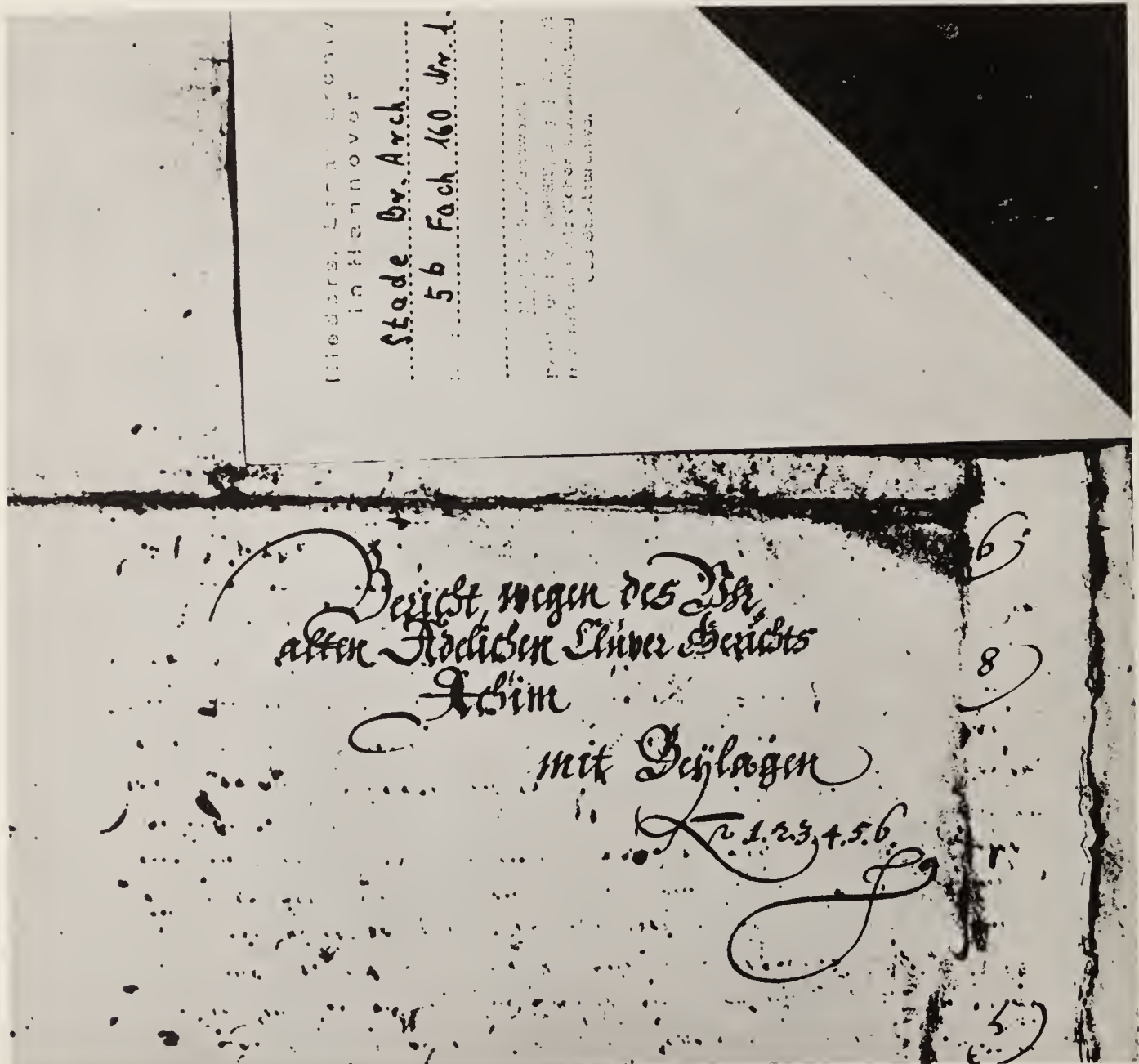


Fig. 11. Photostatic copy of a section of the title page with corner folded back to show library reference of an undated original document entitled "A Report concerning the ancient and noble Clüver Court of Achim". This document refers to the District Tribunal of Achim as the Clüver Court. It was probably written during the lifetime of Alverich C. Clüver (1464-1557) and consists of fourteen paragraphs, of which the first six are shown on the following page. (Courtesy State Archives of Hanover).

But this form of government based upon closely related families, clans and tribes was soon to be disrupted. Contact with the Romans resulted in the gradual adoption of Roman manner of thinking by tribes of the Confederations of Goths and Franks.

Bericht wegen des halten  
des Kälischen Liner Exerichts  
Acum.

Handwritten notes in the left margin, including the number '18' and some illegible text.

Hiervon ist bis hergehenden (vor) Leuchtrichts No. 1. die  
nicht wohlgefallen, das die von Hofgerichte, mit dem  
Hofgerichte Acum. befehlet, nicht das die p. t. Hofger,  
da die von der grundlichen (mit) dachten, zu richten, zu  
nicht zu befragen; die auf gerichtlich die Execution in  
Criminalbeurtheilung; die findung, aber so weit bei der  
Landkronen befohle: Man, aber die Landkronen nur  
widerrechtlich findung einbringen, die Hofgerichte  
solle selbst mit zu richtung, zu befehle, aber sonder  
reformieren, und die Landkronen wieder, so  
rechtlichen findung befragen, ob, Man aber etwas  
in solch dinst, dinsten dinsten verfehlet, so wieder das  
gerichtlich solch dinst, dinst, solch dinst, nicht  
für dinst gerichtet, nach dem Hofgerichte zu richten, sondern  
hat der Ordinar: Hofgerichte solch dinst, dinst, dinst  
solch dinst, solch dinst, so, was nicht ein dinst, dinst  
und geben delinquent aus Leben gestraft wird, nicht  
die Landkronen die dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst,  
Ingleichem auf dem Extract no. 2. die die Electio und dinst  
die p. t. Hofgerichte und dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst,  
so, da auf befehle nach dem das Landgerichte dinst, dinst,  
befohle und gehalten sein. no. 3.  
4. Die Hofgerichte, privatim, dinst, dinst, dinst, nicht  
zu dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst,  
gesinnung, auf die dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst,  
im Jahr ordinar, gehalten, als nicht ist, dinst, dinst,  
nicht, nicht, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst,  
die Landkronen die findung, und der Hofgerichte die Execution,  
nicht auf, was die Landkronen, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst,  
und dinst, im ersten, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst,  
Man nicht, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst,  
befohle, das dem Hofgerichte, dinst, dinst, dinst,  
die dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst,  
dem Hofgerichte, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst,  
einem Hofgerichte, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst,  
und ist so, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst, dinst,  
dinst.

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Of even greater consequences was the appearance of the hordes of 700,000 Mongolian Huns (\*r) at the beginning of the 5th Century (40, 41). Even before the Mongolians appeared, Germanic tribes and even whole confederations (Goths) were seeking new homes thus ushering in the period known as the Era of Wandering. The Huns greatly accelerated this process. Under the leadership of Attila, they destroyed or drove out all those who came before them. Germanic tribes were disrupted, broken up and scattered throughout Europe. Only the Saxons and their kinsmen (\*s) were spared the catastrophe of being driven from their homeland (42). Also, the Saxons were farthest removed from Roman influence. Thus they were able to retain to a much greater extent their ancient customs, ideals and form of government. It is important to note these facts since the history of the forefathers of the Clüvers is based upon it. If the great upheavals of the Era of Wandering had directly involved Old Saxony it would have been impossible for the District Tribunal of Achim to have come down basically unchanged through the centuries to modern times as a hold-over of an ancient court (\*t).

After a comparatively short time, the war with the Huns ended with expulsion of these Mongolians but it did not end the strife in Europe. The wars continued without interruption for a hundred years, partly because of the disruption caused by the Mongolians. By necessity the powers of the elected chiefs were greater in times of war than in peace. So long as the wars were intermittent, these excessive powers were relinquished when the wars were concluded. But with wars raging continuously for a hundred years, these powers became more and more fixed and the chiefs became kings (43). As has already been noted, the Saxons were exempt from some of this strife and they were, therefore, able to retain their ancient freedom.

With the Franks the elective office of chief degenerated to that of absolute monarch under Clovis (Chlodwig) (466-511), the son of Childeric (Childerich), during the last half of the 5th Century. Childeric was a chief of one of the tribes of the Confederation of Franks residing in the region surrounding Doornik (Tournai or Tournay) in present Belgium; his grave was found at Doornik (\*u) in 1655 (44). The fortunes of war favored Childeric and he was at one time a factionist emperor of Rome. His son, Clovis, was to begin with, also, only the chief of the small tribe of Salian Franks, but the fortunes of war were also with him. He defeated the army under the Roman, Syagrius, in 486 and that of the Alemanni in 496. Then he systematically murdered (45) the remaining chiefs of the various tribes of the Franks and became the undisputed king of the Franks. Clovis was a shrewd, unscrupulous and calculating fellow. When his campaign against the Alemanni was going badly, he found that he needed the wholehearted support of the Christian forces under the Roman, Aurelianus. Prior to this time he had resisted all efforts to convert him to the Christian faith, but now, publicly, before the whole Christian army, he announced, "Jesus Christ, I beseech

you; grant me the victory and I shall allow myself to be baptized in your name"(46). The Christians fought superbly and the battle was won. Thus was the beginning of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation anticipated. Three hundred and fifty years later the Kingdom of the Franks was to extend its power over the Saxons and Charlemagne (\*v) was to become the first Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (römischdeutscher Kaiser). The Saxons were converted to Christianity by armed might (\*w) and at the same time lost their democratic people's government and the respect of their unconquered northern kinsmen. Thereafter, the powers invested in the people themselves were usurped by hirelings appointed to govern and cloaked with the dignity of rank by an emperor (Charlemagne) who was in reality a dictator.



Fig. 12. Arms of the Clüvers chiseled on a very old ancestral vault in a church located near Diepholz. Church and vault were destroyed by Canadian troops during the last months of World War II. It has been estimated that the vault was built between 500 and 600 years ago. (A. Clüver).

Two classes of people existed among the ancient Germanic tribes. All those who were blood relatives, and therefore, members of the clans (Geschlechter) were freemen. Prisoners of war, their families and children were vassals and served their masters

as servants (4). Freemen were further divided into noble freemen (Adalinge or Athalinge) and ordinary freemen (Frilinge). Ordinary freemen were the descendants of a vassel father and a mother of free birth and who had won their freedom through ability and valor. Ordinary freemen did not have a direct line of descent from the common parent (Stammvater) of the noble freemen. When the questionable parentage after several generations was forgotten, then the descendants of ordinary freemen were again accepted as blood relatives of the noble freemen.

The nobility of the ancient Germanic nations (4) had its beginnings in this class distinction known as the people's nobility among freemen (Volksadel der Freien). Great care appears to



Fig. 13. Holy Roman Empire, taler. Obv., bust of Ferdinand II (1619-1637); Rv., Arms. (M. Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas. Actual size.).

have been exercised by these ancient people in order that they preserve their standing as noble freemen. Tacitus noted that whole tribes called themselves noble. The prestige of these ancient men was greatly increased by possessing many relatives and descendants. However, "nobody turns vices into mirth there, nor is the practice of corrupting and of yielding to corruption called the custom of the Age. Better still do those communities in which none but virgins marry, and where to a single marriage all their views and inclinations are at once confined. Thus they have but one body, and one life, they take but one husband, that beyond him they may have no thought, no further wishes, nor love him only as their husband but as their marriage " (49, \*x).

Since such great emphasis was placed upon being a noble freeman and a blood relative of all other members of the clan it was natural that those noble freemen who belonged to an old and famous clan were held in particularly high esteem. Also, it became customary to refer to these old and famous clans as noble clans (adel Geschlechter) (36) and gradually their members developed into a distinct class (Naturvolke). These noble clans produced the chiefs and leaders of the tribes and confederations



of tribes. In this manner the ancient nobility (Uradel) was formed (4). Members of this ancient nobility rightly held the title of count (Graf). The origin of the word "Graf" goes back to the earliest times. At first leaders were called "graybeards" (Grauen). Gradually the spelling changed to "Grafen" but the basic meaning (old experienced men) was never lost. It should be emphasized again that membership in the nobility depended entirely upon the success of the individual. Leaders who failed in their objectives lost their position as well as their honor. The power to determine who was to be the leader rested with the people. Offices held by the ancient nobility were always elective and neither offices nor titles were ever hereditary. Nevertheless, these noble families produced leaders from one generation to the next. Vislicenus (36) states that "common sense is often so firmly rooted that it is almost impossible for it to rot out; part of it is transmitted from father to son by heredity and part by the son's observation of his father's habits and examples set in his home". But, in addition to common sense, these men had to have ability, integrity and fortitude. Many of them undoubtedly became wealthy but they earned their wealth in an atmosphere of freedom and justice.

Under Clovis a different kind of nobility was started in the Kingdom of the Franks. This new nobility completely replaced the ancient nobility, which he had destroyed in order that none other than he himself might be crowned king of the Franks. Clovis, like all other absolute monarchs and dictators, needed a closely knit organization of followers (Glanzende Dienerschaft), who would be unquestionably loyal to him under all circumstances (50, \*y). Under these conditions his hirelings were subject to his every wish. They were most certainly his vassals (51) and were, in fact, at first called vassals and trustworthy men (Veste und Getreue). In return for their loss of freedom they were elevated to a higher position than that of all freemen in the kingdom. Since earliest times the Germanic people had held that when one member of the tribe destroyed the property of another he was required to pay for the property he destroyed. Thus a cow's value (Werthe) was about one schilling and that of a horse about six schillings. Among the Franks under certain circumstances, in the event that one man killed another and the dead man happened to be a freeman, then the accused was required to pay the heirs approximately 200 schillings. But under the kings of the Franks the value of a vassal of the king approached 600 schillings (50). At first any ambitious, enterprising individual was able to avail himself of this so-called higher position in life. In fact he was even able to buy his position if he had sufficient money. Later it was available only to the heirs of the king's vassals. To begin with, the king granted his vassals large tracts of land acquired by confiscation and taxation, but he required the return of the land upon the death of the vassal. As the king's vassals strengthened their position, conditions changed. Naturally neither the king could

exist without the vassals nor the vassals without the king. Consequently concessions were made. The granting of land became permanent. Titles were substituted for the tainted name "Vassal". Land holdings and titles became hereditary. In an atmosphere of intrigue, oppression and injustice a king's nobility was formed and proceeded to replace the ancient nobility elsewhere. Absolute monarchies and their nobilities flourished for many centuries. The French Revolution marked the beginning of the end of these forms of oppressive government.

Some authorities contend that the king's nobility was transplanted upon the families of the ancient nobility. Wislicenus (52), however, states that this assumption is false and he has much evidence to support him in his contention. The king's nobility has nothing in common with the ancient nobility (\*z). Titles used by members of the king's nobility were borrowed from the ancient nobility. Members of the king's nobility found it to their advantage to use these titles since it cloaked them with respectability.

After Charlemagne had finally forced all Saxons to bow to his authority, he proceeded in 802 to have "the Saxon law committed to writing" (48) using the Latin alphabet instead of the Teutonic runes; the Ancient People's Courts or Gogerichte (2) were gradually taken over by his hirelings or appointed counts. However, he did not dare to alter the ancient districts (Cobezirke, Satropenbezerke) because these districts were based upon the ancient families and clans which for the Saxons were the basis of all law and government (\*aa). Each of these ancient districts had had its own court which was held three times a year on a wooded hill (\*ab) considered sacred by all Saxons. The district magistrates (Gogräfen or Gaugrafen) of these courts had been chosen from the members of a noble clan, which was a part of the ancient nobility in each of these districts. As the years passed, almost all of these Ancient People's Courts were supplanted by those of the emperor and the ancient customs and ritual followed by these courts were discontinued and forgotten. In only a few places did the Ancient People's Courts (\*ac) survive for any length of time after the Saxons were conquered by Charlemagne, and only one of these courts, the District Tribunal of Achim (2), was never subordinated to the will and the prerogatives of the overlords of the emperors or the dignitaries of the authoritarian Church. Elective magistrates of this court were Clüvers. We are certain that these Clüvers were a part of the ancient nobility (Uradel) and that their ancestors, the Clawen, were one of the ancient noble clans (\*ad) of the Chaucians or they could not have been the magistrates of this court, the authenticity of which is proven by existing records. It is most remarkable that these Clüvers should have come out of the dim past as magistrates of a court which must be considered a holdover from ancient times, but it is even more remarkable that the court itself continued to exist. Naturally there was a reason why this district retained its People's Court. The reason lies in the

isolation of the district. The district was isolated on three sides by rivers, lowlands and impenetrable moors (\*ae) with only limited possibility for travel in one direction. In this isolated district the people were able to hold out against the bishops' and emperors' efforts to completely subordinate their court; only in the 17th Century was that accomplished by the conquering Swedes. During seven hundred years the Clüvers are known to have been elected magistrates of this court almost without interruption. For how long they had been elected magistrates prior to the invasion by the Franks can only be conjectured.



Fig. 14. Moor near Bremen and Verden. (A. Clüver).

The end of the Clüver nobility came with the extinction of the District Tribunal of Achim (2, 5, 7, 8). Records still exist showing the efforts made by the dignitaries of the Church, and the City of Bremen in trying to take over the court, particularly from 1600 to 1645. The Clüvers successfully resisted all of these attempts to unseat them. But toward the end of the Thirty Year War (\*af) it was conveniently arranged that the Archbishopric of Bremen and the Bishopric of Verden, which contained the District of Achim, should be occupied by the Swedes who promptly brought an end to all problems concerning the Clüver nobility by taking over the court. In 1684 a feudal court was held in the district but not a single Clüver appeared (5). Those Clüvers who still existed perhaps remembered the "Swedish drink" (schwedischer Trank) and stayed away (\*ag). In a few short years the ancient Clüver nobility lost its power and influence and became totally impoverished.

Alverich C. Clüver (1464-1557) appears to have been the most influential and important of all the Clüvers living during the century prior to the Thirty Year War. The "Allegemeine deutsche

Biographie" (6) records that the tremendous influence asserted by him in the territory between the Elbe and Weser rivers might have been even greater if he and other Clüvers had allied themselves more closely with the princes of the region. Why they did not ally themselves with the princes is understandable. These Clüvers were still being elected to their title and office while the usurped titles and offices of the princes were hereditary by virtue of a dictator's decrees. Under the circumstances these Clüvers could hardly have been expected to have become especially friendly with the princes (\*h). Consequently they allied themselves as closely as possible with the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church and in doing so they sealed their doom. Because they were loyal Catholics, it was a simple matter at the end of the Thirty Year War to eliminate both the Clüvers and their court by turning the district over to the Protestant Swedes while hatreds were still running wild.



Fig. 15. Gustavus II Adolphus before Lützen. (Courtesy Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.).

The Thirty Year War (1618-1648) was a particularly hideous religious war (\*ai). Yet, early Swedish participation was far different from what it became in later years. Gustavus II Adolphus (1594-1632) was a fine Christian man, and the discipline which he demanded maintained the conduct of his soldiers on the highest level. During the Battle of Lützen (59, 60), on November 6, 1632, the king was killed while his forces were disorganized because of a very dense fog; disorganization presented the possible danger of defeat. But when the White Charger (\*aj), the king's own horse, with an empty saddle, came thundering back among the disorganized Swedes, their character crystallized into an avenging fierce hate. They regrouped and drove the Catholic forces from the field of battle. Death had removed the restraining hand of a good king and further Swedish participation

in this horrible war was changed by adoption of attitudes and methods of other participants in the struggle.

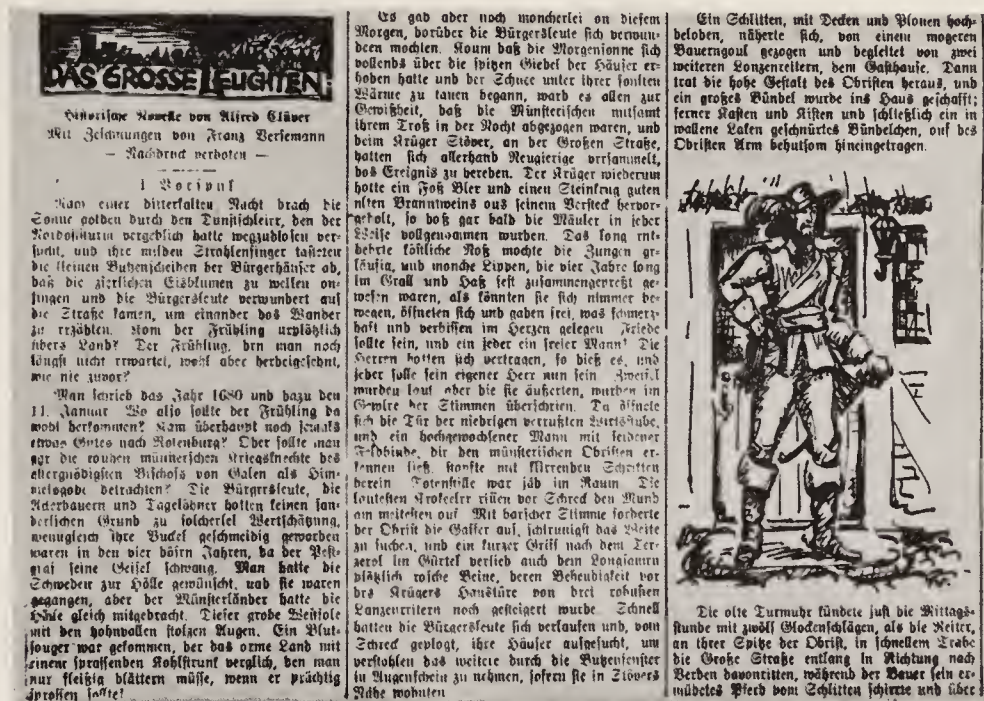


Fig. 16. Title and introductory paragraphs of Alfred Clüver's historical novel concerning the Swedish occupation of the homeland of the Clüvers. (H. Kluever).

The death of Gustavus brought France into the active fighting. For the next fourteen years Germany became the battle ground for French, Spanish, Swedish and Austrian armies (62). These troops learned the impunity and advantages of plunder from the outlaw army under Manfield and the degenerate armies of Tilly and Wallenstein. They reduced the country to a state of misery that no historical has been able to describe save by detailing the horrors of one or another village among the thousand that were ruined. The population was reduced by the war from 20,000,000 to 6,000,000 and as a net result Germany remained for 150 years more, in the stillness of exhaustion. It is true that peace was signed in 1648, but the fighting and the occupations continued. The Great Northern War (1700-1721) ended the Swedish occupation of the homeland of the Clüvers by substituting the Danish for the Swedish occupation (63, 64). The alliance against Charles XII of Sweden included Russia, Prussia, Saxony, Denmark, England and Hanover. The Danes conquered the former Archbishopric of Bremen and Bishopric of Verden and took possession but at the close of the war, by virtue of the peace of Stockholm (1719) the homeland of the Clüvers became a part of Hanover and thereby came under the authority of King George I (\*ak) of England, who was also the Elector and Prince of Hanover.

Thus of all the wars that have raged across the homeland of the Clüvers, the Thirty Year War was undoubtedly the worst. With its religious hatreds and faith, with its mass of intrigue,

hardships and strength, with its horror, despair and courage, it is overwhelming for the human mind to grasp in its entirety. If one knows of the savage cruelty of the inhuman horde who fought each other back and forth throughout the land, how they spared none, not even the babe in the crib, if one knows how the victorious Protestant Swedes as liberators and occupational forces (\*al) vied in cruelty under the convenient protection of religious self-righteousness with the forces of the Catholic emperors, Ferdinand II (1578-1637) and Ferdinand III (1608-1657), each one trying to outdo the other, then the following simple, little Low Saxon prayer (\*am) gains depth and meaning.

"Beed, mien Luetten, beed!  
Morn, denn kumnt de Sweed,  
Morn, denn kumnt de Ossensteern (\*an)  
De ward de al dat Beeden lehrn!"

It is a miracle that an almost annihilated people should emerge out of this religious war, purged but still possessing the power and vitality to grow. It is not only interesting and astounding but most of all proof of God's Grace. Although man's inhumanity to man is beyond reason and comprehension, there is still hope for humanity. Down through the centuries under the guidance of Christianity man has definitely, though certainly most slowly, become less brutal. The Lord's Prayer shall yet become the rule of action for all mankind.

Otto Clüver, Count of Cluvenhagen, was the last magistrate of the District Tribunal of Achim. He had two daughters and no sons. After he had been removed as magistrate by the Swedes, a feudal court was held in the district in 1684. It has already been pointed out that no Clüver attended this feudal court. These facts are the basis for an unwarranted and unfounded opinion of some investigators (14) that the male line of the Clüver race is now extinct. These investigators (\*ao) only admit that a very few of the thousands of Clüvers, Clüwers, Klüwers, Klübers, Klüvers, Cluvers, Kluffers and Kluevers who have lived or are now living in Germany, Courland, Norway, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Canada, the United States of America and the Union of South Africa are descendants of the Clüvers of the Middle Ages. They declare that the thousands of others are not really Clüvers because a direct line of descend has not been traced. Bluntly stated, this opinion raises the serious implication that practically all of the descendants of the Clüvers of the Middle Ages do not have a right to be called Clüver, Clüwer, Klüwer, etc. The net effect of this unwarranted and unfounded opinion is equal to an outright attempt to rob all of these thousands of descendants of the ancient Clawen of the honor of their name. Yet there is not one shred of positive proof to support such an opinion.

All Clüvers (\*ap) are descendants of the ancient and noble clan of Clawen. There is no other source. Whether Clüvers of the Middle Ages were magistrates or vassals is unimportant.

What is important is that these vassals and magistrates originated from the Clawen; they were all one clan whose descendants are the Clüvers, Clüwers, Klüwers, Klübers, Klüvers (\*aq), Clüvers, Klüvers and Kluevers of yesterday and today. The late-medieval Clüvers were a proud and obstinate race. It is inconceivable to suppose that they should ever knowingly have permitted the use of their name by anyone who did not rightfully own it. After the Thirty Year War it is ridiculous to assume that anyone would care to have adopted the name of a family which had almost been exterminated by persecution. Even though there may be no proof, nevertheless, it is certain that all Clüvers came by their name from the one and only known source: namely, the Clawen. There is no other answer to this problem.

Just as the existence of the male descent of the medieval Clüvers is by some investigators denied, so also do these investigators now belittle the former noble status of these same Clüvers. Where the ravages of time, wars and neglect has failed to



Fig. 17. Old woodcut depicting execution by fire during the Dark Ages. Forest of pikes held by pikemen appear in background. (Courtesy Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo.).

destroy the still remaining bits of information, there these investigators do now proceed to efface and mar those last remaining treasures of our ancient and noble race. They contend that we should believe that the medieval Clüvers belonged to the lower nobility (\*ar). This contention is false and shows that these investigators completely ignore the ancient origin of the Clüvers. The lower nobility was and still is a part of the king's nobility. The Clüvers without question were part of the Uradel, the ancient people's nobility.

Johan Clüver, who lived in the last half of the 14th Century had two sons--Gise and Alverich, who represent the forefathers of two outstanding branches of the family. The Clüvers

of Wellen in the District of Wesermünde and of Clüversborstel near Rotenburg and the Clüwers of the Teutonic Order of Liefland were derived from the Gise lineage, which is generally considered to be the older line of descent. Those Clüvers of Cluvenhagen and the later Counts of the District Tribunal of Achim descended from Alverich. Vernhalm (5, 8) states that it is apparent that the Clüvers multiplied into several branches since they were also feudal lords or owners by succession (Erbherren) at Baden (Badensen), Embsen, Clüverswerder, Sagehorn, Stuckenborstel (Wasserburg) and Sottrum. At various times they owned and may also have lived at Wasserbaden (the king's courtyard of Bodegen), Holzbaden, Rushbaden, Lessel, Cluvenhagen II, Mandelsenborstel, Hornborstel, Hellwege, Langwedel and Ottersburg (1, 68). Various relatives of the clan had their homes in Bassum, Achim, Verden, Diepholz and Bremen and their names are numerous among those listed in the Cathedral chapter of the latter city. Other Clüvers lived in Holland, East-Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg, Westphalia, Denmark, Liefland, Courland and elsewhere. It is true that the male lineage of the last Clüver of Cluvenhagen is extinct, but Clüvers from these other branches of the family have carried on the family name.

Undoubtedly many relatives of the Clüvers living in and around Bremen left their homeland after the Thirty Year War or even during this war. Some of these Clüvers of Bremen and surrounding districts are recorded as having served in the armies of France, Holland, Denmark and Sweden. Many of them may never have returned home. There are three positive instances where Clüvers have permanently left their homeland after other wars. In Courland, Baron Wilhelm Clüver (69), Lt. Colonel of the Royal Polish Cavalry, and his brothers, together with their troops, were annihilated by the Swedes in 1656. The surviving sons moved to Holland and Norway. In Norway these descendants of Wilhelm Clüver have become quite numerous and some of them have risen to high positions among the Norwegians. Jacob Klüver (70) was a staff officer with George V of Hanover. The Prussians were defeated by the Hanoverians in the Battle of Langensalza in 1866, but within a few hours the Hanoverians were faced by an overwhelming Prussian army and were forced to capitulate. In the following year Jacob Klüver migrated to New Jersey. His grandsons now live in Cincinnati and Chicago. Friederich Adolph Klüver (71, 72), the grandfather of one of the authors, migrated to America after Schleswig-Holstein had been subjected to Prussian domination. The change in government was directly responsible for the fact that his brother, sister and he left their homeland. The descendants of these Schleswig-Holstein Klüvers now reside in a dozen states and provinces of North America.

One of the authors (73), whose forefathers did not leave their homeland, has every reason to believe that his forefathers were a part of the Clüver nobility. He states: "Some investigators are proud of the fact that their knowledge and ability consists in the pursuit of the written word. They call them-



selves conscientious if, because of the written reference that they have found, or likewise, they have established the fact of its being absent, they can say: 'Here is the end of the world'.



Fig. 18. Seal of the medieval Clüver nobility preserved by the forefathers of Alfred Clüver of Rotenburg. (A. Clüver. Actual size).

Other investigators like those of ancient history dig new treasures out of our good mother earth that give us information of

our forefathers of a time when things of life were not yet measured with or according to the letters of the alphabet, even though certain signs, script and similar evidence of human intelligence can be traced to the earliest epochs. Before me, my grandfather and before him his grandfather never entertained the slightest question that our descent from the ancient clan of Clawen could ever be doubted. To bring the proof out of books or parchment today may at times seem to be impossible or at least immensely difficult since in the first place our family



Fig. 19. Arms (\*as) of the City of Achim. (A. Clüver).

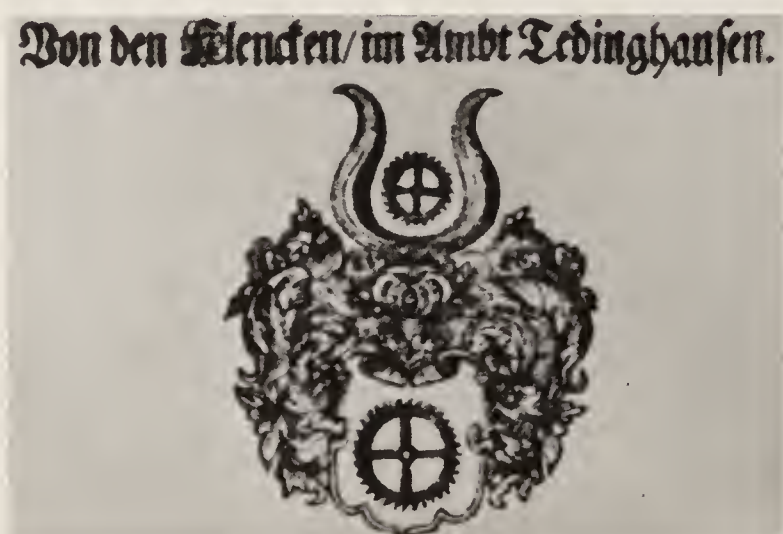


Fig. 20. Arms of the medieval Klinke nobility. Taken from Mushard's treatise. (H. Kluever).

is older than a thousand years and secondly many long wars have raged back and forth across our homeland. There is a wide open-

ing in my line of descent following the Thirty Year War which I have up to this day been unable to close. The destruction during World War II (\*at) carried with it into oblivion more of the



Fig. 21. Plaque in memory of Jgfr. Anna Klüver (Clüver) preserved in the church at Bassum. Translation of Low Saxon inscription follows: "Oh, God, turn my misery to a blessed end. J. Anna Kluuer, Sister Superior of the Free Convent of Bassum. Anno. 1613." (H. Clüver).

precious material that had been precariously preserved through all the other wars. Most of all, however, I wish to point out, although wars have destroyed great quantities of material relative to our problem, nevertheless, I am convinced, and I maintain this with a determination that cannot be shaken, that my ancestors themselves were the ones who in order to escape the persecution of the victorious Protestant Swedes following the Thirty Year War wiped out all traces of their position in life. Thus we find in 1700 at Achim near Bremen in close proximity to the medieval castles of Cluvenhagen, Clüversborstel and Clüverswerder both my ancestors, Klenkes, as well as Clüvers, recorded merely as farmers or tillers of the soil. Since just prior to that, both Klenkes (74) and Clüvers were members of a distinguish-

ed ancient nobility, I can maintain that the traditions handed down by parents and forebears and other circumstances are of greater value than the knowledge of letters in which some investigators so highly pride themselves.

"My grandfather knew from family tradition that Johann Clüver, who had Ilsabe Klenke for his wife, although he posed as a farmer, was in reality a man of rank. Yonder ancestor when asked by the farmers of Achim that he teach them how to mow was unable to show them and finally after trying he laid the scythe aside and sorrowfully said, 'I know well enough how it is done, only I cannot do it with my own hands'. To further support these contentions, I wish to state that a very old family seal (Fig. 18) has been in the possession of my family since olden times, too long ago to be remembered.



Fig. 22. Clüver grave lot at Rotenburg, Hanover. Alfred Clüver was buried on this lot December 1, 1956. (H. Kluever).

"One must also not overlook the physical and mental attributes of the Clüver clan. It can be proven that up to the present time all my direct blood relatives were by nature sturdy, strong, two-fisted soldiers, born to lead and command and of whom it is said that they possessed positive and laudable attributes. To this can be added the strong and giant build of body that my brothers and relatives possess, but to which I cannot lay claim (\*au). Among the mental characteristics of the Clüver clan, two characteristics stand out; namely, obstinacy or stubbornness and a proud self-consciousness of station." Fortunately beneath these hard characteristics there is often a soft sympathetic kindheartedness. Few Clüvers ever permit this softer

nature of their character to be seen. It should also be added that Clüvers and their manner of doing things are difficult to understand without the knowledge that in dealing with an unfamiliar problem they draw conclusions only after long continued, slow, laborious mental activity which may go on for a much longer period of time than would ordinarily be suspected, and that their decisions concerning unfamiliar issues are made in exactly the same manner. In his youth one of the authors was seriously advised by Mr. Frederick Hemry, his French instructor at the Tome School for Boys, located near Baltimore, to give up the intention of studying medicine because this teacher was sure that if this Clüver became a physician his patients would long be dead before a diagnosis could be made. However, these slow, laborious mental processes set up fixed and lasting impressions which seldom need to be modified (or perhaps Clüvers refuse to permit their modification) and are then used for making rapid-fire decisions. Finally, it is doubtful any Clüver ever had his mind cluttered with superstitions (\*av).



Fig. 23. Two Clüvers of opposing nations of World War II.

Left: Major Max Klüver, German Panzer Corps; decorated with the Knight's Cross (Ritter-kreuz), February (?), 1944.

Right: Lt. Commander Herman C. Kluever, U. S. Naval Air Corps; promoted to Commander July 27, 1945.


Pictures taken from newspaper clippings. (L. Kluever).

Many instances point to the obstinacy and sometimes thick-headedness of the Clüvers. The following examples are typical: One of the obstinate magistrates of our clan, the powerful Lüder Clüver (2, 73), who died in 1615, was once invited to a banquet by the Archbishop of Bremen. He sat down to the well-laden board of the bishop when a page hurriedly appeared and whispered in his ear, "Further to the head of the table, Sir Knight." The page merely wished to indicate that such an important guest had a seat reserved next to the bishop. But Lüder Clüver remained

where he was and haughtily replied, "Where I sit there is the head of the table."

Baron Wilhelm Clüwer, the forefather of our Norwegian cousins, demonstrated these same characteristics when he ordered that the Clüwer family history which he had in his possession be handed down indefinitely from father to son in a permanently sealed state and his descendants likewise demonstrated them when they followed out this order for more than one hundred and fifty years. The seal of this priceless manuscript was finally broken by Capt. Lorentz Diderick Klüwer and the contents were rescued. This obstinance may have saved for posterity the only known original manuscript of the history of the medieval Clüwers; namely, the Courlandic manuscript which hereinafter is to be called "The Original Document". Mushard no doubt copied this history and incorporated it into his book. Except for the first two paragraphs (\*aw) his copy and the contents of the Courlandic manuscript tell the identical story. Yet Mushard did not copy the Courlandic manuscript; Baron Clüwer who had ordered this manuscript to be sealed had already been dead for fifty-two years (\*ax) when Mushard's publication appeared (1708). There must have been another manuscript of this Clüwer history which it is safe to assume is no longer in existence. Investigators like H. Wilhelm Berner, who claim that Mushard is in error in recording many facts, are themselves in error since they are questioning not the writings of Mushard but in fact the writings of the Clüwers themselves or those writings of literary agents of the Clüwers. Mushard only made a copy of what the Clüwers had written or had directed to be written long before he was born. If this is not true, why does Mushard's account end with the year 1580? Information concerning the Clüwers for the next one hundred years is still available today and must have been almost of common knowledge during Mushard's time. The extinction of a nobility so ancient and influential as that of the Clüwers certainly did not go on unnoticed. If Mushard himself had written the history of the Clüwers he would certainly have continued it to the end of the Clüwer dynasty.

While the hereditary characteristics of the Clüwers undoubtedly in many ways have been a valuable asset, they have also been disastrous for some individual Clüwers. Witness how these characteristics carried a more recent Clüwer to his untimely grave: In 1884, Claus Klüwer, the brother of Friederich Adolph Klüwer (Adolph Kluever) (72), lived with his only child, his 9 year old daughter, Margretha, out on the plains of western Iowa. His wife, Dorothea Lofrenz Klüwer, was already deceased. One cold winter night a cowboy knocked on Klüwer's cabin door for the express purpose of finding someone with whom he could share his whisky. The two men had never met. When Claus Klüwer refused to drink, the cowboy pulled his gun and with gun in one hand and whisky bottle in the other he demanded, "Drink, or else!" He was just as forcefully refused. Claus Klüwer was



**Arms of the German Clivers of Niederrhude,  
Magelsen and Hingste**









shot through the heart. His young daughter, clothed only in a night dress, ran bare-footed through the snow to the nearest neighbor two miles distant for help which was no longer needed.

Freudenthal (76) records considerable information regarding the 17th Century Clüvers of Achim, Bremen and Verden. He observed that members of this part of the Clüver clan were concerned in many ways in the activities of the City and Cathedral of Bremen and suggests that the preservation of a close connection with the politics of Bremen was absolutely essential to the Clüvers because of their extensive holdings in and around this city. The information contained in the next five paragraphs is chiefly derived from Freudenthal's "Heidefahrten".

Senator Heinrich Smidt observes in the Bremen Year Book of 1880 that it is self-evident that those Clüvers living close to Bremen in the 17th Century kept up a social and business intercourse with this city which at that time was still partly under control of the bishops. This state of affairs was particularly true of those Clüvers who had relatives serving in the cathedral. The Clüver name also became quite prominent in the political activities of Bremen, especially toward the end of the 17th Century, at which time the various political forces were gripped in a vicious feud centering around control of political and territorial power.

Political intrigue kindled hatreds and the Clüvers had more than their share of enemies. During 1593 to 1598 Heinrich Clüver was accused and found guilty of serious excesses in the district of Neunkirchen then under the jurisdiction of the Council of the City of Bremen. He was sentenced to serve several years in prison in Bremen. "The Council of Bremen was more or less ill tempered (impatient) with the friendly or unfriendly intercourse of the Clüvers who were the Counts of Achim and who dared to extend the jurisdiction of their office to the very gates of the city" (76). On October 3, 1600, Lüder Clüver had a house torn down on the Bremen side of the boundary of his territory; the council retaliated by having a house torn down two days later on the opposite side of the boundary in Hastedtian territory under the jurisdiction of the Clüvers. In 1603 the Bremen council and the Clüver counts agreed on a boundary and three boundary markers were placed between the territories of the two hostile groups along the boundary of Hastedt. A part of the highway between Bremen and Hastedt is still named after these markers. In 1589 Segebado Clüver and his brother-in-law, Segebade von der Hude, quarrelled over a piece of grassland and S. Clüver shot his brother-in-law with a blunderbuss and killed him. This affair evidently ended in a legally constituted duel. The enemies of the Clüvers most certainly would have gleefully seized the opportunity to have had S. Clüver stretched and broken on the rack for murder if they had had the least opportunity to do so. When foreign conquerors appeared in the bishopric a comparatively few years later they did not hesitate to point out to the foreign

enemy every male Clüver that they could find.

In 1627 Tilly (\*ay), the commander-in-chief of the Catholic League, sacked and burned the out buildings around Clüversborstel--the bastion itself was left standing. During this period the suffering of the people living in the region under the jurisdiction of the old District Tribunal of Achim was most unbearable. There appeared to be no end to the atrocious deeds of Tilly's troops. In desperation, Count Alverich of Cluvenhagen addressed a letter to the imperial general, pleading for mercy for his people. The general was stationed at Rotenburg; he had his headquarters in one of only two houses which he had permitted to remain standing in order to suit his purpose. All of the rest of the town of Rotenburg he had burned to the ground. In reply to Alverich Clüver's letter, Tilly sent out his so-called "Directive for protection of the people of the District of Achim (Schutzbriefe)" (78, 79). This directive did not change the horrible conditions in the district and the suffering of the people continued without interruption.

Otto Clüver, Lord of Lessel and Baden and last of the Clüvers of Cluvenhagen, was functioning as Count in 1645, under the good graces of Archbishop Friedrich, son of Christian IV of Denmark. In fact, Otto actually held his title and office of Count of the District Tribunal of Achim as a grant (in fief) from the Archbishop. This association with the future king of Denmark proved to be unfortunate. In that same year the Swedes not only attacked Christian IV of Denmark but Swedish troops under Count Königsmark also overran and occupied the Archbishopric of Bremen, according to Maj. von Hassel (54) "murdering, raping and burning" out the countryside; the Castle of Clüversborstel they left in ruins. Everything that in any way reminded the Swedes of the former bishoprics was totally destroyed or abolished and the Dukedoms of Bremen and Verden were established to replace them. During this period conditions throughout Germany (\*az) were appalling, yet in the homeland of the Clüvers conditions were even worse.

The Swedish general, Count Königsmark, became Count of the District Tribunal of Achim on May 1, 1649, through appointment by Queen Christian (\*ba) of Sweden. The queen also granted the descendants of Königsmark the right to inherit the office and title. Otto Clüver appealed to the courts but he died before a decision could be reached. Segebade Clüver continued the litigation. An unfavorable decision was reached April 19, 1675, but Segebade was already deceased. How these Clüvers died has not been recorded. However, the conspicuous fact persists that no Clüver made any further effort to rightfully press his claims. Obviously, those Clüvers who were still alive found it expedient to forget their rights of inheritance and thereby avoid being served a "schwedischer Trank". This and other terrible methods of torture were more than sufficient to discourage any further effort on their part, even if sufficient funds to

carry on the litigation had still been available, which certainly was not true. Cluvenhagen and the District Tribunal of Achim were forever lost to the Clüvers.

In "1675 the undisciplined hordes of the Archbishop von Halen" (54) broke into the Dukedom of Bremen to wreck vengeance upon King Karl XI of Sweden (1675-1680). Before the inhabitants had time to recover from the terrors of this war they were subjected to the further suffering brought by the Great Northern War (1699-1721). The homeland of the Clüvers became part of Hanover when the latter war ended. The ruins of Clüversborstel and Cluvenhagen, at the death of Metta Maria Clüver, Sister Superior of the Convent of Neuenwalde and last legal heir of Clüversborstel, passed on June 17, 1759, to Major a.D. (\*bb) Lorenz Ernest von Hassel, a distant relative of the Clüvers.

Not many German Clüvers since 1750 have been of sufficient importance to warrant lengthy references in the literature. However, less lengthy references do exist. A short reference to a von Klüber occurs in Volkmann's "Revolution über Deutschland" (81). This author notes that in February 1919 Germany was embroiled in civil war. Gotha had seceded from the German Reich and General Maercker was assigned the task of stamping out the insurrection. The general attempted persuasion without the use of force but gained nothing. Even so, he still refrained from the use of force against his own countrymen and continued to probe for other possible methods of solving the problem. The Chief of Intelligence of Maercker's Corps was a Lt. Colonel von Klüber. This Klüber had served as military attaché in Paris and later during World War I he served the Army Chief of Staff. In order to find the answer to the general's problem, von Klüber, dressed in civilian clothing mingled with the mob on the streets. But he was recognized and dragged before the rebel command. Here he was ordered imprisoned; however the mob dragged him back into the streets, manhandled him and threw him half dead into the river. When he attempted to climb to shore he was kicked back into the water. Finally, as he attempted to swim down the stream he was shot (\*bc) by a "security soldier" (Sicherheits-soldat). Immediately after being informed of what had happened to the Corp's Intelligent Officer the general ordered the city taken by storm. The insurrection was crushed.

An even shorter reference, but one which also indirectly concerns an American Kluever, appeared in 1944 in a German newspaper. Captain Lester L. Kluever (82), U. S. Army Air Force, was taken prisoner of war by the Germans on May 14, 1943. The B-17 bomber to which he was assigned was shot down over its objective, the submarine pens at Kiel, and Captain Kluever made a safe landing in enemy territory. While he was confined as a prisoner he obtained a newspaper clipping showing a picture of Major Max Klüver, German Panzer Corps, and citing Major Klüver as having been decorated with the Knight's Cross (Ritter-kreuz). The newspaper clipping is still available but the newspaper from which it was obtained is unknown.

A copy of a family register entitled "The Genealogical Table of the Knighted Clüver Family" appears with "The Original Document" in Chapter III of this work. Other registers of the Clüvers of Germany conclude this chapter.

THE CHRONICA (\*bd) OF JUFR. ANNA CLÜVER (\*be)  
DAUGHTER OF ALVERICH CLÜVER THOM WERDER,

ENTERED THE CONVENT AT BASSUM ON THE FESTIVAL OF MICHAELMAS  
(September 29) 1561, BECAME SISTER SUPERIOR ON JANUARY 7, 1604.

(Compiled by Schorling of Bremen from the records of the Convent for the women of the nobility of Bassum).

Anna Klüver (\*bf), daughter of my brother Friedrich Klüver, was united in marriage to .....? (\*bg) Klüver (in) 1593.

Klages Kule, died (in) 1592.

Arp Hermeling, daughter of Hilbrich Hermeling, married Hinrich Ruischen on the other Sunday after the Holy Three Kings (Epiphany, January 6) 1593.

Lisabeth von der Hude, daughter of Lüder von der Hude, married Alv.....? Klüver the other Sunday after the Holy Three Kings 1593.

Anna Schlepegrell, daughter of Gevert Schlepegrell, was married to Hinrich von der Lieth on the Sunday before Martini (Saint Martin's day, November 11) 1593.

Lucke Kule, daughter of Klaus Kule (was) married to L.....? Nagel on the Sunday after New Year's (day) 1594.

Mette Hermeling, daughter of Klaus Hermeling, died (in) 1594.

Knight Johan Klüver, died in 1497; (his body was) interned in the Church of Achim.

Engel von der Lith, cloister boy of Bassum, died Tuesday before Michaelmas (September 29) 1594.

Margaretha von Aderen, married Rolef von Kempen; (she) died Tuesday before Michaelmas 1594.

Asmus von Mandelsloh, married Metke Klüver; (he) died Friday after Christmas 1594.

Juergen von Mandelsloh, married Lossige Hermeling; (he) died the third week after Pentecost (last Sunday in May) 1595.

Christopher von Kederburg, married Kathrine B.....?; (he) died July 30, 1595.

Diederich von Botemer, (was) beheaded on the Friday before Bartholomew (Saint Bartholomew's day, August 24) at Syke, 1595.

Kort Klenke, married Jutte Klüverss before 1597; died on the second Advent (last week in November) 1597.

Klauss Klenke, married Catharina von Brobergen; (he) died on a Wednesday before Christmas Eve 1597.

Lüder Clüvers zu Cluvenhagen, married Anne von Mandelsloh, with three small children; (she) died (on) Candelmas (Day of Purification, February 2) 1598.

Karsten Frese in Hoya, died (in) 1598.

Anna von Horn in Achim, died (in) 1598.

Friedrich von Amelosen, died (in) 1598.

Jurgen Nagel tho Walenbruch (Walenbruegge), died in 1598.

Virgin Cathrina Kule, died eight days before Michaelmas 1596.

Hinrich Klüver tho Verden, died (in) 1569.

Ditrich Kluur tho .....?, died (in) 1569.

Gise Kluur, died 1569 in France.

Pelke Klüvers, married Johan Hermelings; (she) died in 1569.

Mangenes Klüver, died before Martini 1569 in France.

Simen Kluur, died around Easter (in) 1598.

Gyse Klüver, Prelate of Hildesheim, died 1599.

Johan von Weie, (was) married (the) 4th day after Trinity (first Sunday in June) to Margarethe von Visbeke; (her) father was Stats von Visbeke.

Johan von Horn zu Morsum, died (in) 1598.

Hinrich von der Wense, died (in) 1596.

Anne von Brobergen, (was) married the 4th Sunday after Pentecost (last Sunday in May) 1596 to Borchert Bremer; (his) father (was) Benedictus Bremer, deceased.

Johan von Bardewisch, died (on) Wednesday the 5th day after Trinity (first Sunday in June) 1596.

Jost von Sandtbeke, (was) married the 26th day after Trinity 1596 to Mette von Mandelss; (her) father (was) Herbert von Mandelss.

Rolef von Botemer, died (on) Tuesday before Christmas, 1596.

Engelbert Frese zu Nienburg, died (in) 1597 of the plague.

Anna Clüver, the daughter of Alverik Clüver thom Werder, entered the Convent of Bassum December 7, 1561; (she) became Sister Superior on Michaelmas 1604.

Alverik Clüver thom Werder, died on Christmas in 1551, at the age of 65 years; (he) married Marie (Marg) von Bolzem zu Bassum on a Monday after Dionis (Saint Dionysia's day, May 15) 1532. She died the other (second) Tuesday after Lent 1589 (at) the age of 81 years. (Note: Frederich Hinrich Mangels Hinryck Diryck Johan de Kluuen and Annebeke Margrethe Beke Pelke Anna Magrethe Magrete thom Werder (were) the brother and sister).

Franz Trampe, High Bailiff (Drost (\*bh)) of Sieke, married Hilbrich Hamstorp the 9th (day) after Trinity 1598; her father was Remmert Hamstorp.

Claus von Botemer, died three days after Christmas, 1598.

Magna Pladiss, died the Sunday after the (day of the) Three Holy Kings 1599; (she) was married to Roleff Bordewisch.

Pelke Hermelings, died on a Monday the 8th (day) after Trinity, 1599; (she) was married to Ortgies Quiter. Her mother, who was Klar....?, and Boldewin Hermeling's widow, died in the same year.

Arend von der Hude, died in 1599 shortly before Christmas.

Tonnies Walen, was married to Anne Stedings (during) the 3rd (month of) 1600, before Palm Sunday.

The elderly Lady von Weie thom Botersen, died in 1600.

Johan von Sandtbeke, died in March 1600, during the week before Palm Sunday.

Otto von der Hude, died in 1600.

Franz Otte von der Wense, died in 1600.

Franz von der Kedenborch, died in 1600.

Diderich Klüver tho Lessel, died 8 days after Jacobi (Saint James' Day, July 25) 1600.

Hinrich von der Lith, died the 7th (day) after Trinity 1600.

Roleff von Kempe zu Wulfsbüttel (?), died 12 days after Trinity 1601.

Gavert Schlepegrellen, married Gertrud Klüverss; he died December 12, 1601.  
Friedrich von Fulle, High Bailiff of Retbergen, died January 16, 1602.  
Statss von Vissbeke, married Armgart von Fullen before 1602; (he) died January 7, 1602.

Sebandt Klüver tho Wellen, died on the day before the Eve of the Great Fast 1602.

Juergen Marschalk, died February 24, 1602.

Friederich von Glabeke, died in 1563.

Hinrich Klüvers thom Borstel, married Beke Marschalk; he died in 1538.

Pelka Klauers, the daughter of Alverich Klauer thom Borstel, died in the last week of Pentecost (last Sunday in May) 1602; (she) was buried June 2nd, 1602, at Bassum.

?..... Plettenberg, married Sibilli Kule; (she) died around Michaelmas 1602.

Borchert Klüver thom Stuckenborstel, died after the day of the Holy Three Kings 1603.

Lady .....? von Münchhausen of Ehrenburg, died June 4th, 1603; (she was) buried August 19, 1603.

Johan von Hörül, married Anne Klüveress May 3, 1603; her father (was) Hinrich Klüver thom Werder.

Hinrich Kule, married .....? Bremers July 31, 1603; (her) father, Benedictus Bremer, was (then) deceased.

Johann Homhorst, married Anne Klüvers; (her) father (was) Borchert Klüvers thom Stuckenborstel.

Johan von Weyhe, married Margrethe Vissbeke; (she) died September 30, 1603, (at the) estimated age (of) 20 years.

Hinrich Hetzveld, died October 14, 1603.

Kovet von Münchhausen, High Bailiff of Ehrenburg, married Anne Manuelss; (she) died September 13, 1604.

Hinrich Stedingk tho Stedingessmohlen, died March 7, ....?; he (was) the father of the Virgin Sydeken Stedingess zu Bassum.

Margrethe von Fulle, Abbess of Bassum, died April 4, 1604.

Lady von Asswe, died September 29, 1604, in childbirth. She was the sister of the Virgin Margarethen Kleneke in Bassum.

Otto von Münchhausen, married Mette Lisebet Manuel June 24, 1606; her father (was) Grosslich (Gottschalk) Manuel.

Claus Ernst Harmstorf, married Margarethe Kleneke July 2, 1606; her father (was) Claus Kleneke.

Gertruth Anne von Mandelss and Margrethe Quitters, entered the Convent at Bassum on November 2, 1606.

Hinrich Klüvers, the son of (Sister) Anna Clüver's brother, was born (on) Martini (November 10) 1580.

Johan Klüver tom (\*bi) Borstel, died December 7, 1606; (he) was buried December 16, 1606, at Bassum.

Diederich Frese, Dean of the Cathedral at Verden, was buried at Bassum in 1606.

Pastor Johann Meyer zu Achim, died December 24, 1606.

Johann Borchert Schlepegrell, died in 1607; he was buried January 22, 1607, at Arndorp.

Otto Hetzült, was married to Cathr. Gessmarck (?) June 21, 1607.



Johann van Bake in Bremen, was married to Anna Klüvers August 30, 1607. She (was) the daughter of Ilse Klüvers thom Werder (who) was Brother Hinrich's daughter.

Karell Otte van Bake, (deceased) was born July 30, 1608; her father was Johann van Bake; her mother (was) Ilse Klüver.

Jutte von der Hude, widow of Christoffer Klüver, died July 25, 1607.

Anna von Horn, (was) the widow of Arent Schulten; (she) died May 18, 1608.

Remmert Harmstorp, died May 18, 1608.

Hartwig von Badendorp, High Bailiff of Neubruchhausen, died November 22, 1608.

The Osterbinde'sche, died December 25, 1608.

Hinrich von Lunenburg, died January 13, 1609.

Beke Hermeling, married Gottschalk Manuel; (she) died January 27, 1607.

Sophie Gladebeke, died February 14, 1609, at the age of 21 years; (she) was the daughter of District Judge Friedrich von Gladebeke zum Fruedenburg.

Margrethe Jermling, married Johann Quitters; (she) died November 17, 1609.

Virgin Anna von Weie, died May 28, 1609.

Franz Trampe, High Bailiff of Syke, died January 6, 1610.

Friedrich von Botmer, High Bailiff of Ahlden, was buried January 20, 1610.

Arp Hermeling, died during the week of Pentecost in 1588.

Anne Nagels, married Arp Hermeling; (she) died March 21, 1610.

Gertruth Klüver thom Werder, died June 3, 1601.

Alheit Kule, married Hinrich Klüvers thom Borstel; died August 23, 1610.

Virgin Ode von Horn zu Klüvers Heiligenrode, died October 24, 1610.

Margrethe Stedings, married Jost von Hasbergen (who was already) deceased (at the time this register was compiled). (She) died June 6, 1611.

REGISTER OF THE HONORABLE CLÜVERS  
OF  
NIEDENHUDE, MAGELSEN AND HINGSTE

1. Curd (?) Clüver, Lieutenant in the services of Sweden (\*bj); descendant of the Clüversborstel lineage; married according to family tradition to the heiress of Niedernhude (name unknown); presumed to have been a hunter (sportsman and rifleman); died in 1682.
2. Lüder Clüver auf Niedernhude, died 1702; married Anna Magelsen.
3. (a) Vincentz Clüver, born 1669; died 1732; through his uncle's direction he inherited Siebenmeierhofe, now known as Rittersgute zu Magelsen; married Anna Luneberg on April 20, 1687.
3. (b) Anna Ilse.
3. (c) Elisebeth.
3. (d) Johann Clüver auf Niedernhude, born 1679; died 1727; married Adelheid Lüdemann.
3. (e) Ditmar Clüver, fell heir to Obernhude on October 16, 1695.
4. (a) Johann Heinrich Clüver, (son of 3 (a)), owner of Magelsen by succession; born 1693; died 1751; married Anna Elisabeth Koldehöfe of Niederboyen.
4. (b) Margaretha Clüver, (daughter of 3(a)), given in marriage with the Siebenmeir (estate) to Jacob Dieterich Meyer of Mahlen on July 15, 1723.

4. (c) Heinrich Clüver, (son of 3 (d)), born at Niedernhude in 1710; died 1775; married Margaretha Clausen.
4. (d) Reinhart Clüver, (son of 3 (d)), Dragoon (cavalryman) with Feldheimer Regiment 1764; married Adelheid Schröder of Stedorf in 1765.
5. (a) Anna Adelheid, (daughter of 4 (a)), born 1727; died 1734.
5. (b) Rendig Diedrich, (son of 4 (a)), born 1729; died 1730.
5. (c) Anna Margaretha, (daughter of 4 (a)), born 1732; married N. N. Meyer at Martfeld.
5. (d) Eleonore, (daughter of 4 (a)), born 1734; married the Lord of Siebenmeier, Meyer of Mahlen.
5. (e) Johann Erdwin Clüver, (son of 4 (a)), owner of Magelsen by succession; born 1736; died 1805; married Eleonore Elisabeth Wallman, daughter of Chief Forester Philipp Wallman of Eitzendorf.
5. (f) Maria Elisabeth, (daughter of 4 (a)), born 1741; married Rathge Clüver of Niedernhude.
5. (g) Dietrich Heinrich Clüver, (son of 4 (a)), born 1744; died 1746.
5. (h) Catharina Dorothea, (daughter of 4 (a)), born 1744; married N. N. Meyer of Schlieme (5 (g) and 5 (h) are twins).
5. (i) Anna, (daughter of 4 (c)), born 1732; died 1738.
5. (j) Rathge Clüver auf Niedernhude, (son of 4 (c)), born 1735; died 1811; married Elisabeth Clüver (daughter of Johann Heinr.) of Magelsen; died 1805.
5. (k) Vincentz Clüver, (son of 4 (c)), born 1737; died 1738.
5. (l) Herman Vincentz, (son of 4 (c)).
6. (a) Anna Elisabeth, (daughter of 5 (e)), born 1764; married Pastor Bethgen of Schneevern.
6. (b) Johann Heinrich Philipp Clüver, (son of 5 (e)), owner by succession of Magelsen; born 1766; died 1852; married Sophie Adelheid Sudhop.
6. (c) Rendig Friedrich Clüver, (son of 5 (e)), born 1768; died 1851; Major and District-Commissioner; acquired possession of the estate of Hingste by marriage; married N. N. Meyer.
6. (d) Marie Eleonore, (daughter of 5 (e)), born 1770; died 1800; married Chief Forester Bühlmann.
6. (e) Ernest Hermann Ludwig Diedrich, (son of 5 (e)), born 1772; died 1845; pastor at Hohne.
6. (f) Alexander Georg August, (son of 5 (e)), born 1774. Student Forester.
6. (g) Heinrich Georg Christian, (son of 5 (e)), born 1777; Color-bearer in Chur-Hanover Unit, 7th Cavalry Regiment.
6. (h) Dorothea Catharina, (daughter of 5 (e)); born 1779; married Pastor Lange at Neuenwalde Abbey.
6. (i) Dorothea Charolotte Margarethe, (daughter of 5 (e)), born 1782; died 1782.
6. (j) Johann Ferdinand Albrecht, (son of 5 (e)), born 1783; died 1783.
6. (k) Charlotte Auguste, (daughter of 5 (e)), born 1786; died 1786.
6. (l) Johann Heinrich, (son of 5 (j)), born 1763; died 1818.
6. (m) Anna Margaretha Elisabeth, (daughter of 5 (j)), born 1764; died 1826; married Heinrich Clasen of Oiste.
6. (n) Friedrich, (son of 5 (j)), born 1768; died 1770.

- 6. (o) Dorothea Elisabeth, (daughter of 5 (j)), born 1772; died 1778.
- 6. (p) Rathge, (son of 5 (j)), born 1774; died 1778.
- 6. (q) Rathge, (son of 5 (j)), born 1779; died 1783.
- 6. (r) Johan Diedrich Clüver auf Niedernhude, (son of 5 (j)), born 1781; died 1854; married Margaretha M<sup>u</sup>gge.
- 6. (s) Friedrich, (son of 5 (j)), born 1782; died 1842.
- 7. (a) Johann Heinrich Friedrich Clüver, (son of 6 (b)), owner of Magelsen by succession; born 1813; died January 7, 1894.
- 7. (b) Elizabeth Adelheid, (daughter of 6 (b)), born 1818; died 1843, married Carl Jacob Ahrenholz.
- 7. (c) Heinrich Wilhelm, (son of 6 (b)), born 1820; died 1836; lost his life while on a hunting expedition.
- 7. (d) Maria Dorothea, (daughter of 6 (b)), born 1824; lives in Hanover.
- 7. (e) Johann Clüver, (son of 6 (c)), owner of Hingste by succession; Captain in the Hoya Infantry Battalion; married Henriette Wolf.
- 7. (f) Dorothea, (daughter of 6 (c)), married Lord Oldenburg Siebenmeir of Essen; and later married Judge Stegemann.
- 7. (g) Rathge Clüver auf Niederhude, (son of 6 (r)), born 1807; died 1875; married Mathilde Geyer.
- 7. (h) Marie, (daughter of 6 (r)).
- 8. (a) Helene, (daughter of 7 (a)), born 1840; died 1891; holder of the Service Cross for Women and Maiden; married George Schlöt<sup>o</sup>telborg, Justice of the Court of Hanover.
- 8. (b) Elisabeth, (daughter of 7 (a)), born 1842; died 1884; holder of the Remonstrance Medal (1870-71) in Poetry.
- 8. (c) Wilhelm, (son of 7 (a)), born 1844; died 1922; owner of Magelsen by succession.
- 8. (d) Bertha, (daughter of 7 (a)), born 1845; married Carl Ocker, Supt. for Bremerv<sup>o</sup>rde.
- 8. (e) Erwin, (son of 7 (a)), born 1846; died March 29, 1900.
- 8. (f) Friedrich, (son of 7 (a)), born 1847; Major, Inf., Regt., No., 29; married Mathilde von Pressentin.
- 8. (g) Ida, (daughter of 7 (a)), born 1849; married Alerich Voss of Walms<sup>o</sup>rtorf.
- 8. (h) Adelheid, (daughter of 7 (a)), born 1851; died 1923; married Victor Stegemann, Pastor in Magelsen.
- 8. (i) Hedwig, (daughter of 7 (a)), born 1853; died 1920.
- 8. (j) Richard, (son of 7 (a)), born 1854; died 1854.
- 8. (k) Werner, (son of 7 (a)), born 1856; died 1880; 1st Lt., Inf., Regt., No., 86.
- 8. (l) Friedrich Clüver, (son of 7 (e)), owner of Hingste by succession.
- 8. (m) Auguste, (daughter of 7 (e)).
- 8. (n) Ottoline, (daughter of 7 (e)).
- 8. (o) Johann, (son of 7 (e)), born 1845; died December 6, 1872; Emperor's and King's 1st., Lieutenant, 1st., Lichtenstein-Ulan Regt., No., 9, in Ullo in Siebenburgen.
- 8. (p) Franz, (son of 7 (e)), born 1847; died 1923; land tenant in Stolze<sup>o</sup>nau.
- 8. (q) Ida Clüver, (daughter of 7 (g)), owner of Niedernhude; married N. N. Niebuhr. Upon her death the Clüver name was lost for Niedernhude.

9. (a) Erwin, (son of 8 (e)), born September 9, 1877, in Strassburg; 1st Lieutenant, Fieldbatallion Regt., No. 62; owner of Magelsen by succession; married Anita Richter.
9. (b) Wilhelm, (son of 8 (e)), born November 8, 1879, in Pfalzburg; died June 18, 1880, in Strassburg.
9. (c) August, (son of 8 (e)), born December 24, 1881, in Strassburg; 1st Lieutenant, Inf. Regt., No. 77.
9. (d) Metta, (daughter of 8 (e)), born December 24, 1888, in Rastadt; married Walter Schiebeler in Bremen.
9. (e) Edith, (daughter of 8 (f)), born August 12, 1896, in Berlin; married.
9. (f) Friedrich Wilhelm, (son of 8 (f)), born December 31, 1899, in Magelsen.
10. (a) Erwin Clüver, (son of 9 (c)), born December 16, 1915.
10. (b) Marie Luise, (daughter of 9 (c)), born June 6, 1917, in Hanover.
10. (c) Ursula, (daughter of 9 (c)), born January 21, 1920, in Elberfeld.

## REGISTER (\*bk) OF THE CLÜVERS OF ACHIM AND ROTENBURG (\*b1)

- (1) Alfred Clüver, born in Rotenburg in Hanover, April 20, 1899; died November 29, 1956; married Helene Tiegeler at Rotenburg April 15, 1933.
  - (B-1) Helene Teigeler, born February 14, 1897, at Exten; spouse of Alfred Clüver; daughter of the basket manufacturer Theodor Teigeler of Exten near Rinteln on the Weser and Charlotte Teigeler, née Dreyer.
  - (B-2) Theodor Teigeler, born June 30, 1858; he was the son of the Lord of Meyer (owner of the Meyer Estate) of Exten and Caroline Teigeler, née Kemeyer.
  - (B-3) Charlotte Dreyer, born April 18, 1855, most likely at Strüken near Exten in the Dukedom of Schaumburg.
- (1, a) Emmy, born November 10, 1893, at Rotenburg; sister of (1).
- (1, b) Willy, born April 19, 1895, at Rotenburg, brother of (1); married Edna .....? in New York, U. S. A.
- (1, c) Anny, born March 28, 1900, at Rotenburg; sister of (1).
- (1, d) Ida, born September 23, 1902, at Rotenburg; sister of (1); first married Alfred Möller; second marriage to Paul Schmidt; both of Hamburg.
- (1, e) Ernest, born September 22, 1910, at Rotenburg; brother of (1); married Mariechen Kremer of Achim.
- (1, aa) Ursula, born September 13, 1920, in Hamburg; daughter of (1, a); she was a war bride of World War II, having been married according to Nazi regulations by Ferntrauung (distant marriage of the bride at home to the groom on the battlefield) to Friedmund Starke of Göttingen. The latter has been missing in action since 1945.
- (1, ee) Buchard, born January 1, 1942, at Achim; son of (1, e).
- (2) (Johann) Wilhelm Clüver, born May 28, 1870, at Rotenburg; died January 6, 1953, at the same place; married Maria Catharine

- Gesche Doris Intemann Cordes May 7, 1893.
- (3) Maria Catharine Gesche Doris Intemann Cordes, born October 18, 1870; died April 11, 1945; spouse of Wilhelm Clüver.
- (2, a) Sophie, sister of (2); married Wilhelm Hagen; she was born at Rotenburg; and died at Hamburg. Children: Willy, Anna and Frieda. Willy was killed in action during World War II.
- (2, b) Anna, sister of (2) first married Carl Beuch; her second marriage was to Willy Schröder; she died in Hamburg. Children: Anna Beuch Christiansen, Ische Schröder Maglowsky and Emmy Schröder Wendt. The entire Wendt family was blasted and burned to death in Hamburg during an air raid of World War II.
- (2, c) Marie, sister of (2), married Christian Lünsmann of Hamburg, emigrated to New York, U. S. A., in 1913; died at Pipestone, Minnesota. Children: Dora, who married Ernst Bartels of Pipestone, and Emmy, who married Willy Bartels of Edgerton, Minnesota.
- (2, d) Dora, sister of (2), married Karl Ehlerman of Rotenburg; emigrated to New York around 1900, where she died. Children: Charles Ehlerman, born about 1906 in New York.
- (2, e) Hermann, brother of (2), born at Rotenburg; emigrated to America about 1879. He has a son named Arnold Clüver, whose whereabouts are unknown.
- (2, f) Heinrich, brother of (2), was born at Rotenburg; he married Louise .....? and emigrated to New York about 1900. His son, Major Henry Cluver, U. S. Army, lives in Pennsylvania and is the district sales manager of United States Rubber Co., with offices at 5th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia. (This Heinrich Clüver located and photographed the commemorative plaque of Sister Anna Clüver of Bassum).
- (2, g) Fritz (?), sister of (2), born May 1, 1875, at Rotenburg and died December 21, 1952, at Bremen; married Henry .....?; her son was murdered in KZ (one of Hitler's concentration camps) in 1940.
- (2, h) Hermine, sister of (2), died at Rotenburg during infancy.
- (4) Herman Diedrich Clüver, Bürgervorsteher and Anbauer (councilman and farmer) at Rotenburg; died October 17, 1828, at Ahausen; married Hedwig Sophie Dorothea Cordes of Rotenburg November 18, 1859; died February 21, 1907, at Rotenburg.
- (5) Hedwig Sophia Dorothea Cordes, born March 27, 1839, at Rotenburg, died December 8, 1912, at Hamburg, spouse of H. D. Clüver.
- (4, a) Hinrich, born February 24, 1821; died December 9, 1821, at Ahausen; brother of (4).
- (4, b) Johan Hinrich (See No. 40, b), brother of (4); born November 20, 1822; died March 30, 1892; he was a farmer (Baumann) at Ahausen; he married Anna Maria Norden of Schafwinkel (she was born April 6, 1820; died March 5, 1892).
- (4, c) Johann, brother of (4), born October 27, 1825; died November 20, 1887, at Ahausen (See No. 40, c).
- (4, d) Anna Cath. Marg., sister of (4), born May 13, 1831.
- (6) Hermann Cordes, of Rotenburg.
- (7) Anna Marie Margarethe Intemann, born June 10, 1850, at Rotenburg.

- (8) Johann Clüver, farmer at Ahausen; born November 22, 1787; died July 28, 1836, at Ahausen, after a long illness (cerebral accident).
- (9) Trine Margrethe Tewes, born January 13, 1791; spouse of J. Clüver; died November 15, 1836, at Ahausen, after a lingering illness due to intestinal inflammation.
- (8, a) Dorothea Maria, born March 14, 1785, at Ahausen; sister of (8).
- (8, b) Hinrich, born August 20, 1790, at Ahausen; brother of (8).
- (8, c) Hermann, born December 28, 1793, brother of (8) (See No. 80, c).
- (8, d) Anna Margarete, born September 2, 1803, at Ahausen; sister of (8).
- (10) Cord Hermann Cordes, born February 12, 1771.
- (11) Dorothea Sophie Freitag, spouse of C. H. Cordes; died October 23, 1864, at Rotenburg, at the age of 50 years, 8 months and 19 days.
- (12) .....? Cordes.
- (13) .....? .....
- (14) Herman Intemann, nightwatchman at Eversen.
- (15) Margarethe Röhrs of Borchel, spouse of H. Intemann.
- (16) Hinrich Clüver, founded the Clüvers at Ahausen; born March 4, 1759, at Achim; died May 4, 1821, at Ahausen.
- (17) Anna Margrethe Lange of Ahausen, born May 12, 1761; died of tuberculosis January 1, 1818, at Ahausen; married H. Clüver. The marriage was scheduled for November 3, 1783, but when the groom arrived late for the wedding the pastor demanded the customary fee before performing the marriage and was refused payment under the conditions by H. Clüver. Consequently the wedding took place on November 4, 1783.
- (16, a) Franz (\*bm), brother of (16), born and died at Achim; worked as a domestic or porter (Hausmann).
- (18) Hinrich Tewes, of Ahausen.
- (19) Margrete Meyer of Oyten, spouse of H. Tewes.
- (20) Lütje Cordes.
- (21) Katharina Margarethe Delventhals, spouse of L. Cordes.
- (22) Hinrich Christoph Freitag, resident (Kothner) of Neuenkirchen.
- (23) Catharina Müller, spouse of H. C. Freitag.
- (32) Franz Julius Clüver, domestic (Hausmann) at Achim; born January 6, 1702; died of senility May 7, 1784, at Achim.
- (33) Dorothea Maria Meyer of Achim, born December 13, 1726; married F. J. Clüver June 28, 1748; died March 15, 1795.
- (34) Johan Lange, domestic.
- (35) Margrete Lüdemann, spouse of J. Lange.
- (64) Frantz Julius Clüver, born February 12, 1671.
- (65) Ilse Margarete .....?, spouse of F. J. Clüver.
- (66) Hermann Meyer (the third), miller at Achim; born and baptized February 28, 1704.
- (67) Anna Osmers, married H. Meyer at Achim on January 10, 1726.
- (128) John Clüver, farmer (Baumann) at Achim. This is the ancestor who when asked by the Achimer farmers that he teach them how to mow, was unable to show them and finally after trying he

laid the scythe aside and said, "I know well enough how it is done only I cannot do it with my own hands." He is credited with having saved the seal of the medieval Clüver nobility (Fig. 18) during the Swedish occupation of their homeland.

- (129) Anna Klenke, probably a descendant of the ancient nobility of the same name; spouse of J. Clüver.  
 (132) Herman Meyer (the second), miller near Achim.  
 (133) Dorothee Koch of Achim, spouse of H. Meyer.  
 (134) Heinrich Osmers, church-warden (Kirchjuraten).  
 (264) Herman Meyer (the elder), miller near Achim; already deceased at the time of his wife's demise.  
 (265) Alke .....?, spouse of H. Meyer.

#### MENDELIAN REGISTER OF THE RECENT CLÜVERS OF AHAUSEN

- (4, b) Johann Hinrich Clüver, born (\*bn) November 20, 1822.  
 (5, b) Anna Maria Norden of Schafwinkel, spouse of J. H. Clüver.  
 (40, b) Johann Hinrich Clüver, born August 1849; died June 9, 1926; was the owner of one-half hide of land (Halbhüfner (\*bo)), at Ahausen; married Anna Alheit Meyer of Haberloh, Kr. Verden.  
 (40, ba) Herman Heinrich Clüver, born March 9, 1855; shipping agent (Speditieur) at Rotenburg; married Margarete Intemann of Eversen who died 19...?  
 (80, b) Johann Heinrich Clüver, land owner (Halbhüfner) at Ahausen, born May 18, 1891; married Anna Cath. Allermann on November 6, 1919. She was born July 16, 1892, at Ahausen.  
 (80, bb) Anna Maria Henrietta Clüver, born October 16, 1886; died February 20, 1919.  
 (80, bc) Hermann Heinrich Clüver, born May 26, 1889; died March 12, 1891.  
 (80, bd) Metta Cath. Clüver, born July 12, 1893.  
 (80, be) Anna Meta Clüver, born October 21, 1895.  
 (80, bf) Gesine Dora Marg. Clüver, born April 23, 1898; died March 1, 1915.  
 (80, bg) Martha Meta Clüver, born May 13, 1900.  
 (160, b) Emma Dora Cath. Clüver, born May 7, 1921; died May 21, 1922.  
 (160, c) Kathe Annemarie Meta Clüver, born June 7, 1923.  
 (160, d) Johanna Emma Gesine Clüver, born January 22, 1925.

#### MENDELIAN REGISTER OF HERMAN HEINRICH CLÜVER (40, ba)

- (40, ba) Herman Clüver, shipping agent at Rotenburg; born March 9, 1855, at Ahausen.  
 (41, ba) Margarete Intemann of Eversen, spouse of H. Clüver.  
 (80, ba) Herman Clüver, shipping agent at Rotenburg; born .....? ...?, 18...?, at Rotenburg; twice married. Marriage I to .....? .....?; born .....? ...?, .....?; died .....? ...?, .....?; marriage II to .....? .....? Freund of Unterstedt.

- (160, bab) Herman Clüver, shipping agent at Rotenburg; ex ux I; born .....? ....?, 19...?, at Rotenburg; married .....? Berner at Rotenburg; born .....? ....?, 19...?
- (160, bac) Kathe Clüver, ex ux II; born .....? ....?, 19...?, at Rotenburg; married .....? Koster.
- (320, bab) .....? Clüver, daughter of Hermann C. (160, bab); born .....? ....?, 19...?, at Rotenburg.
- (320, baba) Herman Clüver, born .....? ....?, 19...?

## MENDELIAN REGISTER OF JOHANN CLÜVER (4, c)

- (4, c) Johann Clüver, born October 27, 1825.
- (5, c) Anna Marg. Meyer, spouse of J. Clüver.
- (40, c)
1. Anna Cath. Clüver, born March 18, 1849.
  2. Johann Hinrich Clüver, born June 28, 1851.
  3. Hermann Friedrich Clüver, born February 3, 1854.
  4. Johann Friedrich Clüver, born December 9, 1856.
  5. Wilhelm Diedrich Clüver, born July 15, 1862.
  6. Heinrich August Clüver, born August 12, 1865; died September 4, 1865.
  7. Anna Maria Clüver, born June 7, 1867.
  8. Wilhelm Heinrich Clüver, born March 7, 1871.
  9. Johann Clüver, born December 31, 1858; died September 3, 1917. Farmer (Anbauer) at Ahausen Hs. Nr. 61; twice married.
- (41, c/9/I) Anna Friederike Schröder, of Büchholz, first spouse of J. Clüver; married April 6, 1885; died December 11, 1891.
- (41, c/9/II) Anna Maria Bruns of Ahausen, second spouse of J. Clüver; married November 23, 1893; died December 14, 1896, at Ahausen, Kreis Rotenburg i. Hann.
- (80, c/9)
1. Anna Wilhelmine Helene Clüver, born 1885.
  2. Johann Heinrich Clüver, born June 29, 1888; died March 15, 1917.
  3. Heinrich Friedrich Clüver, born January 23, 1891; died September 22, 1891.
  4. Cath. Margarethe Clüver, born November 25, 1896; died December 5, 1899.
  5. Johann Hinrich Clüver, farmer at Ahausen Hs. Nr. 61; born September 21, 1894; married Marie Metta Marg. Kettenburg of Untersledt, Kr. Rotenburg i. Hann. on January 9, 1919.
- (160, c/5)
1. Johann Hermann Heinrich Clüver, born December 5, 1919; missing in Russia.
  2. Marga Marianne Clüver, born February 23, 1926, at Ahausen.
  3. Wilhelm Hermann Heinrich Clüver, born October 6, 1921; married Ilse Grube on June 2, 1950. She was born April 1, 1925, at Kirchwalsede, Kr. Rotenburg i. Hann.
- (320, c/3)
1. Heinz Hinrich Hermann Clüver, born December 19, 1951.



2. Renate Clüver, born December 9, 1954.  
(both at Ahausen)

## MENDELIAN REGISTER OF HERMAN CLÜVER (8, c)

- (8, c) Herman Clüver, born December 28, 1793; lived in a small house at Ahausen.
- (9, c/I) Anna Maria Reichmann of Hellwege, died September 24, 1826; first spouse of H. Clüver.
- (9, c/II) Gesche Intemann, died May 3, 1838; second spouse of H. Clüver.
1. Johann Hinrich Clüver, born January 13, 1823; died January 11, 1835.
  2. Hermann Clüver, born December 28, 1824; died February 8, 1825.
  3. Herman Clüver, born August 23, 1829; died March 7, 1832.
  4. Anna Maria Clüver, born July 15, 1832.
  5. Hinrich Clüver, born November 20, 1835.

## THE CLÜVERS OF HABARLOH

- (A) Albert Clüver, farmer (Neubauer), at Haberloh, Kr. Verden; date and place of birth unknown; died March 9, 1740; at the age of 56 years; twice married.
- (B/I) Marg. Alfermann, first spouse of A. Clüver; married November 16, 1718; died October 18, 1734, at the age of 38 years.
- (B/II) Cath. Adelheit Meyer, second spouse of A. Clüver, died December 2, 1765, at the age of 63 years, 8 months.
1. Becke Clüver, born September 19, 1719; died November 6, 1734.
  2. Michael Clüver, born August 24, 1721; died December 11, 1757; married December 9, 1757, to Maria Cath. Ölkers of Understedt.
  3. Hinrich Clüver, born May 9, 1723; died August 3, 1723.
  4. Metta Alheit, born July 23, 1724.
  5. Albert Clüver, born November 18, 1726.
  6. Margarete Clüver, born September 11, 1728.
  7. Harm Hinrich Clüver, born May 19, 1730.
  8. Johann Clüver, born August 2, 1732; died November 3, 1743.
  9. Anna Trine Clüver, born August 4, 1734.
  10. Gesa Clüver, born May 3, 1736.

## CONCLUSIONS

References to the Clüvers first appeared in written history during the first centuries of the existence of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. These Clüvers were Saxons whose forefathers were called Clawen. There is evidence derived by inference that the ancient Clawen were Chaucians before they

were Saxons and that they were one of the noble clans belonging to the Uradel of this ancient Germanic tribe. Some medieval Clüvers are recorded as having been vassals of the Church; other members of the Clüver clan were noblemen invested with the elective office and title of Gografe of the District Tribunal of Achim. This tribunal, together with vast possessions between the Elbe and Weser Rivers, was the source of the power and prestige which was possessed by these Clüvers. The court appears to be a holdover into the beginning of modern times of an Ancient People's Court of one of the old satrap districts of the Saxons. Clüvers were in charge of this court almost without interruption throughout the Middle Ages. Unlike the remainder of the Saxon homeland, the District of Achim was never completely subordinated to the will and the prerogatives of the overlords of the emperors of the Holy Roman Empire or the dignitaries of the authoritarian Church. The Clüvers reached the height of their power between the 14th and 16th Centuries and allied themselves with the Roman Catholic Church. They suffered great losses during the Thirty Year War. During the negotiations at the end of this war it was conveniently arranged that the Bishoprics of Bremen and Verden be occupied by the victorious Protestant Swedes. The District Tribunal of Achim was promptly taken over by the Swedes and the Catholic Clüvers were persecuted. Within a very few years the Clüvers lost their power and prestige and became totally impoverished. The male lineage of the Counts of Clüvenhagen became extinct in the last half of the 17th Century. Relatives of the Clüver nobility lived during the 17th Century at Clüversborstel, Bassum (Barsen), Verden, Sottrum, Stuckenborstel (Wasserburg), Bremen, Hamburg, Lübeck, Achim, Wellen, Baden, Embsen, Clüverswerder, Diepholz and Sagehorn, all located in Lower or Old Saxony; others lived in Courland, Liefland, East-Prussia, Holland, Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg, Denmark, Westphalia and elsewhere. Descendants of these Clüvers now bear the names Clüver, Cluver, Cluverius, Klüwer, Klüver, Kluver, Kluever, Kleuver and Klever and live in Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, the Union of South Africa, Canada and the United States of America. They are all members of the Clüver clan by virtue of descent from the ancient Clawen.

It is quite true that the completeness and reliability of old geneological records are often doubtful and often as not there are great gaps present in a family record, because the older geneologists simply did not register those members of a family concerning whom they had but little information. Thus, today it is almost impossible to fill in the resulting gaps. This is particularly true of the Clüvers because of three additional reasons. First, numerous wars destroyed most of the original material. Secondly, the Clüvers as former strong and faithful Catholics loaded the ire of the Protestant Swedish conquerors upon themselves and thereby subjected themselves to persecution. Those Clüvers who survived were only able to survive by destroy-

ing or hiding any and all information identifying them with the Clüver nobility which to the Swedes was synonymous with Catholicism. Thus, the survivors hid themselves in the obscurity of private life as plain farmers. Many undoubtedly forsook their homeland and moved to foreign lands bordering the Baltic Sea; still others migrated to Westphalia, East Friesland, Holland and the Rhineland. Finally, the task of piecing together the story of the Clüvers is made even more difficult by the fact that those down-trodden Clüvers who still remained in their homeland after the Swedish occupation were not only often destitute in material things, but also as a result of inhibitions which they had developed during one hundred years of persecution, they had lost the desire and ability to preserve the ancient archives of their race. In most instances it may be impossible to establish a complete connection with the great and powerful Clüver knights of the Middle Ages but at no time should one consider the awareness of belonging to a proud and ancient race as lost just because other people doubt it.

## CHAPTER II

### THE KLÜWERS AND KLÜVERS OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, DENMARK AND SWEDEN AND A LINEAGE OF DESCENT THROUGH SEVENTEEN GENERATIONS OF CLÜVERS

It has been said that the Clüvers appear to have migrated to Schleswig-Holstein at about the beginning of the 16th Century (83). The name first appeared in the records of the Court of Plön of eastern Holstein in 1518. No Clüver is recorded as having owned real estate in the circuit of Plön (Dörnicks (\*bp)) prior to that date. However, Clüvers are known to have lived in Mecklenburg before 1390 (6). Mecklenburg borders Holstein on the east and both of these states are quite small. It seems reasonable to assume that those Clüvers who lived in Mecklenburg may also have spread into Holstein, and even continued to live there. It is highly probable that this assumption is true, even though the facts have remained obscure in Holstein primarily because proper records are not available (\*bq). In Sweden, according to John Wilhelm Klüver (84, \*br) of Sälen, there are records showing that the first Clüver to live in Holstein was a certain Otto Klüver who in the beginning of the 12th Century married Wolbreche, a daughter of Baron Worberg.

While Clüvers were living in Schleswig-Holstein during the first years of the 16th Century, the Duchy of Schleswig was recognized as a Danish fief in contradistinction to the Duchy of Holstein which owned vassalage to the Holy Roman Empire. But these two duchies which had been united in 1403 had a common government (Landtag) and were in most respects a semi-independent state. As the Dual Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein, this semi-independent state was united with Denmark upon almost equal terms in 1533.

This period was the time of the Reformation. The center of Lutheran teaching for Denmark was located at Haderslev, Schleswig-Holstein, and was under the direction of Duke Christian (\*bs), ruler of the dual duchy. He had surrounded himself with German Lutheran teachers and openly supported Lutheranism, yet when he became Christian II, King of Denmark and Norway (1513-1523) he was Papist or Lutheran, depending on the circumstances. However, the religious issue (85) was soon to be permanently settled in Denmark by the Count's War (Grevens fejde, 1534-36). The Catholic forces were defeated and the bishops forfeited their temporal and spiritual authority, while their property was transferred to the crown. The influence of Duke Christian's court at Haderslev was of considerable importance in the spread of the Lutheran faith throughout Denmark.

Throughout the 17th Century, the Clüvers through two of

their members (6) were to exert considerable influence on the trend of thought of the people of Denmark as well as Schleswig-Holstein. The first of these two members was Johannes C. Clüverus (\*bt), the theologian, and the second was his nephew, Detlev C. Clüver, sometimes incorrectly called David C. Clüver. Johannes C. Clüverus was born February 16, 1593, in Krempe (Crempe), the son of a tailor. In spite of his father's objections, he succeeded in obtaining his Master of Arts degree at the University of Rostock and was given an assistantship in theology and philosophy at that university. In 1623 he was called by Christian IV of Denmark to the theological professorship at the Academy of Soroe. He stayed at Soroe (Sorø or Sorø) for seven years and during this time he served as the religious instructor to the crown prince (Frederick III, 1648-1670). He received his Doctorate in Theology at Copenhagen in 1626; four years later he was named Superintendent of the Dithmarschen District (\*bu) and moved to Meldorf where he died in 1633 while still in the prime of life. Detlev C. Clüver (Dethlevus Clüverius), the philosopher and mathematician, was educated at the Slesvig Cathedral School and the Universities of Jena and Kiel. He became a fellow of the Royal Society of London on November 30, 1678, seven years after Sir Isaac Newton had received this honor. In order to publish his writings which encompassed almost all of the mathematics and philosophy of his time he obtained permission from King James II of England to establish his own private



Fig. 24. Denmark, speciestaler (1626). Obs., bust of Christian IV; Rv., Arms. (Schou 22). (Coin Galleries, New York. Actual size).

printing house. He died in Hamburg in 1708. Johannes C. Clüverus published numerous articles and books. "Diluculum Apocalypticum seu Commentarius Posthumus in Apocalypsin, (editus cura filii M. Mich. Clüveri (Straesundiae 1647 Fol.))" (\*bv) written by the theologian shortly before his death, was particularly important with regard to its effect on Danish and Schleswig-Hol-

stein thought during the 17th Century. This influence was in part due to the fact that the Danish king in a foreword to this volume recommended it to the various churches.

Clüvers living in Denmark today originate from Schleswig, Holstein, Norway, Sweden and elsewhere. The history of the Norwegian Klüvers relates that several members of the family traveled to Copenhagen and joined the Danish Army; some of these soldiers married into Danish families. Denmark, Norway, Schleswig, Holstein and Ditmarschen were so closely united during these centuries that the coins of Schleswig-Holstein minted during this period carry not only the arms of the two duchies but



Fig. 25. Schleswig-Holstein coins bearing Danish and Norwegian Arms. (Actual size).

Above: Holstein-Gottorp taler (1612). Obs., bust of Duke John Adolph; Rv., Arms of Denmark, Norway, Ditmarschen, Slesvig and Holstein. (Lang 272).

Below: Schleswig-Holstein speciestaler (1800). Obs., bust of Christian VII (1766-1808); Rv., Arms of Denmark and Norway only. (B. A. Seaby, Ltd., London).

also those of Ditmarschen, Denmark and Norway. Consequently the Clüvers were able to scatter throughout these five states quite easily.

One branch of the Klüver family which may have migrated to

Denmark from Holstein became quite prominent in and around Silkeborg. The most influential member of these Klüvers was Kgl. Skovrider, Jägmester Forstraad og Sandflugtskommissär Carl Christian Klüver (1809-1882) (87, 88). He was born near Roskilde the son of Superintendent of Forestry Frederick Klüver and Karen Laurine, née Bronniche, but this Dane had several cousins who were born in Reinfeld, Holstein. He passed his examination in 1830 and was assigned to duty at Odsherred. In 1836 he was transferred to Skanderborg; he became Superintendent of Forestry at



Fig. 26. Jägmester Kgl., Skovrider C. C. Klüver. (Lis Klüver Persson).

Silkeborg in 1851 and remained there until he died. In 1838 he married Christiane Christensen (1819-1877). On several occasions Klüver, as Master of the Royal Hunt, acted as host to King Frederik VII and his wife, the Countess Danner. The fishing expeditions which the king liked so much were arranged by Klüver and Michael Drewsen. Bisgaard (87, 88) records that Frederik VII and the Countess Danner paid a visit to Silkeborg during the summer

of 1861. Describing the occasion he states that "accompanied by farmers on horseback with flags and by forestry officials lead



Fig. 27. Klüver's Canal near Silkeborg. (Lis Klüver Persson).

by Skovrider, Jägermester Klüver, in state and on horseback, the royal procession reached the hill just outside of Silkeborg where a beautiful gate of honor had been erected" for the celebration. Klüver's name will not soon be forgotten in the Silkeborg district because of the well known Klüver's Canal (87) connecting Avn- and Bras- Lakes north of Silkeborg. Klüver had been so imprudent that he had failed to obtain permission to build this canal. He avoided a diplomatic storm by contending that the canal was built to facilitate the transportation of wood; actually the canal was built for the pleasure of tourists.

Two of C. C. Klüver's daughters are listed in "Meddelelser om danske Forstkandidater, 1798-1897" (89). Kirstine Emilie Augusta, born November 4, 1844, was married to Skovrider Ditlev Christian Ernest Krohn; Elisabeth Kathrine, born October 11, 1848, was married to Skovrider Wilhelm Fabricius. Frederick Klüver, C. C. Klüver's father, was Superintendent of Forestry of the forests belonging to Copenhagen; he was born on August 6, 1772, and died May 10, 1826. C. C. Klüver's mother was born in 1782 and died in 1854.

Also listed in "Meddelelser, etc." are two of C. C. Klüver's Holstein-born cousins, namely the brothers, Christian August and Mathias Friedrich Klüver. The latter was born in 1796 at Rein-feld and died January 6, 1843, at Lauenborg; he married Charlotte Lorenz, who died November 2, 1860. He studied medicine but later became a forester. When his uncle, Frederick Klüver of Roskilde died in 1826, he was given his uncle's position. He



married Nancy Wilson on July 8, 1825; she was born June 30, 1803, and died July 2, 1872. Johan Christian Klüver, a forester of the Reinfeld district, was the father of these two brothers. Elisabeth Johanne, née Haack, was their mother; she died in 1828.

A branch of the Klüver family which migrated to Denmark from Sweden is recorded in the "Danske Forstkandidater, 1886-1936" (90). This Klüver, namely, Alfred Christian Johan, was born February 3, 1867, in Mannarp, Sweden. He was the son of Andreas Christian Klüver, a Swedish forester, and Mathilde, née Eenström. He took his examination in forestry in 1885 and was assigned to the district of Copenhagen in 1891. Other assignments included Skjoldenåsholm, Wedellslund and Vejle. He was Superintendent of Forestry at Vejle after 1909.

Records of only a few other Swedish Clüvers have been found. The Royal Swedish War Archives were consulted May 28, 1934, by Major a.D., Klaus-Gerd von Pressentin (\*bw) of Stockholm. The following Clüvers of Lewenhaup were located in J. Nr. 142.

1. Lüder Clüver, Sergeant in the Verden Dragoon Reg.; Kornett, March 14, 1705; Lieutenant, March 24, 1706. The commission was issued August 28 and confirmed in the same year.
2. Johan (Johann) Clüver, probably the son of Heinrich and Dorothea von Brobergen Clüver; Color-Bearer and Lieutenant Captain in C. G. Wrangel's Land-Militia of Liefland; Captain in Stachelberg's Inf., Reg., of Liefland; resigned 1706.

"Den danske Landmilitäretat" (91) lists two Klüwers, one of whom came to Denmark from Norway.

1. Johan Wilhelm Klüver (\*bx), Captain Ved Fynske Inf. Regt., December 9, 1801; Major Ved 3 jydske Inf. Regt., retired, June 18, 1807; Collector of Customs in Trondhjem. Died June 29, 1929, at 75 years of age.
2. Wulff Jacob Christian Klüver, born October 30, 1827; Cadet November 1, 1844; First Lieutenant Karakter og Anciennitet April 26, 1846; Landinsp. August 12, 1860; Kompagnikommandør January 10, 1864; Colonel and Chief of 5th Bat. April 30, 1877; Chief of 1st Regt. January 31, 1881; retired March 12, 1890.

The following list includes a few of the Danish Clüvers now living in and around Copenhagen. It is accompanied by the register of Lis Klüver Persson.

1. Fru Lis Klüver Persson, Cand. Mag., Røntoftevej 47, Søborg, København.
2. Herr fhv. Faengselsinspektør H. Klüver, Ny Ordrup Sidealle 1, II, Charlottenlund.
3. Herr Hovedkasserer C. Klüver M. B., Emdrupvej 1, I, København.
4. Herr Kontrolkasserer Aage Klüver, Baarsevej 20, Hvidovre, København V.

5. Herr Ingeniör Robert Klüver,  
Engtoftevej 8, 1, København V.
6. Herr Overassistent M. J. Klüver,  
Dronning Olgasvej 1, 4, København F.
7. Herr Overassistent Togo Klüver,  
Bispebjerg Hospital, København N. V.
8. Grosserer Inger Klüver,  
Lyngbyvej 142, 2, København
9. Herr H. A. Klüver (\*by),  
Sirgråsvvej 64, I, Kastrup Amager.

THE REGISTER OF LIS KLÜVER PERSSON

1. Lis (Elisabeth Christine) Klüver, born December 18, 1920; married Sejer Jørgen Persson, born March 28, 1922.
2. Martin Johannes Klüver, father of Lis Klüver Persson, born March 28, 1892, died November 21, 1949; married Mary Meckler, born July 11, 1893, died June 15, 1939.
3. Martin Klüver, father of M. J. Klüver, born March 28, 1848; died March 12, 1934; married Anna Christine Hjul, born July 27, 1859, died September 1, 1893.
4. Peter Martin Klüver, father of M. Klüver, born November 18, 1802; married Jane Petrine Petersen May 5, 1833. She was born January 10, 1812.
5. Peter Martin Klüver, Innkeeper, father of P. M. Klüver, born December 16, 1775, died August 6, 1827; married Encke Jessen August 2, 1799.
6. Peter Clüver, Innkeeper, father of P. M. Klüver, born September 1, 1740; married Ehtke (Ertke?) Peters.
7. Martin Clüver, father of P. Clüver, married G.....? Martins.

A recent Danish reference involves a Swedish Klüver (\*bz) and the Norwegian royal family. This reference appeared in the Copenhagen weekly publication, Søndags-B.T. (92), March 10, 1955. The part of this story which concerns the Klüvers is condensed as follows: On April 9, 1940, Norway was invaded by the German Third Reich. Steps were taken immediately to protect the royal family. Crown Prince Olav remained with his father, King Haakon, but Crown Princess Märtha, and the children, Harald, Astrid and Ragnhild, were sent across the Swedish border to the Højfjeldshotel (\*ca) at Sälen. This hotel is owned and operated by Direktör Klüver and was close enough to the theatre of war in Norway for the crown princess to hear the explosions of bombs. On April 11, 1940, Direktör Klüver and his chauffeur drove to Nybergssund, Norway, and met the king and crown prince whose headquarters were under continual attack by Nazi aircraft. At the conference, it was concluded that the heirs of the throne were in danger of being kidnapped by the Nazi and that preparations for their safe removal from Sälen should be made at once. Direktör Klüver returned to Sälen with photographs of the king and crown

prince which he had taken during a Nazi raid to show the crown princess that all was well (\*cb). She and her children were soon sent on to England and America. The pictures which Direktor Klüver took on this occasion were published in newspapers throughout the world.



Fig. 28. Crusader coin, copper pugeoise of Acre, minted for Henri Count of Champagne (1191-1197): obs., "Comes Henricus" and cross with pellets; Rv., "Puges D'accon" and lis of Florence. (Sch., pl., iii, 28). (B. A. Seaby, Ltd., London. Actual size).



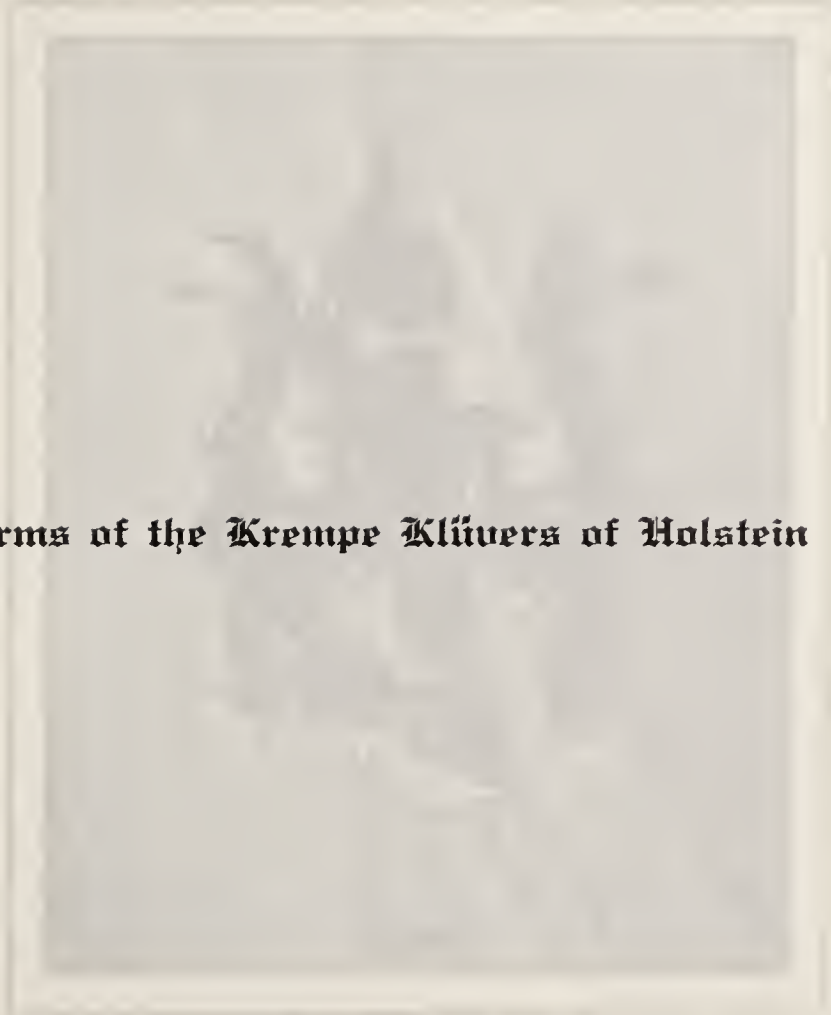
Fig. 29. Teutonic Order, double taler (1614). Obs., Archduke Maximilian (at Mergentheim) standing; Rv., tournament-knight on horseback over cross of the Teutonic Order. (Dudik 200). (B. A. Seaby, Ltd., London. Actual size).

In view of the fact that the medieval forebears of the Norwegian and some Swedish, Danish and Schleswig-Holstein Clüvers were members of the Knighthoods of Liefland and Courland, it is necessary to briefly follow the origin and development of these organizations. Various orders of knights were formed soon after the adoption of metal armor. When the soldier's head was encased

in a metal pot or helmet, the distinction between friend and foe could no longer be made without special markings upon the shields and various objects (crests) attached to the helmets. These special markings and various objects became hereditary armorial symbols (93) and with their adoption the Knighthood of the Middle Ages with all its pagentry developed with a suddenness which was truly remarkable.

The Clüvers of Old Saxony belonged to the Bremen Organization of Knights (bremiske Ritterschaft) (\*cc), while the Clüvers of Liefland and Courland belonged to the Teutonic Orders of these lands. All of these organizations were sections of the national order, the Teutonic Knights of St. Mary's Hospital at Jerusalem (Der deutsche Orden, Deutsche Ritter) (94). This order had a very humble beginning. In the winter of 1190-91, amidst privations and plague which attended the siege of Acre, Palestine, during the Third Crusade, certain pious merchants from the cities of Bremen and Lübeck established a hospital in a ship which they had drawn ashore at Acre. Within a few years a hospital foundation was formed and attached to the German Church of St. Mary the Virgin at Jerusalem and in 1198 the brethren of the German Hospital of St. Mary were raised to the rank of knights. The original members were thus ennobled but thereafter it was the rule that only Germans of noble birth could join the organization. The order was from the first of a national character, unlike the cosmopolitan orders of the Templars and Hospitallers; in other respects it was modelled upon the same lines. Like the knights of the other two orders, the Teutonic Knights lived a semi-monastic life under the Augustinian rule, and in the same way they admitted priests and half-brothers into their ranks. The Teutonic Order began as a charitable society, developed into a military club and ended as something like a chartered company exercising rights of sovereignty over the troubled confines of Christendom.

For a hundred years the offices of the order were at Acre, after which the headquarters were moved to Venice for a few years and then were established at Marienburg on the Vistula River in northeastern Europe. Here the efforts of the order were directed by Christian, Bishop of Prussia, toward subduing the heathens of Prussia. Christian bestowed upon the order all lands which it conquered. Prussia, Lithuania, Liefland (\*cd) (Liffland, Livland, Livonia) and Courland (Curland, Korland) (95) were all subdued and brought under the rule of the Teutonic Knights. In 1234 the order established its independence of all authorities except the Papacy by surrendering its territories to the Holy See and receiving them back again as a fief. The conquered people were placed in a position equivalent to serfdom and were subject to military service with the knights (\*ce). The order levied no tolls within its lands. German immigrants flocked into the conquered territory and more than sixty towns arose during the next two hundred years, Danzig and Königsberg being



**Arms of the Krenpe Klüvers of Holstein**

The Committee is of the opinion that the information furnished by the Bureau and the State Department is of such a nature as to warrant the issuance of a subpoena. It is recommended that the Committee issue a subpoena to the Bureau and the State Department to produce the documents and information requested.

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Very truly yours,  
 [Signature]

The Committee is of the opinion that the information furnished by the Bureau and the State Department is of such a nature as to warrant the issuance of a subpoena. It is recommended that the Committee issue a subpoena to the Bureau and the State Department to produce the documents and information requested.

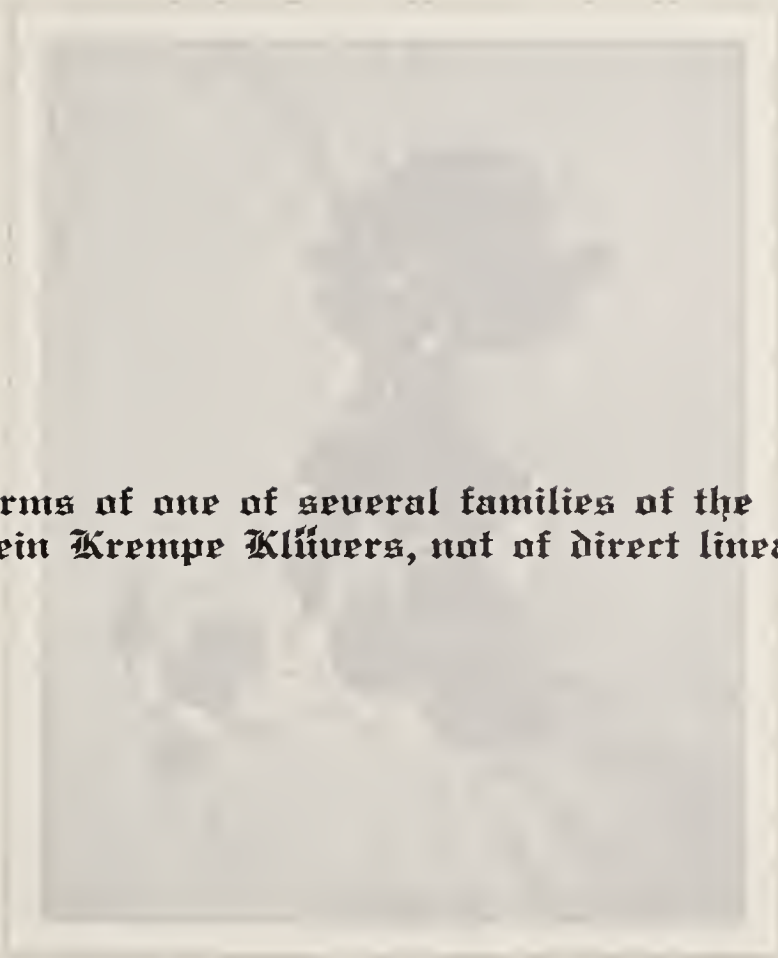
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Klüber I







**Arms of one of several families of the  
Holstein Krempe Klüvers, not of direct lineage**

and the political system is not to be  
changed until the political system is





among the most important of these cities and towns.

The story of the Teutonic Knights is also in part the story of the Clüvers. The Clüvers either as knights or as immigrants migrated from Bremen and Lübeck (\*cf) to Prussia (\*cg) and Courland. Several of those Clüver families remained in Prussia and Courland after the Teutonic Knights had been defeated by the Poles at Tannenburg in 1410. During this later period (100) the power of the order (\*ch) in northeastern Europe rapidly declined and much of its territory was taken over by Poland (1454). The East-Prussian Masters of the Order were forced to rule as Polish dukes from 1466 until 1526. Continuous wars with the Russians forced the Courlandic Masters to seek foreign assistance through submitting to Polish domination. Undoubtedly political changes influenced some Clüvers to return to Germany proper; others residing in Courland and Liefland offered their services to the king of Poland and some of them became Polish barons. Baron Wilhelm Clüver, Lt. Colonel, Royal Polish Cavalry and the forebear of the Norwegian Klüvers was one of these barons. Baron Clüver's great-grandfather was Johan Wilhelm Clüver, Knight of the Teutonic Order of Liefland, Cumpster of Sallis and Governor of Liefland. Governor Clüver's great-grandfather was Gisebrecht Clüver, a Knight of the Teutonic Order of Courland and famous army officer who lived in Courland in 1414 and was a descendant of the Clüver Knights of the Bishoprics of Bremen and Verden.

The town of Krempe is located in the marshy lowlands along the southern border of the Dithmarschen District of Holstein. The surrounding region was the home of the Krempe Klüvers (102, 103) who apparently bridge the difference between two entirely distinct families; namely, the Dutch Klövers and the Clüvers of Lower or Old Saxony. The Krempe Klüvers are definitely neither Klövers nor Clüvers, but rather a combination of both. They spell their name "Klüver", but, like the Klövers, they trace the derivation of their name to the Low Saxon word "klöven". Instead of the bear claw upon the shield of arms, or the wolf hinge (wolfsangel) for a house mark (See Fig. 32), these Klüvers have figuratively hung the severed heads of three Saracens upon their shields. Nevertheless some of them also retained in their coat of arms the rose used by some Prussian and Lieflandic Clüvers. Perhaps the most important reason for assuming that the Krempe Klüvers are also descendants of the ancient Clawen is because of the fact that some of their earliest known members used the name "Kluuer", which we have already noted was derived from "de Kluuen", one of the ways which known descendants of Clawen spelled their name. The Saracens' heads in the arms of these Klüvers point to battles along the Spanish coast or in the Mediterranean Sea. An understanding of the meaning of these heads becomes clearer when it is remembered that the word "klöven" means "to split or sever". The fact that the Krempe Klüvers always resided in the Dithmarschen swamps and were nevertheless very wealthy precludes any other conclusion except that these Klüvers must

have been seafarers and freebooters. They probably served the Hanseatic League (\*ci); they also no doubt belonged to the Lieke-dealers, those much feared pirates infesting the North Sea, who divided their spoils in equal portions as their name implies. It is unfortunate that the early history of these Klüvers has been lost since it undoubtedly would be most interesting and colorful.



Fig. 30. Mark Lübisches (actual size).

Above: Mark of Lübeck joint with Hamburg, Wismar and Lüneburg (1549). (Behrens 75).

Below: Two Mark Lübisches (1677), struck for Hans Adolf, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. (B. A. Seaby, Ltd., London).

The Krempe Klüvers were formerly wealthy and powerful. With the exception of one branch which inhabited the district in and around Seestermühe in the Haseldorf marsh in the 17th Century, the family has always lived in the Krempe marsh. Aemmeke Klüver lived in Itzehoe in 1477 and Hans Klüver was councilman there in 1479 and second mayor in 1490. Raymer Klüver is mentioned in Borsflethe in 1494 and 1499. Hinrik Klüver and Peter Klüver lived in Krempe at about the same time--the latter was jurist of the parish church. Pasche Klüver is mentioned as a landowner in Süderau in 1589 and 1597. Another Pasche was captain of the Krempe marsh in 1646. Pasche Klüver was warden and senior in Süderau in 1672. A branch of this family lived in Kammerland during the 17th Century; their descendants owned

farms near Niederreihe, Schönmoor, Sommerland, Suderauer Riep, Grevenkop and Steinburg. Pastor Klüver of Borsflethe whose family died out in 1632 belonged to the Kammerland Klüvers; the first chief pastor of the new town of Glückstadt also belonged to this branch of the family. Michael Cluverius was a teacher in Suderhastedt in the Dithmarschen territory in about 1650. His coat of arms carried two Moor heads close together instead of the usual three heads. The given name "Pasche" occurs frequently in the entire family. This family still flourishes in the Krempe marsh even today.

Any discourse concerning the Holstein Klüvers would be incomplete without considering the Dörn<sup>ick</sup> Klüvers (128). The village of Dörn<sup>ick</sup> is situated on the shores of the Schwentine. The name reminds one of the Belgian city of Doornik (Dornijk, Dornick, Tournai or Tournay) (\*cj) and it is possible that this place in Holstein may have been named by Dutch immigrants who came there during the 15th and 16th Centuries. The soil around Dörn<sup>ick</sup> is very productive. In early times the peasants were forced to serve on the farms of princes around Carpe (Karpe)--an ancient tenant farm--about a ten minute drive from Dörn<sup>ick</sup>. However, in 1518 Eler Klüver is recorded in the court records of Plön as owning quite extensive tracts of land at Carpe since his land tax amounted to six Mark. Seventy years passed before the Klüvers were mentioned again in connection with the settlement of a case of blood-revenge. This ancient custom of families

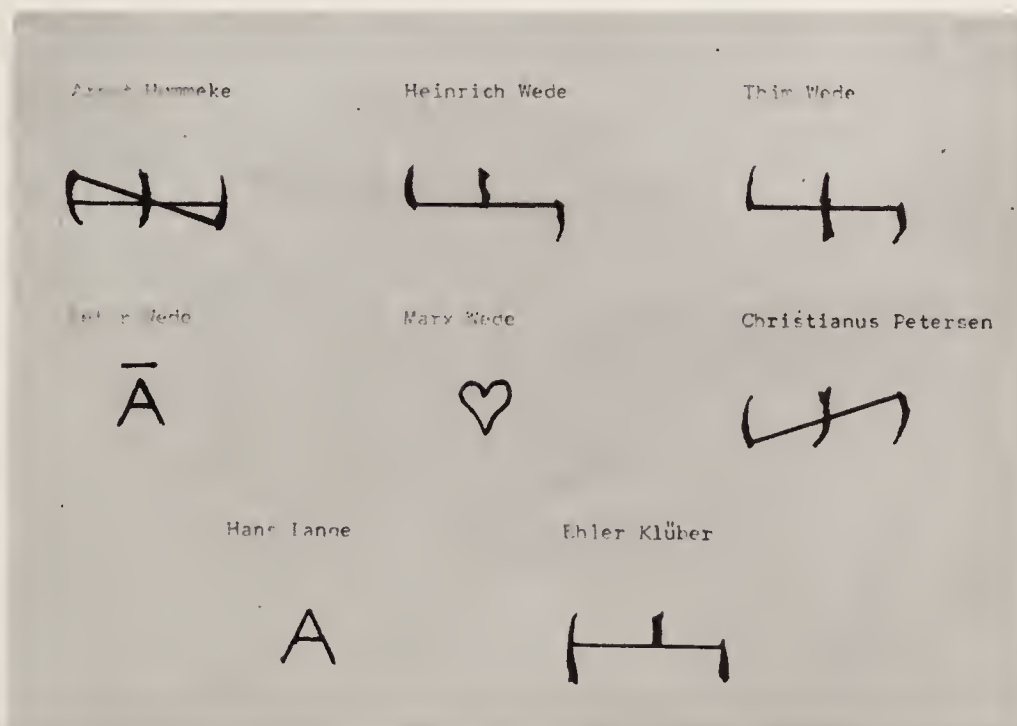


Fig. 31. Facimiles of housemarks appearing with signatures on a document settling a case of blood-revenge at Plön in 1588. (W. Konietzko).

exacting "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, etc." was supposedly outlawed by Klaus von Holstein in 1397 when he imposed the death penalty for blood-revenge; it was also supposedly no longer possible in 1556 to buy a release from it with money. Yet this custom persisted on the shores of the Schwentine in spite of prohibitions. Pastors, bailiffs and land wardens ignored the criminal codes because the convictions of the people of this time and place still held that blood-revenge was only the killing of the guilty and therefore not murder. These same law enforcing agents consequently held that this problem was not one for the courts but rather for the families concerned. The following discourse appears in the "Record of the Chronica of the Town of Plön" under No. 43, page 141, year A.D. 1588:

"We, the undersigned, Christianus Petersen, pastor, Arndt

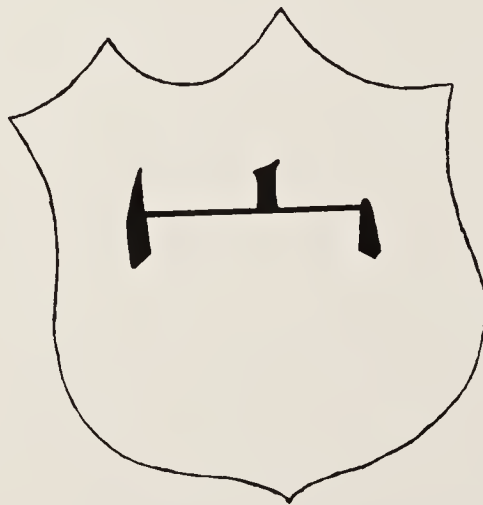


Fig. 32. The Wolf Hinge Housemark of Eler Klüver of Dörnick.  
(A. Fromm).

Hummeke, present house-warden, Hans Lange, residing in Plön, and Ehler Klüver, residing in Dörnick, confess in this document: After differences and defects had arisen between the friends and relatives of the murdered Marx Wede who had resided in Karpe, we were asked to arbitrate between his friends, and the friends of Heinrich Klüver of Karlibbe concerning the killing of Marx Wede, that Heinrich Klüver has admitted to have done. We state that after friendly admonitions and discussions with both parties we succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation and imposed the following fine upon the named Heinrich Klüver: He is to pay the closest friends and relatives of Marx Wede 60 Mark Lübisch; 10 Mark Lübisch to the church of Plön, and one barrel of Plöner beer to the friends of Marx Wede. Heinrich Klüver has carried



out this stipulation to the letter. With this (settlement) all parties concerned are now to be satisfied and the matter concerning the killing of Marx Wede shall no longer be mentioned into all eternity.

"In order to show our consent and willingness, we, the friends of the dead man, Heinrich and Thim Wede, brothers, living in Plön, Peter Wede, living in Dadau, and Marx Wede have placed our mark under this document and have petitioned the following honorable men to witness our signatures:

Arndt Hummeke (Housemark (*ck))	Heinrich Wede (Housemark)	Thim Wede (Housemark)
Peter Wede (Housemark)	Marx Wede (Housemark)	Christianus Petersen (Housemark)
Hans Lange (Housemark)		Ehler Klüber (Housemark)

"Done at Plön on the day of the Apostle St. James (May 1st) after the birth of Christ our Saviour when men wrote 1588."

Since Ehler Klüber is suddenly mentioned with the pastors and wardens of Plön and is thereby numbered among the honorable men of his time and locality, it must be concluded that he was a voll-hüfner (\*bo). Trincke or Erneke (\*cl) Klüber is listed as having died during 1594-95; she may have been the wife of Ehler Klüber. Hans Klüber and Eler Klüber are recorded in 1619-20 as landowners at Dörnicks. These two Klüvers (\*cm) apparently are father and son. The former evidently died before 1626, because a Lhene Klüwers--possibly Hans' widow--is recorded as the owner of land at Carpe in 1625-26. The name of the landowner is changed again in 1629-30 when Lhene is replaced by Pasche Klüber. This last given name remained in the records for 100 years. In the meantime death records show that Elers Klüber was buried at Plön on May 6, 1653; the "ole Klüwerske von Dörnicks", most likely Lhene Klüber, was buried at the same place on April 18, 1665, and Hans Klüber during 1657.

At least five different Dörnicks Klüvers are recorded as having borne the name Pasche. Pasche Klüber I may have been born around 1600, possibly a little later, and might have been married twice. His first wife died after four years of marriage and was buried at Plön on December 24, 1666. The first child of the possible second marriage is mentioned in 1668. However, it is also possible that there were two Pasche Klüvers, e.g., father and son. The latter, namely Pasche II, would then have been born about 1632; of his children a son died on December 4, 1662; a child on September 11, 1668; a daughter on June 2, 1672, and another daughter on January 26, 1672. The heir, Pasche III, could have been born about 1660. He died on June 19, 1715, and his wife, Katharina, on August 16, 1745. She was buried at Plön; of their children Hinrich died on October 6, 1706; Elsche on October 28, 1707; Tim on April 16, 1708; Hans on April 3, 1716; Pasche IV on October 25, 1723, and Ann Margarethe and Jochim after 1731. Pasche Klüber IV married Katarina Saggan, who was

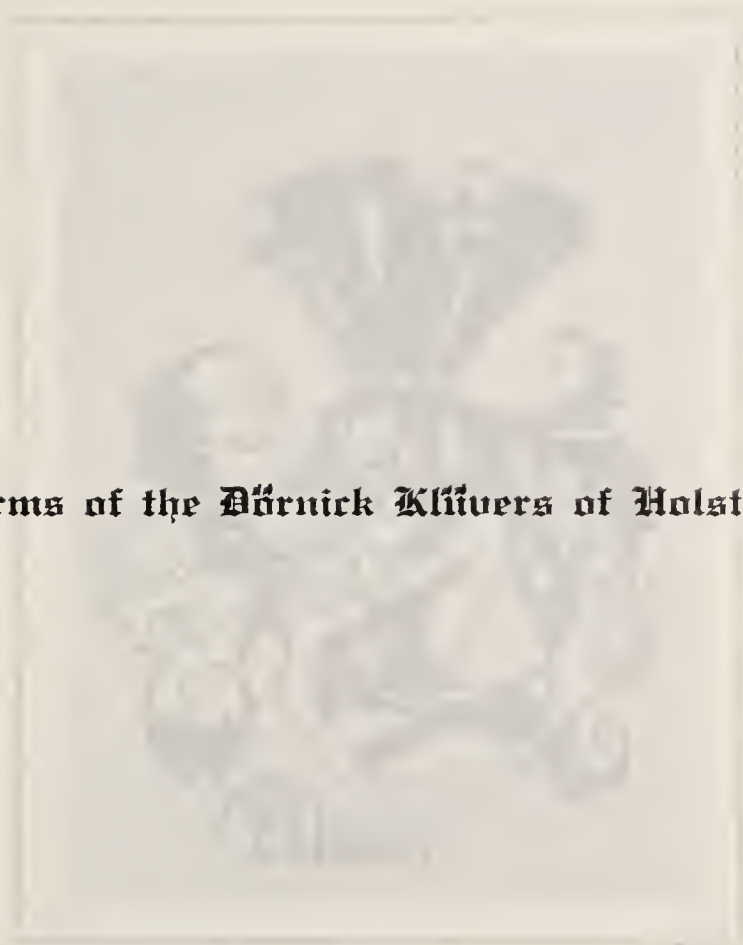
born on March 2, 1681, at Bornhöved, the daughter of Christian and Anke Klüver née Wittropen. Their son, Hans Christian, was born 1710; he is the founder of the Ascheberg Klüvers. His cousin, Magistrate Pasche Klüver V, was born in 1700, the son of Hans Klüver.

The descendants of the Dörnicks Klüvers spread out over a wide area of northeastern Holstein around Dörnicks and the former nobility estate of Ascheberg. In 1948 they (\*cn) adopted a family coat of arms whose chief components are the bear paw of the ancient Clüver nobility and a sloop bearing a large Hanseatic cross on its foresail. The bear claw and the Hanseatic ship indicate that members of this farmer family believe that they have descended from members of the ancient Clüver nobility formerly associated with the Hanseatic League. Whether or not this assumption includes the theory that they consider themselves to be a part of the Krempe Klüvers or rather that they belong to some other branch of Clüvers formerly concerned with the Hanse has not been determined. It should be noted, however, that the Krempe and Dörnicks Klüvers have some remarkably common characteristics. The most important common peculiarity is the frequent usage of the given name "Pasche".

In the 16th and 17th Centuries the Clüvers were much more numerous in eastern Holstein than at the present time (83). In the church parishes of Plön and Bornhöved in those days, there was no village which did not have at least one family of Clüvers. Undoubtedly many of these families were Krempe Klüvers but there were other families belonging to the Dörnicks Klüvers (130) of possible Dutch origin and still a little later Norwegian Klüvers are known to have migrated to Holstein. There must have been other families originating from Lübeck and Bremen. The connections between these various families have been extremely difficult to trace. In some instances house marks have helped but for the most part information is often confused. Even fairly recent records leave much to be desired. The older church records at Plön started in 1542 were written for the first thirty-eight years in almost indecipherable Low Saxon script (\*co). It has been noted that the name Clüver appeared in eastern Holstein records shortly after an influx of the Dutch from Holland. This statement is supported by the court records of Steinburg. The spelling of the names of these latter Clüvers apparently was frequently changed; "C" became "K" and "v" became "w". Other families, such as Kluivers, Klüffers and Klübers also appear to belong to one and the same family group, namely, the Clüvers, but their origin remains obscure.

The oldest Clüver housemark (Hausmarke) (83) that can be traced in eastern Holstein is that of Eler Klüver of Dörnicks. It should be noted that this is the same housemark which appears on the document settling a case of blood-revenge and used therein by Ehler Klüber. Perhaps Klüber and Klüver are one and the same person. However, it appears that this opinion is erron-

**Arms of the Dörnisch Klüvers of Holstein**









eous. The same housemark must have been used by several members of the same family who nevertheless spelled their family name differently.

These housemarks are still found on the beams of old farm dwellings of northwestern Europe. They are interesting because they represent Runic marks closely related to Runic characters or runes of the ancient writing which was developed by Teutonic peoples during the first centuries of the Christian Era. Messages in Runic at first were cut in a staff of beechwood (\*cp). When the message was delivered the recipient cut his own particular ownership marks or Streichzeichen (106, 107) into the staff to acknowledge that he had received the message. In England and Germany runes was replaced by the Latin alphabet in the 9th Century. In the Scandinavian countries, this Teutonic writing was continued throughout the Middle Ages--in Gotland until the 16th Century. Runic writing has been reported as being found on the North American continent as far inland as Minnesota and supposedly left there by Viking explorers during the 14th Century. Because of the many changes in this form of writing, the earlier inscriptions on stone and metal must have remained unintelligible for over a thousand years until they were deciphered by scholars during this last century.

The American Runestone is known as the Kensington Stone (Fig. 33) and is owned by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., having been acquired by this institution in 1948 from the Chamber of Commerce of Alexandria, Minnesota. This stone has been the center of a hot controversy since its discovery near Alexandria in 1898. It has been championed by Hjalmar J. Holand (108), as a true Runestone bearing an authentic Pre-Columbian Norse inscription (\*cq); Dr. Matthew W. Stirling of the Smithsonian Institution has termed it "probably the most important archeological object yet found in North America". But this stone has also been called a fraud (109). These facts concern a proposition in which insufficient positive evidence exists in order to conclusively and unequivocally prove to everyone that the Kensington Stone actually documents a medieval Norse exploratory expedition to Central North America. In this respect the problems concerning the Kensington Stone are similar to those presented by the story of the Clüvers. Back of this proposition concerning the Runestone rests the much more important proposition which at one time was considered to be a fairy tale but which now is generally accepted (111) as a fact. The latter states that Norsemen discovered and attempted to colonize Vinland, a place located near Cape Cod on the New England coast (\*cr) of North America long before Columbus set foot on the shores of the Western Indies. References to Vinland have repeatedly occurred since Adam of Bremen (111) in 1070 wrote his history of the Archbishopric of Hamburg and included a notation about the discovery of "Wineland".

Those who doubt the authenticity of the Kensington Stone may always be with us, but no one denies that for the most part

the inscription found on the stone is actually written in Runic characters. For this reason it serves the purpose of the authors of this "Chronica"; first because it is an example of the type of writing used by our forefathers and secondly it, like many propositions, presented in this "Chronica", is controversial and has been subjected to unnecessarily severe criticism. Charges of fraud, hoax and tampering with the true facts have been presented in a manner hardly in keeping with professional dignity. Yet all this hysterical criticism has fallen on deaf ears in Minnesota. Too many people in Minnesota believe those propositions which they have reason to believe by virtue of application of common sense and because of these people an embryonic Saga of the Vikings in America is becoming well rooted and will survive long after those who would destroy it have been forgotten. Destructive criticism is never as effective as constructive criticism.

Controversial portions of the "Chronica" could be considered to be Sagas and still serve their purpose of preserving fragmentary bits of information. However, much of this fragmentary

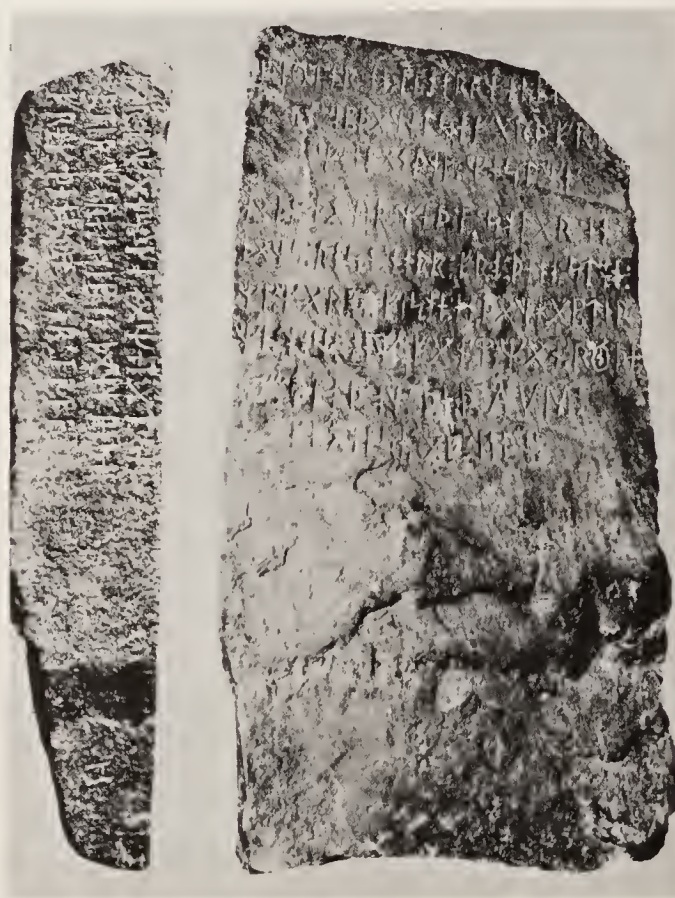


Fig. 33. The Kensington Stone. (Photographs were furnished by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.).

material has already been branded as nonsense or as a figment of the imagination by some learned genealogists who believe that all questionable material should be omitted. However, what



others believe is of no concern to the Clüvers as long as the Clüvers have sufficient grounds for assuming that they may be right. It is therefore not only fitting and proper but definitely a duty to point out how the Saga of the Vikings in America concerns the Clüvers.

It has been written that a man named Claudius Clavus was the first to make graded maps (113) and the first to map Greenland (114). This cartographer was born in Denmark during the 14th Century. He may or may not have been a descendant of those Clawen who supposedly went into exile in Denmark while Charlemagne beheaded 4500 Saxons at Verden. Clavus declares that he traveled in Greenland but nobody among the learned believes him; he may have traveled to Vinland. Holand (115) and others consider Clavus to have been a trickster and "cartographer rogue". However, it has not occurred to these gentlemen that Clavus could have been acting under orders as a sort of Court Jester for the King of Denmark. "Clavus was the first cartographer of any importance in the Middle Ages... He (became) royal cartographer to the King of Denmark... His maps were highly esteemed in Southern Europe" (115). Some of Clavus' maps are still in existence but place names of these maps for Greenland are absent. Folk songs are inscribed where these names should be. Could it be that "silly doggerels" not only pleased the king's fancy but also served the purpose of preventing the Scandinavian western colonies from being too widely advertised among southern Europeans who could have easily conquered these weakly held possessions? Who may say that a Clawen did or did not set foot on the North America continent during the early years between A. D. 986 (\*cs) and A. D. 1364; when it can neither be affirmed or denied that Clavus was a Clawen and that he did travel in America? Who can affirm or deny that 600 years ago one of the Clawen may have breathed the cool pure air blowing off some serenely beautiful lake hidden in the majestic medieval forests of regions which now are known as Minnesota, when it can neither be conclusively affirmed or denied that the Vikings had been there in 1364? These thoughts are exciting; their content has the possibility of being truer than any one of us might even dare to surmise.

The Saga of the Vikings in America also indirectly concerns a fairly recent Clüver. Holand (116) states that the earliest mention of Vinland is not found in the Sagas of Iceland but on a stone inscribed with Runic characters unearthed in Norway in 1823 by Capt. L. D. Klüwer. This stone is the famous Hønen Runestone mentioned by Th. Petersen (\*ct) in his article entitled "Lorentz Diderich Klüwer".

Schleswig-Holstein geographically represents the neck of the Cimbric or Danish peninsula. This narrow stretch of land varies from approximately thirty-five to fifty miles in width. It has been an important factor in military strategy since the dawn of history because its control has been the key to the defense of the mainland against attacks from the peninsula and

vice versa. In the earliest times, Schleswig-Holstein was the battle ground for Saxons, Angles, Jutes and other Teutonic tribes. When Charlemagne established the boundary of the empire on the Schlei in Schleswig (Slesvig) in 810, these Teutonic peoples who were then calling themselves Danes and Saxons, were continuing their fratricidal wars (117). In 934 the German king, Henry I, established the Mark of Schleswig between the Eider and the Schlei as an outpost of Germany against the Danes. During this same period the Countship of Holstein was under Saxon control. In 1203 Holstein was surrendered to the Danish king, Valdemar II (118) and the cession was confirmed by Emperor Frederick in 1214 and the pope in 1217. Valdemar II went hunting on the Isle of Lyö in May 1223. During his hunting expedition he was seized in his tent at midnight by his guest, Count Henry of Schwerin, and conveyed with his son and many other hostages to the inaccessible castle of Dannenberg-on-Elbe. In this dungeon he languished for two and a half years until he paid a heavy ransom and relinquished much Danish territory. After his release Valdemar attempted to retrieve his position by force of arms but was utterly defeated at the battle of Bornhöved (July 22, 1227). This battle deserves a place among the decisive battles of history, for it destroyed at once and forever the Danish dominion of the Baltic and established the independence of Lübeck. Danish power continued to wane and one hundred years later Denmark had been partitioned among Holstein counts and German knights (Ritter) while Scandia (Skaane), "the breadbasket" of the Danish monarchy, sought deliverance from anarchy under the protection of Sweden. Under Valdemar IV (119) (1320-1375) Denmark began the painful process of regaining her independence.

During the Thirty Year War Denmark held the peculiar and unfortunate position in which during the first years of the war she fought unsuccessfully on the side of Protestantism (\*cu) and during the last years of the same war she fought unsuccessfully against Sweden (\*cv), her former Protestant ally. Her king of this period appears to have been both Protestant and Catholic in spite of the decisive outcome of the Grenens fejde; her future king (\*cw), the second son of Christian IV as has already been noted, was the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bremen through whose good graces Otto Clüver became hereditary Gogräfe of the District Tribunal of Achim. Prior to this war Danes and Swedes had already fought each other on several occasions. They fought each other again in 1643-45, and this fratricidal war resulted in the first occupation and control of Danish territory by Sweden. But the greatest loss of Danish territory to Sweden occurred in 1814. Denmark had been an ally of Napoleon and, after the great Corsican was forced into exile at Elba (1814-15), Norway, against her own wishes (\*cx) was relinquished by Denmark and given to Sweden. Thus the union between Norway and Denmark, which began with the Union of Kalmar (120) (\*cy), was ended.

The strife and confusion which centered around the control

of the dual duchies continued down through the centuries to the present day. But the people who lived in the duchies have at least from time to time lived together in mutual accord. In his memoirs (edited by Wilhelm Klüver), Buchardi (121) (1795-1882) recalls that during the years just following the Napoleonic Wars "the later appearing inimical and hostile public feeling between Germans and Danes was unknown, at least in Alsen. The achievements in this respect of a few Danish zealots, like professor Guldberg, under Fredrick VI, in order to further the use of the Danish language in the dukedom was too negligent to arouse much attention. The cultured in Alsen considered themselves Germans and spoke only German among themselves (\*cz). The officials, divines, doctors and lawyers throughout had studied at German universities. Danes, who could be numbered among the cultured, were only a few preachers since Fredrick Christian, the old Duke of Augustenburg, who minded his politics, did not want to affront the Danes by excluding them completely from his best parishes. This policy also moved him to give unto his children not only a German tutor, the court-chaplain, Germar, but also a Danish tutor, Professor Krogh-Meier, professor of theology. But these Danish divines were not politicians, rather throughout, moderate and honorable gentlemen who lived in the best agreement and understanding with their German colleagues."

In 1806 Napoleon abolished the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation; Holstein was practically, though not formally, incorporated into Denmark (122). The Danish king was also the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. When the Danish king, Christian VIII, of the House of Oldenburg succeeded his father, Frederick VI, in 1839, the elder male line of the House of Oldenburg was obviously on the point of extinction. The crown of Denmark could be inherited by female heirs (\*da) but the dual duchies had to pass to the dukes of Augustenburg in the event of a failure of the male heirs of Christian VIII (123). However, in the ensuing struggle for control of the duchies, neither the kings of Denmark nor the dukes of Augustenburg were to be the successful contestants. Prussia, under the guidance of von Bismark, took advantage of the situation and after a short war (\*db) Schleswig-Holstein was ceded to Prussia and Austria jointly (1864). Two years later von Bismark's dream of uniting all of the independent states of Germany (\*dc) under Prussia began to materialize with the crushing defeat of Austria. Hanover and several other north German states (\*dd) who had thrown in their lot with Austria were either overrun or quietly submitted to annexation together with Schleswig-Holstein into the Prussian monarchy. In 1883 the daughter of the Duke of Augustenburg, of the formal Dual Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein, married the heir to the Prussian throne but the members of the royal family of Hanover (64) were never satisfactorily compensated and have never ceased to protest against the acts by which they had been deprived of their dominions. As has already been noted, Clüvers who objected to being

subjects of the Prussian monarch migrated to America.

After World War I a plebiscite gave Nord Slesvig to Denmark. The remainder of the dual duchies became German territory; but when World War II had ended and Germany was occupied by American, British, French and Russian forces then the British took over the German portion of the former duchies on the mainland and the Russians occupied the Isle of Fehmarn. Thus another chapter of the never ending story of the struggle for the con-

**Auszug aus dem Beerdigungsregister**

der ev.-luth. Kirchengemeinde Altenkrempe der Propstei Oldenburg i. S.

Tag des Todes: 1. 12. 1799 Jahrgang 1800 Nr. 2

Tag des Begräbnisses: 6. 12. 1799

Name des Verstorbenen: Hans Jochim Klüver, Arbeitsmann in Fobstien,  
des weil. Hans Klüver, Mufner in Siebstien und der weil. Ann Thrin  
geb. Klüver ehel. Sohn. Hinterläßt 7 Kinder (b. w.).  
Alt ca. 61 Jahre

Schönwalde i. H., den 4. 4. 1955

Kirchenbuchamt  
der  
Kirchenpropstei Oldenburg i. S.  
*Humbert Zafner*

DM 1,-  
Gebühr: ~~2,00~~

A. MARR, D. K. 157, Lonsahn - 94 1031 10 81 KLA

Kinder:

- 1) Thrin Lottie, verheiratet an Hans Hinrich Klüver, Fuhrknecht zu Kniphagen und von derselben 2 Kindeskiner, Auguste Hinrich und Luise Henriette
- 2) Jochim Friedrich, mit von derselben 3 Kindeskiner, Charlotte Sophie Christiane, Auguste Margareta Friederica, Friedrich Adolph, Hans Hinrich, Friederich Jochen
- 3) Jochann Hinrich, und von derselben 6 Kindeskiner, Otto Carl, Jochim Hinrich, Margretl. Christiane, Otto Petlev, Hans Friederich und Casper Friederich
- 4) Cles und von derselben 3 Kindeskiner, Friedrich Adolph, Otto Jochann Jochen und Brudix
- 5) Charlotte Sophie Wilhelmine, verheiratet an Hans Petlev Lendschof und von derselben 3 Kindeskiner, Friederich, Charlotte Christiane Henriette und Hinrich Johann Cles
- 6) Ida Christiane, verheiratet an den Schneider Hinrich Burmeister zu Fobstien und von derselben 1 Kindeskind, Otto Johann Friederich
- 7) Thrin Lisbeth, verheiratet an Rudolph Brandt, Arbeitsmann zu Fehrendorf und von derselben 2 Kindeskiner, Sophie Elisabeth Henriette und Friederich Jochen

Fig. 34. Certified copy of death record (front and back) of Hans Jochim Klüver. (A. Fromm).

trol of the land which was formerly the dual duchies had its beginning.

The Isle of Fehmarn is of importance to the Clüvers because this isle was for almost a century the home of the forefathers of the American Kluevers. In 1786 Claus (Klaus) Hinrich Klüver (\*de), a farmer and local magistrate (Hufner und Bauernvoigt), of Krummbeck, married Ann Brandt at Altenkrempe in northeastern Holstein. Their son, Friedrich Adolph, was born the following

**Auszug aus dem Beerdigungsregister**

der ev.-luth. Kirchengemeinde Altenkrempe der Propstei Oldenburg i. H.

Tag des Todes: 14. 2. 1799 Jahrgang 1799 Nr. 16  
 Tag des Begräbnisses: 17. 2. 1799

Name der Verstorbenen: Ann Thrin Klüver, geb. Hirs Jochen Klüver, Arbeits-  
manns zu Holstiehof, Frau des weil. Hans Klüver, Hof. zu Holstien  
(Schults)  
und der weil. Thrin Elisabeth geb. Schütt ehel. Tochter. Sie hinterlässt  
auser dem Mann 7 oder Kinder (S. w.).

Alt ca. 72 Jahre

Schönwalde i. H., den 4. 4. 1955

**Kirchenbuchamt**  
der  
Kirchenpropstei Oldenburg i. H.

Gebühr: DM 1,-  
~~DM 1,-~~

*[Signature]*

## Kinder:

- 1) Thrin Dorothea, verh. Jochen Klüver zu Holstienhof, Jochen Hinrich Klüver
- 2) Jochen Hinrich Klüver zu Holstienhof, Sophie, Karoline Dorothea, Friedrich Adolph u. Jochen Friedrich
- 3) Johann Hinrich Klüver zu Krummbeck und von der 6 Kindeskinde, Otto Karl, Jochen Hinrich, Christiane Auguste, Otto Betty, Ernst Friedrich, Casper Hinrich
- 4) Claus Klüver, Hufner in Krummbeck und von der 2 Kindeskinde, Friederich Wilhelm und Otto Johann Jochen
- 5) Charlotte Sophie Wilhelmine, verheiratete Lohmschaf zu Kniphagen, und von der 2 Kindeskinde, Friedrich Wulf u. Charlotte Elisabeth
- 6) Ide Christine, verh. Dürsteister und von der 1 Kindeskinde Otto Friederich
- 7) Sophie Elisabeth, verheiratet an Rudolph Brandt zu Wehrendorf, und von der 1 Kindeskinde Sophie Elisabeth

Fig. 35. Certified copy of death record (front and back) of Ann Thrin Klüver (née Klüver). (A. Fromm).

year. Count Frid., Otto von Dernath, Friedrich Adolph Wriedt, Administrator of Hasselburg, and Lisbeth Tatten from Krempe served as sponsors when the baby was baptized. This northern district of Holstein belonged at that time under the jurisdiction of the nobility estate of Hasselburg and its administrator apparently was related through marriage to the Klüvers.

The paternal grandparents of young Friedrich Adolph were Hans Jochim (Jochen) Klüver and Ann Thrin (Catharina) Klüver (née Klüver). Young Friedrich Adolph grew up and moved to the Isle of Fehmarn. Almost a hundred years later his grandson and namesake emigrated to Oakfield, Iowa. When this latter Friedrich (\*df) Adolph Klüver applied for citizenship in the United States of America on December 5, 1885, he signed the name "Adolph Klüver" (126) on this application. He became a naturalized citizen in 1888 and on this occasion changed his name again from Adolph Klüver to Adolph Kluever (71).

Hans Jochim Klüver is not only the forefather of the American Kluevers, but apparently he is also the Holstein founder originating from the Norwegian branch of Klüwers. Nothing is positively known about his life prior to his marriage. There is no question concerning the fact that he married Ann Thrin (\*dg) at or near Altenkrempe on November 5, 1752; the record of this marriage is substantiated in several other records, but information concerning his earlier life is either wanting or most confusing.

It is true that the record of Hans Jochim's death (December 1, 1799) shows that he was the son of Hans and Ann Thrin (Catharina) Klüver (née Klüver). This information implies that not only his wife but also his mother was named "Ann Thrin (Catharina) Klüver (née Klüver)" and other records show that his father as well as his father-in-law were both called "Hans Klüver". Strangely enough there are church records of still other Klüvers bearing these same two masculine and feminine given names who lived at this same time and in this same district in Holstein. Information concerning Hans Jochim's marriage is limited to the date and name of the place where the marriage was recorded and the names of the groom and bride, but almost fifty years later his death certificate offers information which has no counterpart in any of the various registers contained in the "Chronica". Obviously, there is sufficient reason for questioning the authenticity of all recorded material concerning Hans Jochim's parentage. This material is hopelessly confused with the records of other Klüver families. An analysis of all of these records leaves an impression heavily saturated with the suspicion that their unusual composition did not occur by accident but may in fact have been fabricated with the purpose of creating confusion.

Since available information concerning Hans Jochim's parents is confused, unusual and definitely irregular when compared with information concerning all other Klüvers, it becomes necessary to evaluate the circumstances and possibilities involved. This is

especially true because there are very good reasons for the assumption that Hans Jochim was the son of Jacob Ludvig Klüwer (\*dh) of Norway. Let us assume that he was born in Norway during the first quarter of the 18th Century. Capt. L. D. Klüwer (69) records that about this time Friderich Klüwer and his young-



Fig. 36. Friederich Adolph Klüwer (Adolph Kluever) and Margretha Hansen at the time of their marriage, December 7, 1864. This Klüwer is the founder of the American Kluevers. (H. Kluever).

er brother (name unknown), the fourth and fifth sons respectively of Jacob Ludvig, "traveled to Holstein as merchants and never returned". He was unable to find any further information in 1820 concerning these Klüwers. He did not even know the name of the younger brother.

If these questionable records concerning Hans Jochim's parentage are merely accidental errors, then a reason for these errors immediately becomes apparent when the death certificate of Ann Thrin Klüwer (February 14, 1799) is compared with that of her husband (Figs. 34 and 35). The lists of surviving children and grandchildren recorded on these death certificates contain numerous differences. Clearly, the recorders of these two certificates prepared less than one year apart were not at all particular with respect to what they recorded or how they recorded it. However, as has already been suggested, the questionable information may be an outright fabrication planted in the records by Hans Jochim himself. There are other members of this family

(\*di) concerning whom it has been proven that they deliberately established false but nevertheless permanent records. If Hans Jochim did fabricate these records, the choice of names offered an excellent excuse for error if under adverse circumstances he were ever questioned by someone who already possessed more information than he should have had; it would have been understandable how the mother of his children might have been confused with his own mother or father with his father-in-law. Hans Jochim may have conveniently forgotten the place of his birth and the names of his parents because of a definite reason. Merchants always returned home unless they have some definite reason for staying away. Did those two Klüwers--Friderich and his brother who were merchants in Norway--have some urgent reason for leaving their homeland and was this reason one and the same reason why the records concerning the parentage of Hans Jochim Klüver appear to be fabricated (\*dj)? If this urgent reason did exist, its secret has been well kept!

The American Kluevers believe that their Holstein forebears originated from Norway. Friderich Klüver and his younger brother are the only known possible link (\*dk) between the Clüvers of the latter two countries. Time, places and circumstances coincide. In spite of conflicting records the evidence although not conclusive is nevertheless certainly indicative. We must assume that Hans Jochim Klüver was the younger brother of Friderich Klüver and that he was probably named after his uncle Hans Jacob Klüver who lived in "a very remote place" in Norway.

When Hans Jochim's grandson, Friedrich Adolph, was baptized in Altenkrempe in 1787, he was probably named after Administrator Friedrich Adolph Wriedt of Hasselburg, an influential and more recent relative by marriage of the Klüvers. At that time the fact that these Klüvers were descendants from nobility was still recognized and Friedrich Adolph Klüver was, because of this reason, honored by being sponsored in baptism by Count von Dernath. This is the last time that members of the nobility have in any manner honored this branch of the family or recognized its previous noble status. But the knowledge of this former status remained in the family. In recent times Dorethea Kluever Arp (\*dl), the eldest of Adolph Kluever's two daughters, did on several occasions recall to her brothers that the family was once illustrious. She was rewarded on each occasion by sarcastic laughter (\*dm). Her father offered no explanation.

For all intents and purposes, Adolph Kluever had actually gone underground when he came to America. The threat of having his sons called back to Europe for military service in the Prussian Army constantly persisted as long as he and his sons were not American citizens. He had changed his name in order to cover his identity and thereby protect his sons. For the same reason he had come as far inland as his financial ability (\*dn) permitted. While there is no reason to believe that Adolph Kluever ever nurtured any hostility toward Prussia, on the other hand



his wife, Margaretha Hansen Kluever (\*do), most certainly was definitely hostile to this monarchy and its people. These are not opinions. Quite to the contrary, they are facts obtained on close contact by a grandson whose maternal grandparents were of Prussian origin.

Why did Adolph Kluever use the Norwegian form of spelling of his family name when he signed his application for citizenship? There is only one answer. He knew of the Norwegian origin of his Holstein forebears and concluded that this older Norwegian form of spelling of the family name was safer than his own. Later when he was satisfied that his sons were safe, he certainly was most meticulous in adopting his family name to the English language in such a manner that it would not lose any of its Holstein characteristics.

These circumstances (\*dp) are a part of the family tradition which is responsible for the belief that the American Kluevers and the Norwegian Klüvers are one and the same branch of Clüvers. There is no absolute proof by which this belief may be strengthened; only circumstantial and theoretical evidence is available. However, it is left for the reader to adjudge whether the search for more positive evidence should have been continued until the possibility that advanced age and infirmity of the authors might have threatened the preparation of all of this material in proper form or whether all available material should have been prepared now while this threat is just beginning to become apparent even though there is a definitely weak link in the relationship between Hans Jochim Klüver and Jacob Ludvig Klüver. In all of the material presented in the following register, this weak link is the only fact (\*dq) which cannot be varified by existing records.

A lineage of descent of the American Kluevers, Holstein Klüvers, Norwegian Klüvers and the Courlandic and Lieflandic Clüvers extends back to the Clüver nobility of the Bishoprics of Bremen and Verden. This register is presented according to the method of Kekule von Stradonitz (\*bk).

- (1) Charles Ross Hansen Kluever, born at Fort Dodge, Iowa, December 23, 1941.
- (2) Herman Christof Kluever, born on a farm north of Audubon, Iowa, February 25, 1902; Commander and Flight Surgeon U. S. Naval Air Corps, Ret.; served in the Pacific Theatre of Operation, World War II; ophthalmologist at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and landowner and cattleman, Audubon, Iowa.
- (3) Lois Heward Cobb, born at Boone, Iowa, May 19, 1907; former Speech Pathologist, Department of Psychology, State University of Iowa; married H. C. Kluever at Boone, Iowa, December 24, 1935.
- (4) Chris (Christian Ferdinand Klüver) Kluever, born at Bannesdorf, on the Isle of Fehmarn, Holstein, Prussia, November 10, 1873; baptized December 8, 1873, sponsors: Christopher Rahlf, Clausdorf, Christian Meislohn (\*dr), North America, Cathrine Magelsen, Bannesdorf; brought

- to Iowa by his father in 1883; landowner and cattleman, Audubon, Iowa.
- (5) Pauline Augusta Hahn, born at Atlantic, Iowa, November 9, 1877; married Chris Kluever at Audubon, Iowa, May 10, 1900; died at Audubon August 14, 1955.
- (6) Ralph Ross Cobb, born in Porter County, near Valpariso, Indiana, April 21, 1872; died April 22, 1957, at Boone, Iowa; descendant of Capt. Thomas Flint (\*ds) (1645-1721) and Peter Folger, the grandfather of Benjamin Franklin, statesman and signer of the American Declaration of Independence; landowner, automobile dealer and for many years Justice of Peace at Boone, Iowa.
- (7) Mary Jane Heward, born in Bureau County, near Sheffield, Illinois, December 30, 1878; married R. R. Cobb at Sheffield, November 15, 1904; died April 23, 1945.
- (8) (Friederich) Adolph (Klüver, Klüwer) Kluever, born in the Presen Congregation near Bannesdorf, Isle of Fehmarn, Dual-Dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein, September 26, 1842; brought his family to Iowa in 1883; applied for citizenship (December 5, 1885), signing his name as Adolph Klüwer; granted citizenship as Adolph Kluever March 14, 1888, at Atlantic, Iowa; landowner, Brayton, Iowa; died November 6, 1920; buried on land which he gave to the Evangelical Synod of North America, St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of establishing a church and cemetery located three miles due west of Brayton.
- (9) Margretha (Margreet) Hansen, born at Heinrichsdorf, in the dual-duchies, August 24, 1841; forebears natives of Holstein and of Danish origin; for many years District Midwife for the Isle of Fehmarn; married F. A. Klüver at Bannesdorf, Isle of Fehmarn, December 7, 1864; died in Adair County, Iowa, June 10, 1923; buried beside her husband.
- (10) Chris (Christoph) Hahn, born in Grund-Hagen, West Prussia, December 25, 1843; holder of the following Prussian Military Metals: The Königsgratz Cross (1866), the Iron Cross II C., (1870) and the War Medal for Combatants (1870-1871); served with the 4th Regt.; emigrated to Iowa in 1876; landowner, bought his first farm north of Audubon, Iowa, in 1877, at \$8.00 per acre; died March 14, 1929; buried at Audubon (127).
- (11) Charlotte Wohlgamuth, born in West Prussia, August 29, 1845; married C. Hahn in Prussia, November 14, 1873; died August 5, 1928; sister of August Wohlgamuth, former wealthy Mexican silver mine owner and operator who was forced to flee to Kingston, New Mexico, when his properties were confiscated during the Mexican revolutions. He died at Douglas, Arizona.
- (12) Henry A. (Asa) Cobb, born in Porter County, Indiana, March 3, 1848; landowner, Boone, Iowa; died January 13, 1919.
- (13) Sylvia Rosetta Sawyer, born in Porter County, Indiana, July 31, 1852; married H. A. Cobb July 4, 1871; died April 2, 1928.
- (14) John Heward, born at Hull (Kingston-upon-Hull), England; died in 1902 at Sheffield, Illinois; emigrated to Bureau County, Illinois; landowner at Sheffield, Illinois.
- (15) Anne Duke, born at Hull, England; died in 1918 at Colfax, Iowa;

- buried at Sheffield, Illinois; was the childhood sweetheart of John Heward; after he had made his fortune he returned to England, married Anne Duke and brought her to Illinois.
- (16) Christian Friederich Klüver, born at Krumbeck (Krummbeck) (Church Parish of Altenkrempe), near Neustadt, in the dual duchies, March 19, 1816; baptized at Altenkrempe, March 27, 1816; confirmed at Bannesdorf; lived in Presen, Klausdorf and Kamp; died October 18, 1849, in Presen and was buried October 23, 1849 (Aktennr. 20, Sterberegister, Kirche Bannesdorf).
- (17) Tebbel Margaretha Tank, born at Ostermarkelsdorf, Isle of Fehmarn, May 13, 1816; baptized at Burg, Isle of Fehmarn, May 19, 1816; married C. F. Klüver (\*dt) at Burg, May 18, 1838; was living at Niendorf before she was married.
- (18) Hans Hinrich Hansen, lived at Hinrichsdorf, in the dual duchies; already deceased in 1864.
- (19) Gertrude Margretha (Dodersberg) Voderberg, spouse of H. H. Hansen.
- (20) Christof Hahn, lived in Prussia.
- (21) Anna Hahn (née Hahn), born in Germany, April 11, 1819; married Christof Hahn, who died a few years after their only child (10) was born; later married Christian Dreher (1818-1905) and came to Iowa; died June 17, 1884; buried at Audubon, Iowa.
- (22) Jörgen Wohlgamuth, native of Germany.
- (23) Elisabeth Porsch, spouse of J. Wohlgamuth.
- (24) Asa Cobb, born in Ohio; Civil War Veteran; among first settlers of Porter County, Indiana.
- (25) Anna Flemming, spouse of Asa Cobb.
- (26) James Sullivan Sawyer, born in Wayne County, Ohio, July 13, 1806; died April 15, 1895.
- (27) Alvira (Polly) Aylesworth, born in U.S.A., November 10, 1815; married J. S. Sawyer, February 12, 1833; died March 25, 1890.
- (28) John Heward, lived at Hull and Ottringham, England; died August 7, 1880, in England.
- (29) Mary .....?, spouse of J. Heward; died February 10, 1866.
- (30) .....? Duke, lived at Hull, England.
- (31) .....? .....?
- (32) Friedrich Adolph Klüver, born in Krumbeck in the dual duchies, February 22, 1787; baptized at Altenkrempe, February 26, 1787; sponsors: Count Otto von Dernath, Administrator Wriedt of Hasselburg, and Lisbeth Tatten of Krempe; laborer in Krumbeck; was living in Hasselburg, Neustadt, before he was married; died March 20, 1816, and was buried at Krumbeck, March 26, 1816 (Aktennr. 22, Sterberegister, Kirche Altenkrempe).
- (33) Margaretha Catharina Spangenberg (Spanberg) (Catarine Margaretha Spangenberg), of Puttgarn, Isle of Fehmarn, born at Puttgarn, February 17, 1789; baptized at Bannesdorf, Isle of Fehmarn, February 20, 1789; married F. A. Klüver at Bannesdorf, October 12, 1813; lived as a widow in Puttgarden in 1838.
- (34) Jürgen Tank, laborer in Ostermarkelsdorf, Isle of Fehmarn; evidently was living in Niendorf in 1838.
- (35) (Anna) Margaretha Wohler, spouse of J. Tank; evidently was living in

- Niendorf in 1838.
- (52) Nathan Sawyer, born August 30, 1769.
- (53) Sarah Flint, born in U.S.A., March 7, 1777; married N. Sawyer, July 3, 1799; died September 2, 1809.
- (54) Phillip Aylesworth, died June 27, 1866.
- (55) Mary Gray, married P. Aylesworth in 1812.
- (64) Claus Hinrich Klüver, Magistrate and small farmer in Krumbeck, in the dual duchies; was born 1758; died November 22, 1807, and was buried November 27, 1807 (Aktennr. 84, Sterberegister, Kirche Altenkrempe).
- (65) Ann Dorthe (Anna Dorothea) Brandt, married C. H. Klüver in Altenkrempe, April 22, 1786; died at the birth of her daughter, Aguste Charlotte Margaretha, December 13, 1788.
- (66) Dienste Matthias Spangenberg, lived in Puttgarn, Isle of Fehmarn.
- (67) Anna Catherine Bullen, married D. M. Spangenberg, at Bannesdorf, September 6, 1776.
- (104) Ruben Sawyer.
- (105) Sarah .....?
- (106) Elijah Flint, born November 15, 1747, at Dracut, Massachusetts; served in Capt. Timothy Walker's Co., Col. Green's Regt., at the Battle of Lexington; lived at Wilmington, Massachusetts, during the American War of Independence; died 1825. ("Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors", V. 5, p. 794).
- (107) Sarah Eames, born April 5, 1756; married E. Flint, April 18, 1776.
- (108) John Aylesworth.
- (109) Elizabeth Humphrey, spouse of J. Aylesworth.
- (128) Hans Jochim (Jochen) (Klüver?) Klüver, forebear of the American Kluevers and also believed to be the founder of one of the branches of Holstein Klüvers originating from Norway; died at Hobstein, Dukedom of Holstein, December 1, 1799. He is assumed to be the son of Jacob Ludvig Klüver, the third son of the Norwegian founder.
- (129) Ann Thrine Klüver (née Klüver), probable descendant of the Krempe Klüvers; married H. J. Klüver at Altenkrempe, November 5, 1752; died at Hobstein, February 14, 1799.
- (130) Hans Hinrich Brandt, cabinet maker in Krempe.
- (131) Thrine Dorthe Bullen, spouse of H. H. Brandt.
- (132) Dienste Peter Spangenberg, lived in Clausdorf in the dual duchies.
- (133) Tr. ....?, spouse of D. P. Spangenburg, had died by 1776.
- (134) Matthias Bullen, lived in Putgard, had died by 1776.
- (135) Engel .....?, spouse of M. Bullen.
- (212) Ebenezer Flint, born September 4, 1711; landowner at Dracut, Massachusetts.
- (213) Mary Putnam, born February 10, 1717; married E. Flint, April 26, 1737.
- (214) Daniel Eames, born March 30, 1721.
- (215) Sarah .....?, spouse of D. Eames.
- (216) Phillip Aylesworth, born June 7, 1737; died in 1809.
- (217) Martha Slocumb, born January 9, 1744; died in 1822; married P. Aylesworth, June 14, 1762.
- (256) Jacob Ludvig Klüver, Captain Royal Norwegian Army, born in Norway

- 1694; died 1751.
- (257) .....? Bruun, spouse of J. L. Klüwer.
- (424) Elijah (Ebenezer) Flint, born April 6, 1683; died in 1767; the deed to his farm (125 A.) at North Reading, Massachusetts, bears the date January 28, 1718.
- (425) Gertrude Pope, born in the American Colonies, August 27, 1685; married E. Flint in 1708.
- (426) Dea. Edward Putnam, born April 29, 1682; died October 22, 1724.
- (427) Sarah .....? (Mrs. Priscilla Jewitt), spouse of D. E. Putnam.
- (428) Daniel Eames, born January 10, 1697; died 1781.
- (429) Abigail Harden, born May 25, 1692; married D. Eames, March 4, 1720.
- (432) Phillip Aylesworth.
- (433) Elizabeth .....?, spouse of P. Aylesworth.
- (434) Joseph Slocumb, born November 30, 1706.
- (435) Patience Carr, born in 1705, spouse of J. Slocumb.
- (512) Johan Wilhelm (Clüwer) Klüwer, born in Courland 1652; emigrated to Norway and changed his name from Clüwer to Klüwer; served as a Lieutenant in the Royal Norwegian Army in campaigns against the Swedes; died in Norway 1739.
- (513) Mette Berentsdatter, second spouse of J. W. Klüwer, died in 1745. Brigetta Bjelderling (first spouse) died childless.
- (848) Thomas Flint, Captain with British Colonial Forces, was born in 1645 and died May 24, 1721. He served in King Phillip's War and other Indian wars and was wounded in the campaign against Narragassetts in 1675. He was a large landholder (900 A.) in Essex and Middlesex Counties of Massachusetts. He was married twice; after his first wife, Hannah Moulton, died, he married Mary Dounton.
- (849) Hannah Moulton, married T. Flint May 22, 1666; died September 15, 1674.
- (850) Joseph Pope, born August 27, 1650; died in 1712.
- (851) Bethsheba Folger, born in the American Colonies, spouse of J. Pope.
- (852) Edward Putnam, born April 15, 1654.
- (853) Mary Hale, born June 14, 1681.
- (856) Samuel Eames, born September 2, 1664; died March 2, 1781.
- (857) Mary .....?, spouse of S. Eames.
- (858) John Harden.
- (859) Susanna .....?, spouse of J. Harden.
- (864) Arthur Aylesworth, died in 1761.
- (865) Mary Franklin, spouse of A. Aylesworth.
- (868) Giles Slocumb, died 1724.
- (869) Mary Paine, married G. Slocumb, November 23, 1704.
- (870) Caleb Carr, born March 29, 1679.
- (871) Joanna Slocumb, born January 1, 1680; died December 30, 1708; married C. Carr April 30, 1701.
- (1024) Wilhelm Clüwer, Polish baron, Lt. Col. of Polish cavalry, killed in action against the Swedes in Courland in 1656.
- (1025) Anna Dorthea Schlippenbach, spouse of W. Clüwer.
- (1696) Thomas Flint, born April 15, 1663.
- (1697) Ann .....?, spouse of T. Flint.
- (1700) Robert Pope, died 1667.

- (1701) Gertrude .....?, spouse of R. Pope.  
 (1702) Peter Folger, grandfather of Benjamin Franklin.  
 (1703) Mary Morrell, spouse of P. Folger.  
 (1704) Lieut. Thomas Putnam, born May 7, 1614; died May 5, 1686.  
 (1705) Ann Holyoke, died September 1, 1665; married T. Putnam August 17, 1643.  
 (1706) Thomas Hale, born 1633.  
 (1707) Mary Hutchinson, died December 8, 1715; married T. Hale May 26, 1657.  
 (1708) Robert Eames, died July 30, 1712.  
 (1709) Elizabeth .....?, spouse of R. Eames.  
 (1728) Arthur Aylesworth, died in 1726.  
 (1729) Mary Brown, spouse of A. Aylesworth.  
 (1736) Samuel Slocumb, born in 1657.  
 (1737) .....? .....?, spouse of S. Slocumb.  
 (1738) Ralph Paine.  
 (1739) Dorothy .....?, spouse of R. Paine.  
 (1740) Caleb Carr, born 1690.  
 (1741) Phillys Green, born October 7, 1658.  
 (1742) Ebenezer Slocumb, brother of (1736).  
 (2048) Diedrich Clüwer, Captain of Horse, his Emperor's Service (Holy Roman Empire); traveled to the Archbishopric of Bremen in 1637. and obtained the document which varified the origin of the Cour-landic Clüwers.  
 (2049) Anna Catar Graffen, spouse of D. Clüwer.  
 (2050) Melchjor Schlippenbach (III?), heir of Capsen.  
 (2051) .....? Merscheid, spouse of M. Schlippenbach III.  
 (3404) John Folger, born 1660.  
 (3405) Meribell Gibbs, spouse of J. Folger.  
 (3408) John Putnam.  
 (3409) Priscilla .....?, spouse of J. Putnam.  
 (3410) Edward Holyoke.  
 (3411) Prudence Stockton, spouse of E. Holyoke.  
 (3412) Thomas Hale.  
 (3413) Tommassee .....?, spouse of T. Hale.  
 (3414) Richard Hutchinson.  
 (3415) Alice Bosworth, spouse of R. Hutchinson.  
 (3458) Rev. John Brown.  
 (3459) Mary Holmes, spouse of J. Brown.  
 (3472) Silas Slocumb.  
 (3480) Robert Carr.  
 (3481) .....? .....?, spouse of R. Carr.  
 (3482) Gov. John Green.  
 (4096) Berthold Christ Clüwer, served the king of Poland in the Lief-land campaign against the Muscovites; Colonel in Reg. of von Dohmar.  
 (4097) .....? von Meiving (Meyring?), spouse of B. C. Clüwer.  
 (4100) Melchjor Schlippenbach (II), heir of Capsen.  
 (4101) Catarina von Romberg, of the Castle of Irm zu Usa; spouse of M. Schlippenbach (II).

- (6816) Nicholas Putnam.  
 (6817) Margaret Goodspeed, spouse of N. Putnam.  
 (6828) Richard Hutchinson.  
 (6916) Chad Brown.  
 (6918) Rev. Obediah Holmes.  
 (6960) Benjamin Carr, born August 18, 1592.  
 (6961) Martha Hardington, married B. Carr October 2, 1613.  
 (8192) Johan Wilhelm Clüwer, Knight of the Teutonic Order in Liefland; Commander in the service of bishops and counts; Commanding Officer of the Fortress of Peyna; Governor of Liefland; Cumpter of Sallis; Magistrate and Attorney at Law; on March 7, 1547, he obtained permission from the Master of the Teutonic Order to travel to the Archbishopric of Bremen in order to assist his blood relative, Johan Clüver of Clüvenhagen, who needed assistance because of martial unrest.
- (8200) Melchjor Schlippenbach (I), heir of Capsen.  
 (8201) Anna von Buincken, spouse of M. Schlippenbach (I).  
 (13656) Thomas Hutchinson.  
 (16384) Christian Clüwer.  
 (16385) .....? von Heinbrock, spouse of C. Clüwer.  
 (16400) Johan Schlippenbach, knight, heir of Capsen.  
 (16401) Mary Blomberg, spouse of J. Schlippenbach.  
 (27312) Thomas Hutchinson.  
 (32768) Borehard Clüwer.  
 (32769) .....? von (der) Hude, spouse of B. Clüwer.  
 (32800) Johan Christ Schlippenbach, heir of Capsen.  
 (32801) Anna von Amboten, spouse of J. C. Schlippenbach.  
 (54624) Lawrence Hutchinson.  
 (65536) Giesbrect (Clüver?) Clüwer, Knight of the Teutonic Order of Courland and a famous army officer; lived in Courland in 1414; descendant of the ancient Gise Clüver lineage from which the later Clüvers of Clüversborstel descended.
- (65537) .....? von Mendelslo, spouse of Giesbrect Clüwer.  
 (109248) Thomas Hutchinson.  
 (218496) Anthony Hutchinson.  
 (436992) William Hutchinson.  
 (873984) James Hutchinson.  
 (1747968) John Hutchinson.  
 (3495936) Barnhard Hutchinson, was living in England during the Year of Our Lord 1282.

## CONCLUSIONS

It is quite probable that some Clawen migrated to the Scandinavian countries as early as 782, during the Frankish-Saxon Wars of Charlemagne. Northward migration of the Clüvers of the Archbishopric of Bremen may have occurred about 1000. The archbishops of Bremen held parts of Holstein under their authority as early as 1000 and the counts of Holstein were also lords of Bremen. By 1390 those Clüvers living in Mecklenburg were sup-

posed to have died out. The origin of the Clüvers of Schleswig-Holstein and the actual date of their appearance in that country remains obscure because proper records are not available. Schleswig-Holstein has been a battle ground since the dawn of history because of its strategic location. Wars and changes in government due to wars were not conducive to the establishment and maintenance of institutions for the preservation of records. The earliest available church records in the eastern part of this country date from 1542. Klüvers were living in the Krempe marshes prior to that date. During the past two hundred years Clüvers of Schleswig-Holstein have migrated to Denmark. Other Danish Clüvers originated from Norway and Sweden. The Clüvers of Norway and some Clüvers of Holstein and Sweden belong to the branch of the clan which formerly resided in the Lands of the Teutonic Knights, namely Liefland and Courland and possible medieval Prussia. The cities of Hamburg, Lübeck and Bremen, in the last half of the 13th Century, established the Hanseatic League with which some Holstein Klüvers appear to have been associated. Merchants from the latter two cities organized the hospital at Acre, Palestine, which was destined to become the Teutonic Order. Clüvers from Bremen, Lübeck, Mecklenburg and possibly Holstein migrated to the Lands of the Teutonic Knights during the 13th and 14th Centuries. Many Clüvers are positively identified as having been members of the Teutonic Order. Poland conquered much of the territory held by the knights during the 15th Century and some Clüvers offered their services to Poland. During the 17th Century Polish Clüvers gave their lives in the defense of Poland against Swedish invasions. Some survivors moved to Holland and others to Norway. There apparently are Clüvers living in Danzig today whose forebears came to Prussia while the Teutonic Order was in power. Several Schleswig-Holstein and Prussian Clüvers were honored during the 17th Century by having been permitted to exert considerable influence on the trend of thought of the people of Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein and Holland. Evidence is presented as partial proof that the Holstein forebears of the American Kluevers originated from the Norwegian Klüvers. A register compiled according to the method of Kekule von Stradonitz extends back through the American Kluevers, the Holstein Klüvers, the Norwegian Klüvers, the Courlandic and Lieflandic Clüvers to the Clüver nobility of the Bishopric of Bremen and Verden. This register includes seventeen generations of Clüvers. The authenticity of this register may be questioned because it contains one weak link, but the "Chronica" contains material from which a similar register of unquestionable authenticity may be prepared for the American Kluevers who are descendants of Emanuel Bonnevie Kluever, originally a native of Norway. In round figures there are approximately 75,000 forebears involved during the past 500 years in the line of descent of each Clüver who is living today. When the line of descent is extended back for 750 years the number of forebears reaches the impressive figure of several million.



### CHAPTER III

#### THE CLÜVERS AND CLÜWERS OF LIEFLAND, COURLAND, MEDIEVAL PRUSSIA AND POLAND, THE NORWEGIAN KLÜWERS, "THE HISTORY OF THE KLÜWER FAMILY", "THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT" AND "THE CERTIFIED COPY OF VARIFICATION OF ORIGIN OF THE COURLANDIC CLÜWERS"

The Scandinavian Norsemen--also known as Northmen or Normans, Sea Kings or Vikings and alluded to in English history as Danes, were part of the great Teutonic or Germanic division of the Arian branch of the Caucasian race. Norsemen and Saxons were kinsmen. During heathen times an ancient fraternal bond existed between the northern pirates and the short swordsmen who had taken over all of Britain. Why then has more evidence of this fraternal bond failed to be demonstrated during Christian times? According to Thierry (129) the answer rests with Charlemagne's conquest of the Saxons. "This token of an ancient fraternity did not preserve from their (the Vikings) hostile incursions either Saxon, Britain or ... even the territory ... then exclusively inhabited by Germanic tribes. The conversion of the southern Teutons to the Christian faith had broken all bonds of fraternity between them and the Teutons of the north. In the 9th Century the man of the north still gloried in the title of son of Odin and treated as bastards and apostates the Germans who had become children of the Church ... A sort of religious and patriotic fanaticism was thus combined in the Scandinavian. With the fiery impulsiveness of their character ... they shed with joy the blood of priests, (and) were especially delighted at pillaging the churches ... In three days, with an east wind, the fleets of Denmark and Norway (made up of) two sailed vessels, reached the south of Britain. The soldiers of each fleet obeyed in general one chief, whose vessel was distinguished from the rest by some particular ornament ... All equal under such a chief, bearing lightly their voluntary submission and the weight of their mail armour, which they promised themselves soon to change for an equal weight of gold, the Danish pirates pursued 'the road of the swans' as their ancient national poetry expressed it. Sometimes they coasted along the shore or laid wait for the enemy in the straits, bays and smaller anchorages, which procured them the surname of Vikings (children of the creeks) ...; sometimes they dashed in pursuit of their prey across the ocean" (129).

In Scandinavia the Germanic race developed its special civilization. Cut off by stormy seas from the rest of the world, they were free to unfold their ideas and become themselves. We must, therefore, turn to the north to study the Germanic religion and love for freedom, to discover their widely recognized influ-

ence exercised on modern civilization. Geijer (131), in his "Swedish History", states: "The recollection which Scandinavia has to add to those of the Germanic race are yet the most antique in character and comparatively the most original. They offer the completest remaining examples of a social state existing previous to the reception of influences of Rome, and in duration stretching onward so as to come within the sphere of historical light." Montesquieu (131) observes: "The Gothic (\*du) bishop Jornandes of Ravenna calls the north of Europe the forge of mankind. I would rather call it the forge of those instruments which broke the fetters manufactured in the south. We are indebted to these people for the desire for freedom which is one of the main elements of Christian civilization--the most glorious inheritance of all."

The population of modern nations which have led the world in a civilization with liberty and justice for all their people are the descendants of these rude barbarians. To them we owe our respect for womanhood, first noted by Tacitus in his account of the German tribes; here in the north women were admired for their modesty, sense and force of character. We retain the names of Teutonic gods (\*dv) in all of our days of the week and five of these names refer to the same gods worshipped by the early medieval Scandinavians. The popular assemblies, or Things,

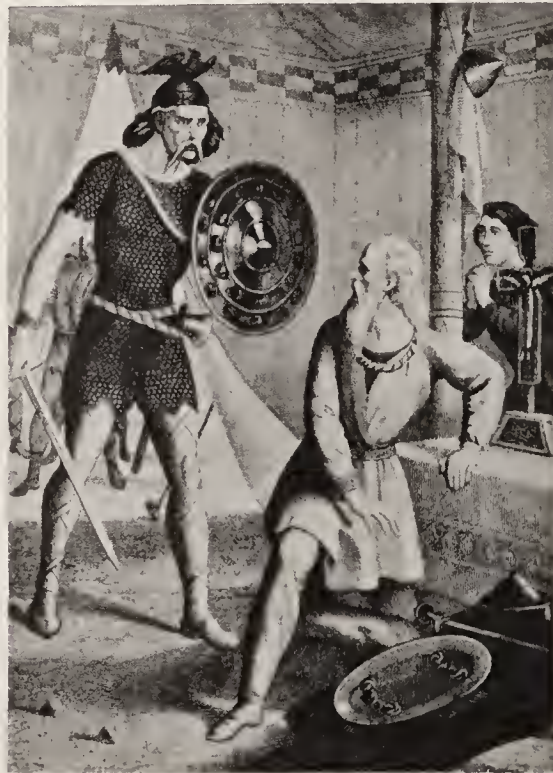


Fig. 37. An invading Viking. (Courtesy Standard Historical Soc., Cincinnati).

of the northern nations were the origin of our modern Parliaments, Diets, Congresses, National Assemblies and Legislatures.

Our trial by jury was of Scandinavian origin.

In the north there was religious freedom and Christianity was accepted by the people of their own free will and accord (\*dw) as a religion of freedom, truth and principle. Thus from the beginning these people also objected to the powers and excesses of the Church and when Luther, the Saxon monk, struck against the ecclesiastical tyranny of the papacy and Roman hierarchy, perhaps goaded on subconsciously by the knowledge of how Roman Christianity had been cruelly forced upon his people, he had the support of all Teutonic nations. "Without the Teutonic nations in Germany, England and Scandinavia, there could have been no Protestantism in Europe. England produced the 'Morning Star of the Reformation' in the immortal Wycliffe. Germany, the cradle of the Reformation, gave the world the founder of Protestantism in the intrepid Luther. Scandinavia furnished the valiant 'Lion of the North', the great Swedish monarch, Gustavus Adolphus, who, at the head of his protestant hosts gave the final triumph to the Reformation" (133) by dying a hero on the field of



Fig. 38. Hamburg, Bracteate struck during Danish rule (1201-1223). King's crown within city gates. (Coin Galleries, New York. Actual size).

battle. To this very day the Scandinavian nations "and their kinsmen of North Germany, Holland and England (\*dx) and her dependencies and the United States of America are almost the only Protestant nations of the world; thus showing that the old instincts still run in the blood and cause these races to seek light, freedom and progress; and if necessary to suffer and endure to hold undiluted and undefiled the faith that has guided them through the centuries since the days of the Reformation" (133).

Bishop Jordanes (134) speaks of the Scandinavian peninsula as the womb of nations and the cradle of many peoples. The Danes and Norsemen along with their kinsmen, the Chaucians (135), Angles, Saxons and Frisians furnished almost the entire population of England (\*dy). These rude Norsemen colonized themselves in every portion of Northern Europe and even as far south as Italy and Greece. They created kingdoms in Ireland, Scotland, Russia, Naples and Sicily. In the 9th Century the emigration of Norsemen from their homeland (\*dz) was in part due to Harold

Haarfager (134) (the fair-haired). Harold was one of a dozen petty kings of Norway. Invincible in battle, he soon became the sole ruler; he imposed heavy taxes and autocratic regulations. Thus dispoiled of their freedom many Norsemen sought exile and since no door was open they broke down the doors and took what they needed in England, Germany (\*ea), France, Spain and Italy. In 885 they organized an army of about 35,000 men and sailed away in 700 ships. They proceeded to France, sailed up the Seine and captured Paris. In 911, under the leadership of Rolf, or Rollo (133), they were granted the province of Normandy by the

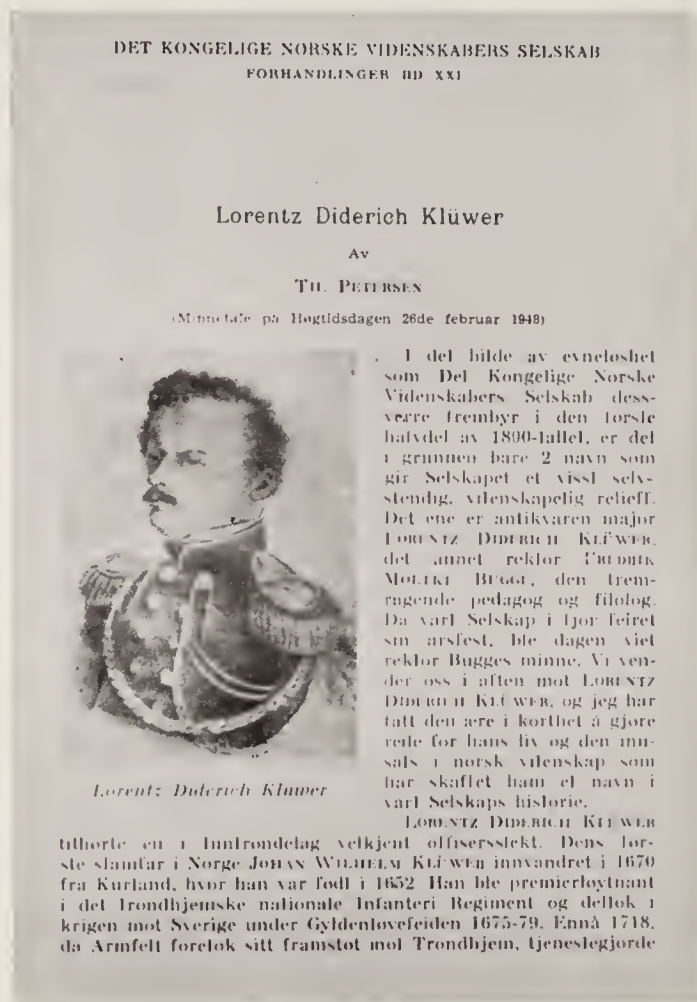


Fig. 39. Title and introductory paragraph of Th. Petersen's article concerning Capt. L. D. Klüwer with picture of the captain. (Courtesy Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association, Trondheim).

French king. Normandy served as a base for Norse conquest of Sicily, Naples and England (136).

An incident worthy of note since it throws light upon the character of these Norsemen occurred in Italy in 1046. Norman adventurers had established a principality in Italy. Pope Leo IX (136), fearing that these Norsemen would not respect the property of the Church any more than they did that of the laity,

having first excommunicated them, formed an alliance against them. The Norsemen, scarcely numbering three thousand, sent the pope a most respectful message, promising to do homage to him for their fiefs. But Leo refused their offer, whereupon they cut his army to pieces and took him prisoner. They did not, however, do the pope any injury but prostrated themselves before him and after he had given them absolution they gave him his liberty.

Other Norsemen took possession of the Hebrides, Faroes, Orkneys and Shetland Islands. They discovered Iceland five hundred and fifty years before the Portuguese discovered the Madeiras.

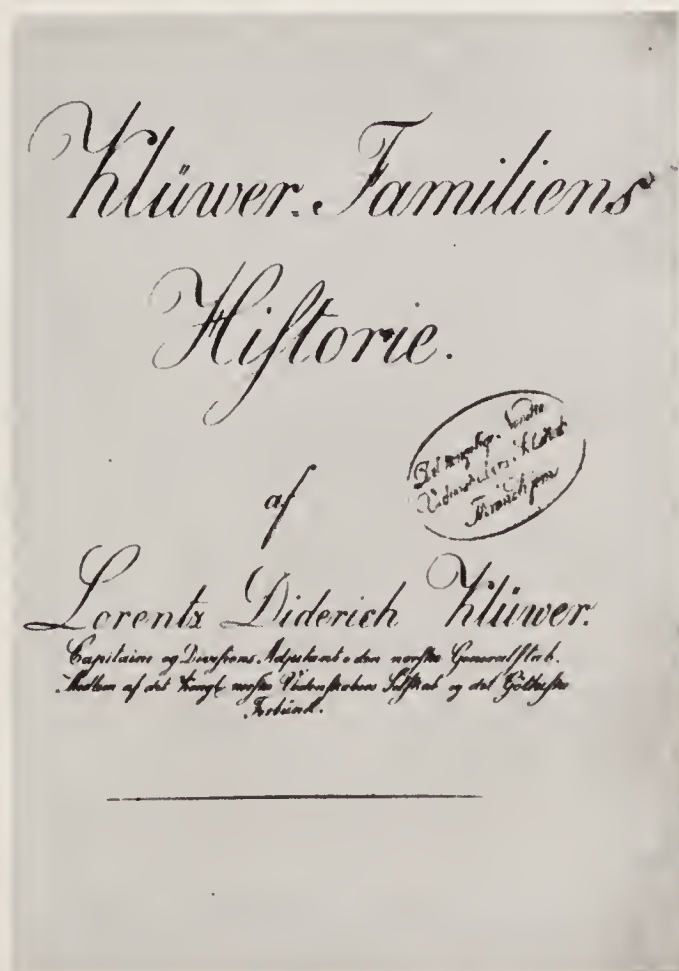


Fig. 40. Title page of Capt. L. D. Klüwer's history. (Courtesy Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association, Trondheim).

From Iceland they pushed on to Greenland and the North American continent. In 986 Erik Thorwaldson (137), the father of Leif Erickson, led a company of several hundred emigrants in twenty-five vessels with their cattle, household goods and building material from Iceland to Greenland. With permanent stations established three-fourths of the way across the Atlantic, it was only natural that such active sailors should stumble upon the coast of North America. Colonization (\*eb) was attempted along the coast of New England, called Vinland by the Norsemen. They may have

built the Newport Tower (\*ec) which possibly is the first Christian church to have been erected on the American continents (138). This stone tower located at Newport, Rhode Island, still stands today. By way of Hudson Bay and the rivers which flow into this bay some Norse explorers may have reached central Minnesota only to be taken captive by the forebears of the fierce Dahcotah (Sioux) Indians. Here these captive Norsemen could have founded the Mandan Indians (139) who later moved to North Dakota (\*ed).



Fig. 41. Courland, Taler (1645). Obs., Jacob Kettler; Rv., double shield of Poland and Lituania. (Hutten-Czapski, 1895, R. 3). (B. A. Seaby, Ltd., London. Actual size).

The story of the Vikings should really begin during the 1st Century with the Chaucians. They were the first sea-raiders to operate from bases along the shores of northwest Europe. When they assumed the name of Saxons they continued their raids on a far greater scale. In the 5th Century even the shores of Italy were not safe from these fierce short-swordsmen. "From the 6th Century onward we hear practically nothing of the Saxons as a seafaring people. Almost all the southern coast of the North Sea had now come into the possession of the Frisians, and one can hardly help concluding that most of the maritime Saxons had ... become incorporated in that kingdom (141)." By the end of the 7th Century when other Saxons had already moved inland, the Frisians had inherited the occupation of Raiders of the North; "probably Frisians took part with the Angles and Saxons in their sea-roving expeditions and assisted their neighbors in the invasion and conquest of England (141)." Anglo-Saxon poetry frequently mentions a Frisian king named Finn; the Saxon and Frisian languages were practically identical in the 7th Century (\*ee). These and other facts permit the assumption that there was very little difference in blood relationship between the Saxons and the Frisians. "There is considerable archaeological evidence

for intercourse between the west coast of Norway and the region south of the North Sea and it is worth noting that this seems to come to an end early in the 9th Century. Probably it is no mere accident that the first appearance or rather reappearance of Scandinavian pirates in the west took place shortly after the overthrow of the Frisians (141)." It seems quite reasonable to assume that many sea-faring Frisians, who were actually sea-faring Saxons who had assumed the name of the Frisians, left their homeland when Charlemagne was taking possession of this region. The logical place for them to have gone would have been with their kinsmen in Denmark and Norway. Therefore, the entire sequence of the sea-rovers of the North Sea begins with the Chaucians who were in turn followed by the Saxons, Frisians and finally the Danes or Vikings. Also, the conclusion must be drawn that these are all one and the same people with close blood relationship who carried on an occupation and tradition as sea-raiders and freebooters for at least 1500 years.

When the Franks first began the subjugation of the Saxons in 772, many Saxons, like the Frisians, took refuge with their northern kinsmen. Among these exiles was a certain Widukind or Wittekind (53, 142), who doubtless having taken part in the earlier struggle, later returned with other exiles and northern kinsmen seeking revenge, and Charlemagne's (\*ef) wars with the Saxons broke out anew in 778 with Widukind leading the Saxons. We have already noted that Charlemagne beheaded 4500 Saxons in the very homeland of the Clüvers (Verden, A.D. 782). Is it too much to assume that the first migration of the Clawen (\*eg) occurred at that early date? Whether this assumption is true or not, the early recorded migration of the Clüvers, with one exception, had always been to lands peopled by kinsmen of the Saxons--lands where their own kinsmen (\*eh) lived. The only exception is the Lands of the Teutonic Knights.

The most northern states of the Lands of the Teutonic Knights were Estonia, Liefland and Courland. Records show that Clüvers were living in Courland in 1414 and that this family later spread into Liefland. During this time Brother of the Knights, Giesbrikt Clüwer, became a famous military officer in Courland. Muscovite (Russian) and Lithuano-Polish princes, equally ambitious, came into conflict during this century. In 1492, the Muscovite, Ivan III (\*ei) (1440-1505) attacked Lithuania and the policy (144) of Russian westward expansion had its beginning. This policy was enlarged by Ivan (IV) the Terrible (1530-1584); it has never been dropped and reached its greatest success under Stalin (1879-1953). Swedes, Danes, Poles, Lithuanians and the Teutonic military order blocked Ivan's expansion and agreed in attempting to restrict exportation of implements of war to the Russians. One Polish king threatened certain English sailors with death who attempted to carry on illicit trade in arms on grounds that "the Muscovite who is not only our opponent of today but the eternal enemy of all free nations should not be allowed to supply himself with

cannon, bullets and munitions (146, \*ej). In his wars with the Europeans, Ivan IV showed little military talent but what is most significant he never gave up his policy of western expansion, and he succeeded among his people in ruthlessly stamping out all resistance to his will, thereby creating an autocratic government of the oriental type. The Clüwer knights of Liefland and Courland served in the campaigns against these Russian barbarians.

The connecting link between the eastern and western Baltic was the Isle of Gotland. Here German merchants from Lübeck had established a depot which became the town of Visby (118). The Germans penetrated into Liefland in the 11th Century and in 1158 several Lübeck and Visby merchants landed at the mouth of the Divina River. In 1186 the emissaries of the Archbishop of Bremen began to preach Christianity among the Esths and Livs. A firmer footing was gained when Abbot Theoderick of Riga founded the Order of the Sword (118, 148, 149, \*ek). Two years later Valdemar II of Denmark occupied the Isle of Oesel and in 1210 he led a second expedition against the heathen Prussians and Samlanders. In 1218 Bishop Albert of Riga appealed for help to Valdemar, who appeared off Esthonia with the largest fleet ever seen in northern waters. Three days after landing at Lyndanste (Reval), Valdemar was treacherously attacked. The Danes were saved from utter destruction by the descent from Heaven of the Dannebrog or Dane's Cloth (118, \*el), the red banner with the white cross. With this banner the success of the Danes was assured and the northern part of Esthonia became Danish territory. In 1347 the Levonian military order purchased the Danish part of Esthonia. "The German east Baltic colony was constantly in danger of being overthrown by the endless assaults of the aborigines whose hatred for the religion of the Cross (\*em) as preached by the knights is very intelligible (118)." Uninterrupted wars continued for centuries, first with the aborigines, later with the Muscovites; in 1721 Livonia was conquered by the Russians.

Ancient Courland was inhabited by the Cours (96, 107), a Lettish tribe, who were subdued and converted to Christianity by the Brethern of the Sword in the beginning of the 13th Century and almost immediately thereafter was brought under the authority of the Teutonic Order. The knights ruled the land for more than 300 years. As has already been stated, under the increasing pressure of Muscovy, the Teutonic Order of Courland in 1561 found it expedient to become a suzerainty of Poland and Grandmaster Gotthard Kettler (149), who died in 1587, became the first Polish duke of Courland (\*en). Fourteen years before this time Johan Clüwer, Cumpster of Sallis and Governor of Liefland, was serving under Herman von Bruggeney, Master of the Teutonic Knights of Liefland. Devastated by continual wars, Courland was taken over by Russia in 1795. The Baltic Provinces ceased to form collectively one general government in 1876.

The story concerning the Clüwer who migrated to the Lands of the Teutonic Knights and whose descendants became the Cour-



landic forebears of the Norwegian Klüwers has not been recorded. No attempt shall be made to fill in this gap between the Clüver knights of Bremen, Verden and Achim and the Clüver knights of Liefland and Courland. The Courlandic Clüwers possessed not only a certified document varifying their relation to the Clüver nobility but they also possessed the only presently known original medieval copy of the history of the Clüver nobility. These two documents were incorporated by Capt. Lorentz Diederich Klüwer into his history of the Klüwers (\*eo). Ipsa facto, it is conclusively proven that the Norwegian Klüwers descended from the medieval Saxon Clüver nobility. The remainder of this chapter, excepting for an introduction to "The Certified Copy of The Verification of Origin of the Courlandic Clüwers", three signed insertions and the conclusions, consists of the translations of these manuscripts (\*ep).

"HISTORY OF THE KLÜWER FAMILY  
by  
Lorentz Diderich Klüwer

(Captain and Division Adjutant of the Norwegian General Staff. Member of the Royal Norwegian Scientists' Society and the Gothic League (150, \*eq)).

"To Posterity:

"In my travels in the year 1810, I came (by accident) to the home of Capt. J. A. Klüwer, who then lived in a house at Stordalen. Here I was shown a sealed manuscript belonging to that man's great grandfather or our Norwegian family founder, who had the strange peculiarity to turn over the same to posterity on the specific condition that it was to be opened by no one, and remain preserved in the family from father to son (in a permanently sealed condition). Until the year mentioned, this wish of his had been conscientiously fulfilled; but, as I found half of the wrapping wherein the manuscript lay together with the entire title page and both of the two opening pages torn by rats and mice, I did not hesitate to rescue that part of the contents which remained and which--to my joy--contained information about the Klüwer family from the year 1201 to the arrival of the first Klüwer in Norway in 1670. A verbatim copy of this manuscript, which is written in Low German (\*eo), comprises the first half of this book. The second part, from 1670 to the present year 1820, is my own work, with which I have had trouble enough in assembling the correct material; yet, eventually, after 12 years of travels afoot and painstaking research in the various places here in Trøndelag where most of the Klüwers lived and died, I have succeeded, to my pleasure (and, I hope, also posterity's) in establishing our family tree here in Norway as completely as possible. Since I thus have been a means of retrieving our family's history from the murky grave of oblivion, so I dare demand of each of the Klüwers to come not only to preserve

it but also continue to enlarge it for their own and for others' pleasure; for very few families in this country today can boast of so much knowledge of their forefathers as we now have.

*Klüwernes norske Stamme*

*I. Stammefaderen Johan Wilhelm Klüwer - fød i Courland - 1652. død i Norge A. 1739. havde 5 Sønner.*

1. Johan Wilhelm Klüwer fød 1659 død 1738. havde 2 Sønner		2. Johan Christoff Klüwer fød 1690 død 1753. havde 1 Søn		3. Jacob Ludvig Klüwer fød 1691 død 1731. havde 5 Sønner		4. Lorentz Diderich Klüwer fød 1700 død 1771. havde 3 Sønner			5. Fridt. Ferdinand Klüwer fød 1703 død 1771. havde 1 Søn	
Johan Christoff Klüwer fød 1701 død 1779		Johan Christian Klüwer fød 1701 død 1779 gift i Odlandia		Christen død 1799 fød 1701 død 1779 gift i Odlandia		Lorentz Diderich Klüwer fød 1754 død 1816. havde 2 Sønner			Johan Wilhelm Klüwer fød 1755 død 1816. havde 3 Sønner	
Othmar Johan Klüwer fød 1767						Jacob Hansleb Klüwer fød 1799. havde 1 Søn			Lorentz Diderich Klüwer fød 1790. havde 3 Sønner	
						Søren Klüwer fød 1799			Johan Wilhelm Klüwer fød 1800	
						Søren Klüwer fød 1800			Johan Wilhelm Klüwer fød 1800	
						Søren Klüwer fød 1800			Johan Wilhelm Klüwer fød 1800	

Fig. 42. Capt. Klüwer's table of the Norwegian Klüwers. (Courtesy Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association, Trondheim).

"Hoping that this my modest demand will be met, I confidently turn over this my work to an appreciative posterity, which therefore might some time remember me with affection.

"Trondhjem (Trondheim), March, 1820.

(signed) L. D. Klüwer.

MEMORANDUM

"From the following manuscript, which the founder of the Klüwer family in Norway has brought with him from Courland, it is obvious that the family has once upon a time been knighted; but nothing whatever is said about when (\*er) or why it was done. Some information in this connection might possibly be found in the chronicles which are mentioned in several places in the ms. These I have sought to locate, but in vain.

"There is, however, a Saga which has been preserved in the family, a legend (\*es) which so far as I have been able to determine has not been altered during the 150 years the Klüwers have been in Norway. This Saga is as follows:

'The first Klüwer to be knighted was a huntsman at the Polish court. One day he accompanied the king on a hunt and a bear was scared up. The king, who was mounted on his horse, shot at the bear, and the arrow struck home. The wounded Bruin immediately turned on its attacker, seized the king with one forepaw and the horse with the other, and threw both to the ground. The hunter, Bernhard, hearing the king's scream, ran up, and drawing his sword lopped off the paw with which the bear had the king pinned. For this act he was knighted and called Bärnclau, and got in his coat of arms the chopped-off bear's paw on a field of gold. This coat of arms has to this day been preserved unchanged in the family (\*et). (Later the name Bärnclau was shortened to Clau, later again to Clauer, then to Clüwer (\*eu) and finally (by our Norwegian founder) to Klüwer.) This last change in the spelling of the name caused Lt. Col. Lorentz D. Klüwer to lose a handsome inheritance in Courland about the year 1720.'

#### "FIRST PART"

The following record is "The Original Document" written in High German, Latin and Low Saxon:

"The Knight Otto Clüwer was living in the year 1201.

"Alverich Clüwer was living during 1240. He and his brothers, Johan and Hermand (\*ev), were living in 1267.

"In 1275 Ludolphus von Weyhe, Canon of Verden, with the permission of Bishop Conradus, obtained jurisdiction over (drew) Alverich Clüwer's heirs who therefore delivered a tenth of Hellwege to him. This became the bishop's table land (\*ew). Chron., MSC., Verd., Anno 1275.

"In 1284 on the Sabbath after Peter and Paul, Volquinus, by the grace of God, Bishop of the Church at Minden, gave (in an exchange of vassals) Jütta, the wife of Johannes Clüwer, a soldier, and his sons and daughters, who (were) vassals of the Church at Bremen, receiving for them Alheydis, the wife of Conrad of Hiclisen and his sons and daughters as vassals of the Church of Minden, by the right of exchange from the Church at Bremen above mentioned (\*ex).

"In 1291, on the Day of Purification, Johann Clüwer acted as witness in sealing a legacy.

"In 1341 Bishop Borchardus of Bremen knighted Martin Prindney's daughter Elisabeth. Alverich Clüwer with other knights was present and witnessed this act. MSC., Chron., Bremen Reneri f., 209 b., ad h.a.

"In 1345 Johan, formerly Alverich Clüwer's son's attendant, praised Alverich Clüwer in a business contract and sealed it.

"In 1347 Gottfried von Werpa, Administrator of the Bishopric



Fig. 43. Arms of families of the nobility of Bremen and Verden whose daughters married into the Clüver clan; these escutcheons are therefore a part of the Clüver heritage. (Taken from Mushard's treatise. H. Kluever).

of Verden, purchased the jurisdiction over a manor or country house in Stederbergen from Hermanus Clüver (\*ey), Chron., MSC., Verd., p. 63.

"In the year of our Lord 1375, on the holy day of Valentin the Martyrer, Johan Clüver, the younger, was living.

"In the Year of Christ 1390 the Knight Johan Clüver was liv-

ing and sealed a letter.

"In 1394, in the alliance or confederation of the Knight-hood, Knight Johan de Clüver is also named.

"This gentleman, Johannes Clüver (\*ez), owned Ottersberg in 1396. When, after the death of Archbishop Albertus, Bishop Otto of Verden, a son of Duke Magnus Torquarus of Braunschweig (Braunschweig), was elected archbishop, Johannes Clüver refused to vacate the house of Ottersberg. And though Archbishop Otto with the help of his brother, Duke Heinrich and Count Otten of Hoya, besieged the castle with great strength he nevertheless had to leave without having obtained his objective, and had to satisfy Johan Clüver with money to vacate the castle and turn it over to him. The writing of Henricus Wolterus (\*fa) is somewhat muted and confused concerning this matter, but the "Bremische Chronic von Renneri" gives a detailed account of the siege, f.m., 258 a:



Fig. 44. Gold coins which may have been used by the medieval Clüvers. (Actual size).

Left: Gold Florin (Rheinisch Gulden), Köln. Derrick von Mörs (1414-1463); Obs., St. Peter; Rv., arms (Noss 322). (Ludwig Grabow, Berlin).

Middle: Gold Gulden, Bremen. Obs., half length figure of Bishop Heinrich (1463-1496); Rv., shield on cross (Jung 44). (M. Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas).

Right: Gold Florin, Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy and ruler of the Netherlands (1433-1477); Obs., St. Andrew standing; Rv., shield on cross (Serrure 107). (Coin Galleries, New York).

'In the first year of his episcopate he (Bishop Otto) with the help of Count Otten von Hoya laid siege to Ottersberg. The count was the bishop's brother-in-law and the brother of Duke Hinrich (\*fb). The siege lasted all winter and was very expensive so

that the bishop piled up a large debt. Towards last, the Wümme became so swollen from much rain that it flowed around the whole castle and the bishop had to lift the siege and withdraw his troops. The gentlemen now petitioned the Council of Bremen to mediate between them and Johannes Clüver and bring about a reconciliation. This the council proceeded to do and found that the bishop must pay a certain sum of money in order to reach a settlement in the dispute' (\*fc).

"In 1414 Gise Clüver, son of Knight Johannes, and Metten von der Hude, was living; he owned Langwedel, just as his cousin had owned the Ottersburg. This fortress was mortgaged to him



Fig. 45. Reichstaler, each bearing on Rv., the title of Rudolph II and the crowned double eagle with orbe inscribed with the figure "32 (degrees)", the arms of the Holy Roman Empire. (Actual size).

Left: Bremen Taler, 1584, Obs., Heinrich III von Lauenburg. (Jungk 294).

Middle: Lübeck Taler, 1583, Obs., St. John above city shield. (M. 4988).

Right: Hamburg Taler, 1610, Obs., City Gate with three towers. (Coin Galleries, New York).

for the sum of 1700 gold florins (Fig. 44) and the bishop had a difficult time to free the place, as recorded in MSC., Joh., Roden, f.m., 38 b. In the same year the above mentioned Gise

Clüver with Claus of Werpa, Arend of Weyhe and other knights came to help the city of Bremen against Dide Lubben, a powerful captain of the Frisians who had caused the city of Bremen much damage. Vid., Chron., Brem., Renneri f.m., 256.

"In 1428 the same Gise Clüver and his brother Alverich loaned Johannus, bishop of Verden, a very large sum of money to free the house of Rotenburg, and there was pledged to them the tenth part of the income from the estates of Sottrum, Hersendorp, Ressemar, Tervenstätte, Hepstette, Selsingen, Greater Meckelsen, Parwickeln (near the estate of Sottrum) and other estates. Vid., Chron., Verd., p.m., 115 f. In 1429 Bishop Johan of Verden borrowed 1150 Mark Lübisch (Fig. 30) from the same Gise, Chron., Verd., p. 119.

"Gise Clüver and his wife Elizabeth née Barssen had three sons: Gise, Hinrich and Otto Clüver from whom Hinrich Clüver of Clüversborstel and also those Clüvers of Wellen, etc., descended, as will be seen from the following. Gise's brother, Alverich Clüver, was Count of Langwedel and was married to Ilse Marschalk; she bore him two sons: Segebaden and Hinrich Clüver. The Counts of Langwedel and Achim, the Clüvers of Cluvenhagen, Badensen, etc., descended from these two Clüvers. Hinrich Clüver, Gise's son, built the massive fortified castle of Clüversborstel on the Wieste in the church parish of Sottrum in the year 1467, as the Chron., MSC., Verd., mentions on page M., 140. The manuscript of Johannes Roden (\*fd) also mentions (f.m., 35 a) that such a castle was built in 1460: 'In the year 1460 the fortress Clüversborstel was built with the consent of Henricus, the administrator of the Parish Sottrum, and the help of Ottersberg.' Also: 'When Hinric de Clüver built the Borstel on the Beke, sometimes called the Wieste, some wise people became fearful, etc. (\*fe).' The building site of this fortress can still testify to the castle's ancient beauty and strength. It covers a large tract of land on the riverside of the Wieste; the other boundaries of this tract of land were formerly marked off by a double moat and the entire area was surrounded by a soft bog. Because of its location the fortress could withstand a long siege as is stated elsewhere. The above mentioned Henricus Clüver must have been a very rich man. Bishop Johan of Verden owed him and his wife, Adelheit, 1000 gold florin in 1455.

"In 1459 Bishop Johan borrowed 1100 Rheinisch Gulden from Hinrich Clüver and his wife. Bishop Bertholdus borrowed 1500 Rheinisch Gulden from the same parties in 1473. Vid., Chron., MSC., Verd., ad h.a.

"In 1465, around Easter, Count Gerhardus of Oldenburg, and Heinrich Clüver, Bailiff or Keeper of the Castle of the House of Delmenhorst (this manor was then occupied by Count Gerhardus as guardian of the children of his brother, Mauritius) and their soldiers raided and drove away a great herd of cattle belonging to the city of Bremen. Following this raid the people of Bremen with the help of the archbishop in turn raided the lands of the

Count of Oldenburg. You may read about this in Hameland's (\*ff) Chron., Oldenburg. This Hinricus Clüver was a cousin of the aforementioned Hinricus who built the house of Borstel, and also was the legally appointed Warden of the Bishopric of Bremen, as may be seen from the geneological records which have been appended to this account.

"In 1473 Ghüsyne (\*fg) Clüver was living and was the Canon of Bremen.

"In 1489 the fortress (\*fh) of Clüversborstel was besieged by Bertholdus of Landsbergen, Bishop of Verden. The reason for this enmity was precipitated by the Clüvers when they captured

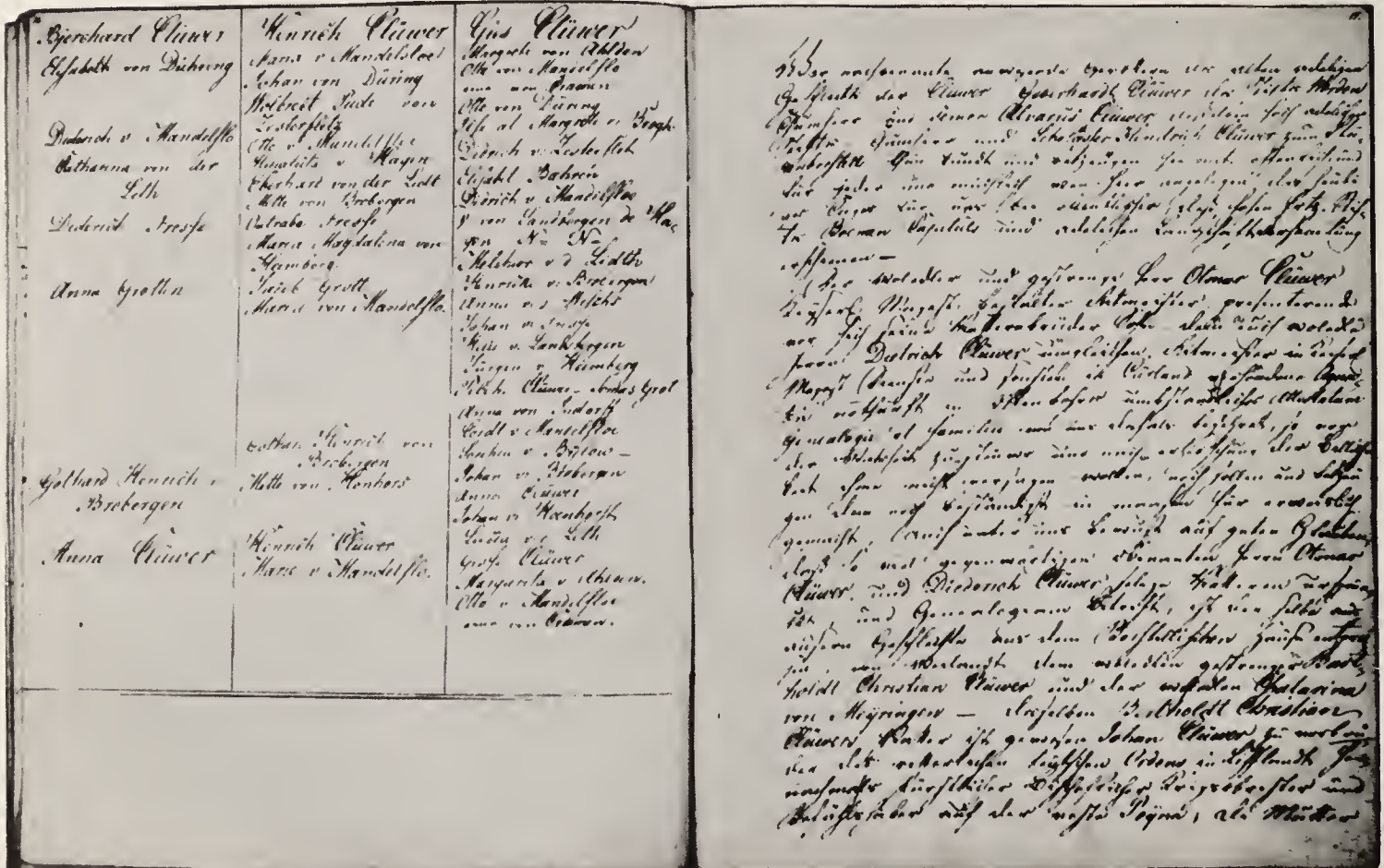


Fig. 46. A part of "The Genealogical Table of the Knighted Clüver Family" and the first section of "The Certified Copy of Varification of Origin of the Courlandic Clüvers" as it is written by Capt. L. D. Klüver. (Courtesy Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association, Trondheim).

and imprisoned for ransom several of the bishop's tenants of Landsbergen. The Clüvers claimed to have a right to do this, since the bishop's administrator of Rotenburg (\*fi) had brutally mistreated their representative, when he came to collect the annual payment of wethers and eels due them from the estate of Rotenburg. This administrator (acting on orders from the bishop)



had thrown the representative of the Clüvers into a dungeon, forced his mouth open with a piece of iron, and then had laid him under the faucet of a barrel of beer and let the beer run into his mouth (where he died miserably). But the Bishop of Verden had no success with the siege. His brother's son, Ottrabe of Landsbergen, was shot when in a drunken state he came too close to the castle. His remains lie buried in the Cathedral of Verden. His epitaph was written on the north pillar before the organ and read as follows: 'Here near this pillar lies buried the able Ottrabe of Landsbergen, who was killed before Clüversborstel in the quarrel between the Clüvers and the bishop

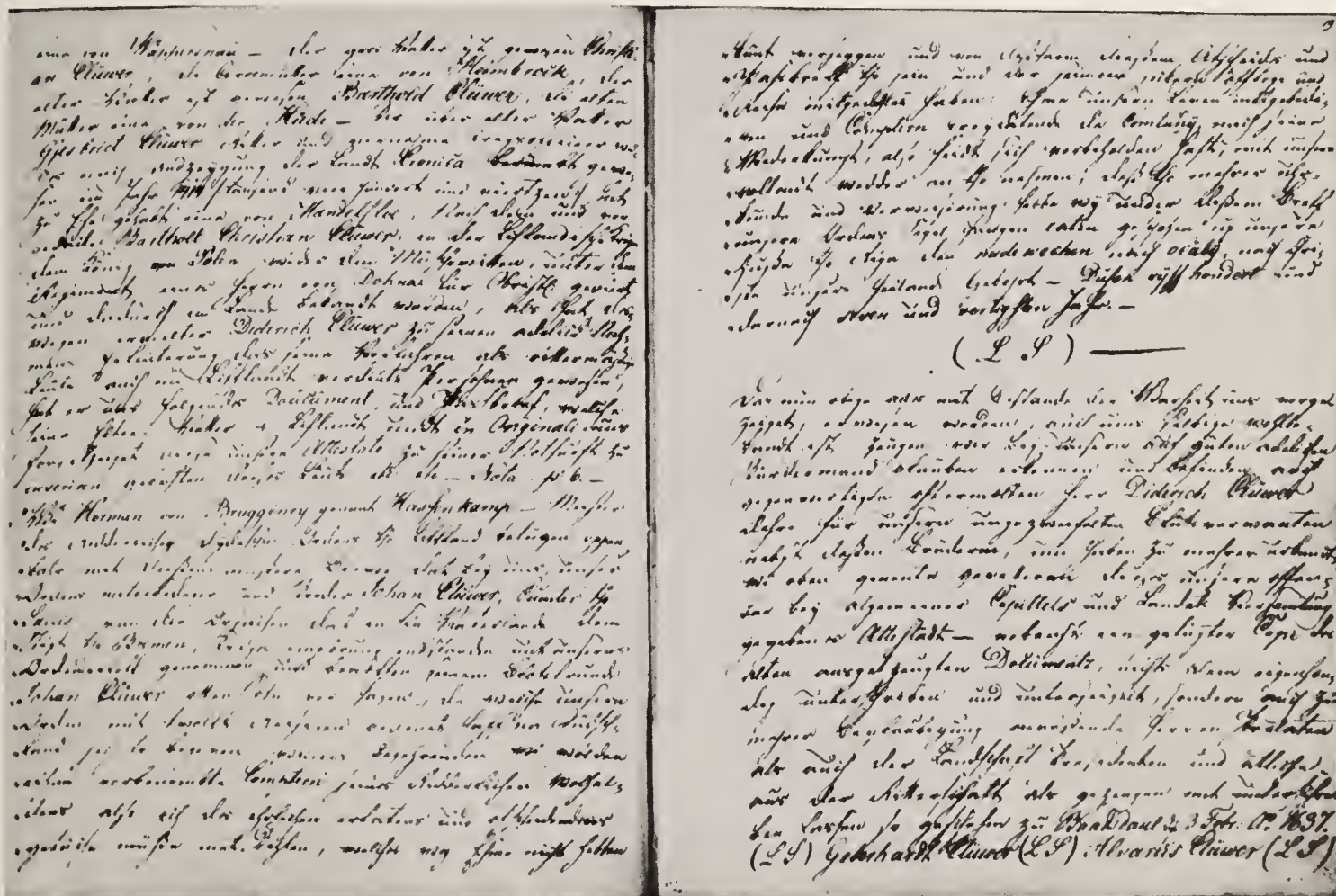


Fig. 47. Continuation of "The Certified Copy of Varification of Origin of the Courlandic Clüvers" from section shown in Figure 46. (Courtesy Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association, Trondheim).

in the year 1489 on the Sunday of the Holy Lent. May God have mercy on him (\*fj).'

"Henrich Clüver the elder was married twice, as I (\*fk) found in some records. His first wife was Becke Clüver, who bore him two sons, Giesse and Hinrich Clüver. The second wife, Adelheid, bore him Johan Clüver who became the bishop's adminis-

trator, and Alverich Clüver who became Count of Achim, as the records state.

"In 1511 Johan de Clüver was the Bishop's administrator, Vid., MSC., Johan Roden, f.m., 4.

"In 1515 Hinrich Clüver was Warden of Hagen. Erp., Linden 6.

"In the year of our Lord 1529 Alverich Clüver, the elder, and Heinrich Clüver (Gisse's (\*fl) sons) were living. 4d.

"In 1531 on the 28th day of August representatives of the estates met in Bassdahl to render a decision in the differences



Fig. 48. Final section of "The Certified Copy of Varification of Origin of the Courlandic Clüwers" and the arms of the grandparents of Johan Wilhelm (Clüver) Klüver as they appear in Capt. L. D. Klüver's history. (Courtesy Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association, Trondheim).

between the archbishop and the Council of the City of Bremen. There was present at this meeting, among the spiritual prelates, Segebado Clüver, Canon of the Cathedral of Bremen and Prebendary (\*fm) of Wildeshausen and among the Knighthood, Alverich and Hinrich Clüver, who, on the date mentioned also signed the Agreement of Bassdahl (\*fn).

"In the year 1533 the above mentioned differences were

cleared up by the above mentioned Clüvers through negotiations as noted in the contract. Chron., MSC., Brem., tom., 2, f., 108.

"During this time Alverich Clüver with Warnern von der Hude, Johan von Schönebecke and Claues von Werpe seriously strove to bring about an agreement between the Council and members of the Bremen Parish. Conf., MSC., Chron., Brem.

"In 1534 when the prelates of the bishopric, the Knighthood, and the various estates of the archbishopric united, the following Clüvers signed and sealed the document: Alverich Clüver, the elder, Alverich Clüver of Cluvenhagen, Henrich Clüver, Wensens Clüver, Diderich Clüver and Alverich Clüver. Erp., Lendent'm (\*fo).

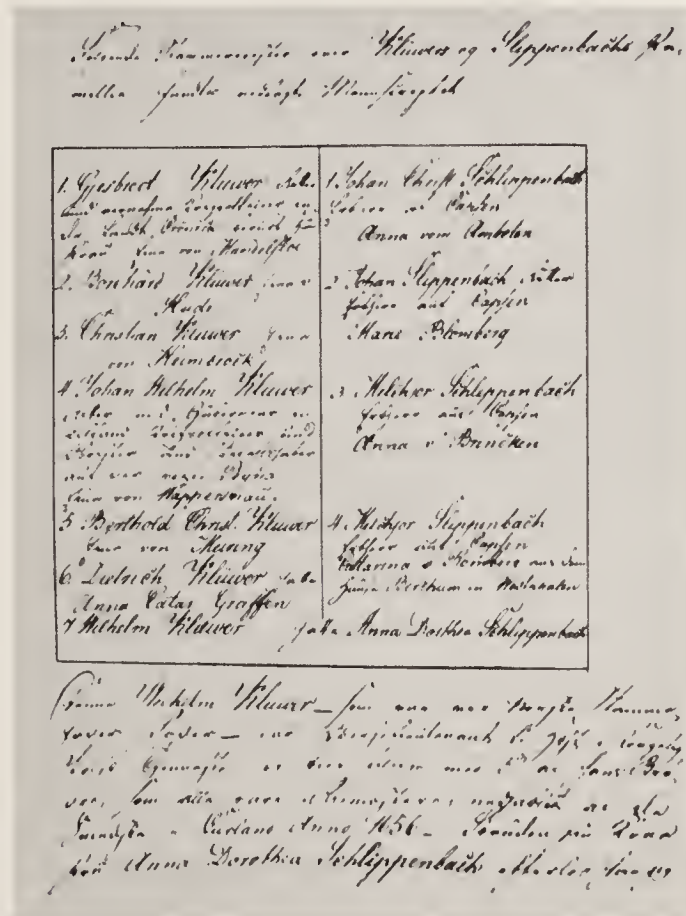


Fig. 49. Geneological tables of the Courlandic Clüvers and Schlippenbachs as they appear in Capt. Klüwer's "History of the Klüver Family". (Courtesy Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association, Trondheim).

"In the same year Alverich Clüver, the elder, Alverich Clüver of Cluvenhagen, Heinrich Clüver, Wentzend, Cläus, Gyse, Diderich and Alverich Clüver are mentioned as witnesses in a letter. Erp., Lind. (\*fp).

"In the same year on the Day of Sylvester, Segebadus Clüver, Senior of the Cathedral Prelates of Bremen, and Alverich Clüver, the elder, sealed and witnessed the contract with 104 men of Bremen.

"In 1547, on the 14th day of November, Segebaldus Clüver, Senior Prelate and Prebendary of Wildeshusen, departed this life in peace.' This inscription may be read in the Cathedral of Bremen on the west side of the monument erected to his memory.

"In 1548 Hinrich Clüver and Thomas von der Duckel loaned Archbishop Christophorus 2,500 Reichsthaler (Fig. 47) to quiet the demands of Count von Mansfeld who at that time possessed the House Rotenburg. V., MS., 1 (\*fq).

"In 1557, on the 7th day of May Alverich Clüver, Count between Langwedel and Bremen, passed to his reward at the ripe old age of 93 years.

"Hinrich Clüver and his wife Margareta Grotten (\*fr) and also their son, Johan Clüver, were living in 1560.

"In 1563 the cleric, Diederich Clüver of Bremen, was commissioned to adjust or settle religious differences (\*fs).

"Duke Hinrich, a son of Franciscus of Sachsen-Lauenburg, was elected Archbishop by a unanimous vote in 1567; Hermandius Clüver, Senior, and Ulrich Clüver, Canon of Bremen and Verden, were present as members of the voting body. Chron. (\*ft).

"In the same year Buckhard Clüver, his son and Giesse Clüver as witnesses signed a document prepared by Bishop Erhardus of Verden for the purpose of giving the inhabitants of Rotenburg certain privileges.

"Geberhard Clüver was Canon also during that time. The aforementioned Hermandius Clüver, Senior, died in the year 1570 and bequeathed all his property to the poor, as is recorded on the beautiful marble monument which is situated near the organ steps in the Cathedral of Bremen: 'The Revered and Noble Lord Hermanus (\*fu) Clüverus, Senior, of this city, has left his entire possessions to the poor. This monument was erected by those whom he remembered. In the Year of Our Lord 1570 the 19th of January.'

"In the Year of Our Lord 1580 Ulrich Clüver, Canon of Bremen, and his brothers, Wilcken and Johan Clüver, sons of the sainted Hinricus Clüver, settled their differences with regard to their father's estate as is recorded in the following document:

"May it be known to all through this document that on this day there was written and sealed a contract between the honorable and noble Ulrich Clüver of undisputed respectability, Canon of Bremen and Verden, and his brothers, Wilcken Clüver and Johan Clüver, sons of the sainted Heinrich Clüver, and all brothers, through mediation of the noble Knight Friedrich von Bottner, also of undisputed respectability; this division of money and property concerning their paternal inheritance shall be irrevocable and for all eternity.

"The following is the adjustment: After Otto Clüver, our sainted brother, long before his demise renounced his just share of our paternal inheritance in favor of his dear and friendly brother Johan Clüver in consideration for a certain sum of money turned over to him by his brother Johan; and since these broth-

ers left a signed and sealed contract to this effect to their brothers Ulrich and Wilcken Clüver, the latter two brothers of their own free will renounce their share and the share of their heirs of their departed brother Otto's portion of the inheritance with all its conditions and concessions, and also announce that Ulrich Clüver receive his brother Wilcken's share of the inheritance, so that now the entire inheritance just as it was handed down from their father shall be divided between Ulrich and Johan Clüver in equal shares and the income from lands, stipends, taxes, etc., shall be given to Ulrich. This was done at Verden on the fifth day of June in the year of the blessed birth of our Savior, Jesus Christ 1580.'

"Who further of this race lived and prospered, and by the grace of God are still living and prospering, may be seen from the enclosed genealogical table (\*fu):

- "1. Otto Clüver, married Wolbrecht, a daughter of Baron von Warberg.
- 2a. Alverich Clüver, (son of 1), held a tenth of Hellwege in 1267.
- 2b. Johan C. (\*fw), (son of 1), Knight; married Jutta .....?, 1284.
- 2c. Herman C., (son of 1), 1272.
- 3a. Gise Clüver, (son of 2a), married .....?
- 3b. Johan Clüver, (son of 2a), Knight, received citizenship in Bremen in 1300.
- 3c. (Adelheid C., (daughter of 2b)).
- 3d. Conrad C., (son of 2b), Superior Knight (Wol-Ritter); married Gvia .....?
- 3e. (Volovin C., (daughter of 2b)).
- 3f. Asverius (\*fx), (son of 2c), married .....?
- 4a. Johan Clüver, (son of 3a), Knight; married Mette von der Hude (154) (Vid. Sac. fg. 19-Lit B).
- 4b. Johan C., (son of 3b), the younger Knight.
- 4c. Helmer C., (son of 3d).
- 4d. Ludolph C., (son of 3d).
- 4e. Conrad C., (son of 3d).
- 5c. Diederich C., (son of 4b).
- 5d. Armgaard C., (daughter of 4b).
- 6f. Beata C., (daughter of 5c.)
- 6g. Woberich C., (son of 5c).
- 6h. Ilsabe C., (daughter of 5c).
- 6i. Johan C., (son of 5c).

#### "THE GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE KNIGHTED CLÜVER FAMILY

- "4a. Johan Clüver, son of Gise Clüver (3a), Knight, married Mette von der Hude.
- 5a. Gise Clüver (\*fy), (son of 4a), held Langwedel by mortgage in 1414; married Elisabeth von Warssen.
- 5b. Alverich Clüver, (son of 4a), Count of Langwedel; married Ilse Marschalcken (155).

- 6a. Gise Clüver, (son of 5a), married Margareta von Horn (156).
- 6b. Hinrich Clüver, the elder, (son of 5a), built the Castle of Clüversborstel in 1467; (his) first wife was Becke Clüvers; (his) second wife Adelheid Marschalcken.
- 6c. Otto C., (son of 5a), married Gertrud Schulten (157).
- 6d. Segebado Clüver, (son of 5b), Count of Langwedel, married Catarina von Barssen.
- 6e. Hinrich Clüver, (son of 5b), Count, Magistrate for Gerhardus of Oldenburg in the District (Lande) of Stedinger; married Dorothea Fresen (158).
- 7a. Alverich C., the elder, (son of 6a).
- 7b. Hinrich C., (son of 6a).
- 7c. Giese C., (son of 6a), married Margarete von Bothmer.
- 7d. Gise Clüver, (son of 6b by first wife), Lord of Clüversborstel, married Margareta von Ahlden.
- 7e. Hinrich C., (son of 6b by first wife).
- 7f. Johan C., (son of 6b by second wife), High Bailiff to the Archbishop; married Margarete Carlhaken.
- 7g. Alverich Clüver, (son of 6b by second wife), Count of Achim, married Armgard von Barssen.
- 7h. Alverich C., (son of 6d), Count of Langwedel, Lord of Cluvenhagen; married Ilse von Mandelslo (159).
- 7i. Diederich Clüver, (son of 6d), Lord of Cluvenhagen; married Pollicia von Jagan of the ancient Marck.
- 7j. Segebado C., (son of 6d), Canon of Bremen and Provost of Wildeshufen.
- 7k. Alverich C., (son of 6e), married Beata von Kuhla (160).
- 7l. Diederich Clüver, (son of 6e), married Magdalena von Horden.
- 8a. Christopher C., (son of 7c), year 1540, married Geske von der Hude (161).
- 8b. Diederich C., (son of 7c), married Fredeke Schulten.
- 8c. Hinrich Clüver, the younger, (son of 7d), Lord of Clüversborstel, married Maria von Mandelslo, the daughter of Otto.
- 8d. Gise C., (son of 7d).
- 8e. Hinrich C., (son of 7f), married Johana von Zersten.
- 8f. Hinrich C., (son of 7g), married Catarina Kuhlen.
- 8g. Segebado C., (son of 7i), Count of Langwedel.
- 8h. Buchard Clüver, (son of 7i), Count of Achim, Lord of Cluvenhagen, married Margareta (Elisabeth) von der Lith (162).
- 8i. Herman C., (son of 7i), Canon and Cellerarius of Bremen; died 1570.
- 8j. Christopher Clüver, (son of 7l), married Sophia von Fikensolt.
- 9a. Ilsabe Clüverin, (daughter of 8b), married Johan Clüver (9g).
- 9b. Buchard Clüver, (son of 8c), Capt. of Cavalry in the Netherland States, Lord of Clüversborstel and Struckenborstel; married Elisabeth von Düring (163), daughter of Johan.
- 9c. Segebado Clüver, (son of 8c), inherited Wellen; married Anna von der Hude.
- 9d. Ulrich C., (son of 8e), Canon of Bremen.
- 9e. Wilcken C., (son of 8e).
- 9f. Otto C., (son of 8e).
- 9g. Johan C., (son of 8e), married Ilsabe Clüverin (9a), daughter of Diederich.

- 9h. Hinrich C., (son of 8f), in Verden.
- 9i. Magnus C., (son of 8f), in Verden.
- 9j. Lüder Clüver, (son of 8h), Count of Achim (1612); married Anna von Mandelslo.
- 9k. Alverich C., (son of 8h), Count of Achim (1633), Lord of Sagehorn; married one of the Kuhlās.
- 9l. Maria C., (daughter of 8h), married Benedictus Bremer.
- 9m. Segebado C., (son of 8h).
- 9n. Gertrud C., (daughter of 8h), married Gebhard Schlepegrell.
- 9o. Magdalena C., (daughter of 8h), married Asmus von Mandelslo.
- 9p. Cyriacus Clüver, (son of 8j), Lord of Badensen; married Pollicia von Mandelslo, daughter of Diderich, Lord of Mandelsenborstel.
- 10a. Hinrich Clüver, (son of 9b), Lord of Clüversborstel and Stuckenborstel; married Mette von Mandelslo, daughter of Diederich.
- 10b. Johan C., (son of 9b), died single.
- 10c. Heske Drüde C., (daughter of 9b), married Detlev Marschalck.
- 10d. Hinrich Clüver, (son of 9c), Lord of Wellen, married Dorothea von Brobergen (185) aus Wohlenbeck.
- 10e. Hinrich C., (son of 9g and 9a), married Margareta Groten.
- 10f. .....?, (son or daughter of 9g and 9a).
- 10g. Buchard C., (son of 9j), Canon of Bremen, died 1620.
- 10h. .....? Clüver, (son of 9j).
- 10i. Diederich C., (son of 9j), Canon of Bremen.
- 10j. Alverich C., (son of 9j), Canon of Bremen, Lord of Sagehorn.
- 10k. Frantz C., (son of 9j).
- 10l. Elisabeth C., (daughter of 9j), married Wulff Hinrich von Wersabe (164).
- 10m. Jutta C., (daughter of 9k), married Hinrich von Zahrenhausen.
- 10n. Becke C., (daughter of 9k), married Ludolph Tornay.
- 10o. Alverich C., (son of 9k), was insane.
- 10p. Otto Clüver, (son of 9p), Lord of Lessel and Badensen, Count of Achim, last count of this race; married Maria Schlepegrellen von Lüneburg.
- 11a. Buchard C., (son of 10a), died in France.
- 11b. Diederich Clüver, (son of 10a), Lord of Clüversborstel and Stukenborstel; married Mette Fresen, the daughter of Outrabe.
- 11c. Hinrich Otto C., (son of 10a), Ensign in the service of Lüneburg, died during the siege of Braunschweig.
- 11d. Otto Philip C., (son of 10d), Captain in the Royal service of Denmark; died in Schonen.
- 11e. Segebado Clüver, (son of 10d), Lord of Wellen, married Anna Magdalena von der Hude, daughter of Detlev and Anna de Hude (Sic!).
- 11f. Johan C., (son of 10d).
- 11g. Melchior Clüver, (son of 10h, name unknown), married Maria von Wersabe of Karssebrock, the daughter of Diderich.
- 11h. Elisabeth Clüvers, (daughter of 10p), Lady of Cluvenhagen and Lessel; married Johan Eberhard von der Lith.
- 11i. Anna Sophia C., (daughter of 10p), married Frantz Julius von der Lith, Royal Swedish Counselor of the Land and Lord of Badensen.
- 12a. Joachim Friederich C., (son of 11b), deceased.
- 12b. Carl Hinrich Clüver, (son of 11b), Lord of Clüversborstel.
- 12c. Joachim Paridon C., (son of 11b), Captain in the service of Pfaltz-Neuburg,

- died before Landau in 1704.
- 12d. Diederich C., (son of 11b), Lieutenant.
- 12e. & Sorores (and relatives).
- 12f. Anton Gunther C., (son of 11e), died single.
- 12g. Hinrich C., (son of 11e), died single.
- 12h. Anna Hedeweg Clüvers, (daughter of 11e), Lady of Wellen; married Hinrich von der Pahlen (9), Major in the service of Sweden.
- 12i. Eleanora Catharina C., (daughter of 11e), married Otto Magnus von Düring, who was the Lord of Marßstel.
- 12j. Anton Gunther Clüver, (son of 11g), Lord of Karssebrock; married a von Bardenfleten, the daughter of Johan."

"THE CLÜVERS (\*bk)"

- " 1. Carl Hinrich, Joachim Paridon, Diederich Clüver and relatives.
2. Diederich Clüver.
3. Mette Fresen.
4. Hinrich Clüver.
5. Mette von Mandelslo.
6. Outrabe Frese.
7. Anna von Brobergen (165).
8. Burchard Clüver.
9. Elisabeth von Düring.
10. Diederich von Mandelslo.
11. Catharina von der Lith.
12. Diederich Frese.
13. Anna Groten.
14. Gothard Hinrich von Brobergen.
15. Anna Clüvers.
16. Hinrich Clüver.
17. Maria von Mandelslo.
18. Johan von Düring.
19. Wolbrecht Piede von Zesterfleth (166).
20. Otto von Mandelslo.
21. Hippolyta von Hagen.
22. Eberhard von der Lith.
23. Meta von Brobergen.
24. Outrabe Frese.
25. Maria Magdalena von Heimborg.
26. Jacob Grote.
27. Maria von Mandelslo.
28. Gothard Hinrich von Brobergen.
29. Mette von Honhorst (167).
30. Hinrich Clüver.
31. Marie von Mandelslo.
32. Gise Clüver.
33. Margareta von Ahlden.
34. Otto von Mandelslo.
35. One of the von Cramms.



36. Otto von Düring (187).
37. Ilse (Margareta) von Borgh.
38. Diederich von Zesterfleth.
39. Elisabeth Bahren (168).
40. Diederich von Mandelslo.
41. .....? von Landsbergen.
42. .....? de Hagen.
43. .....? .....
44. Melchior von der Lith.
45. Ilse von Mandelslo.
46. Henneke von Brobergen.
47. Anna von der Wisch (169).
48. Johan Frese.
49. Hille von Landsbergen.
50. Jurgen von Heimborg.
51. Pelcke Clüvers.
52. Thomas Grote.
53. Anna von Indorff.
54. Cord von Mandelslo.
55. Sophia von Bulow.
56. Johan von Brobergen.
57. Anna Clüvers.
58. Johan von Honhorst.
59. Lucia von der Lith.
60. Gise Clüver.
61. Margareta von Ahlden.
62. Otto von Mandelslo.
63. One of the von Cramms."

Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, the Norwegian founder, returned to Courland in 1681. It is presumed that during this visit he obtained from his mother a certified copy of a document which verified the origin of the Lieflandic and Courlandic Clüwers. This document, written in High German, is dated 1637 and contains incorporated within it an older document dated 1547 and which is written in an unusual Low Saxon dialect, namely the language of the Hanseatic League; the certified copy of the above mentioned document is dated 1677. Capt. Klüwer makes very little comment with reference to this remarkable record; it appears that he may not have been completely aware of its importance in that it positively establishes the blood relationship between the Norwegian Klüwers and the ancient Clüver nobility of Bremen, Verden and Achim. In fact, it specifically establishes this relationship with the Gise branch of the family. Even though Capt. Klüwer may not have appreciated the true nature of this document, he nevertheless did carefully incorporate into his history the certified copy obtained by Johan Wilhelm Klüwer in 1681. He also drew copies of a seal affixed to the document and of the armorial bearings of the grandparents of the Norwegian founder, the latter having been certified as being the correct by J. W. Klüwer

in 1681. Certified photostatic copies of this important document as it is recorded in Capt. Klüwer's manuscript are shown in Figs. 46, 47 and 48; transcript and translation follow:

"Wir nachbenannte anverwandte Gevattern des alten adeligen Geschlechts der Clüwer (Clüver (\*fz)), Geberhardt Clüwer (Clüver) der Stifter Verden Thumherr und Senior Alvarus Clüwer (Clüver) desselbigen hochadligen Stifts-Thumherr und Scholaszter Hendrich Clüwer (Clüver) zum Stuckenborsten, tun kund und bezeugen hiermit öffentlich und für jeder wo möglich wen hierangelegen, dasz heutiges tages für uns bei öffentlicher des hohen Erzstifts Bremen Cajutuls und adelichen Landschaftsverfaätung erschienen: Der Wohledle und gestrenge Herr Otmar Clüwer Kaiserl. Majest. bestallter Ritmeister, presenderende vor sich sein Vaterbrüder Sohn, der auch wohl adeligen Herrn Dietrich Clüwer (\*ga) imgleichen Ritmeister in Kaiser Majest. Diensten und sonsten in Curland vorhandenen Magnaten Notdurft nothunst in offenbar umbestöndlicher Attestatum Genealogie der Familie man von derhalb begehrt so vor der Wahrheit zu steuern und nach erheischung der Erlichkeit ihm nicht versagen wollen, noch sollen und Bezeugen dem nach Beständigst in massen für erwerblich gemacht, auch unter uns bewusst auf guten Glauben, dass soviel gegenwertigen obenannten Herrn Otmar Clüwer, und Diederich Clüwer selige Vatern urprung ist und Genealogium Betrifft, ist derselbe aus unserem Geschlechte aus dem Borstellichem Hause entsprossen nun weilandt dem Wohledelen gestrengen Bartholdt Christian Clüwer und der Wohledelen Chatarina von Meyringen--derselben Berthold Christian Clüwers Vater ist gewsen Johan Clüwer zuvor Bruder derritterlichen teutschen Ordens in Liff-

"We, relatives of the ancient noble clan of Clüvers (\*fz) who are herein named Geberhardt Clüver, Towerlord of the Monastery of Verden, Alvarus Clüver, Senior, Towerlord of the same very noble monastery, and Hendrich Clüver, teacher of Stuckenborstel, herewith declare and witness publicly for everyone concerned that the following two gentlemen did today appear publicly before us in the high and noble Archbishopric Bremen in accordance with the law of the district: The very noble and strict Lord Otmar Clüwer, appointed Captain of Horse (cavalry), by His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, who presented his father's brother's son, the very noble Lord Dietrich Clüwer (\*ga), also Captain of Horse in His Majesty's, the Emperor's Service, both gentlemen residing in Courland. These gentlemen ask for public and lengthy proof of their descent and their family's origin and desired from us in truth and honor to state whether their sainted fathers, namely the above stated Otmar Clüwer's and Diederich Clüwer's sainted fathers, were of the same house and blood as our own. We state in truth and honor that they are of the same blood and origin as our own, namely from the House of Borstel (Clüversborstel). The lineage of descent extends through the noble and strict Berthold Christian Clüwer, and the very noble Chatarina von Meyring (Meiring); this Berthold Christian Clüwer's father was Johan Clüwer, formerly a Brother of the Knights of the Teutonic Order in Liefland, and afterwards Commander in the services of bishops and

landt hernochmals fürstlicher Bis-  
chöflicher Kriegsobristen und Be-  
hälsshaber auf der veste Peyna, de  
Mutter eine von Wappersnau. Der  
Grossvater ist gewesen Christian  
Clüwer, die Grossmutter eine von  
Heimbrock, der alter Grossvater ist  
gewesen Borchard Clüwer, die alten  
Mutter eine von der Hude, der über  
alter Vater Giesebrecht Clüwer,  
Ritter und vornehme Kriegoffecier  
waren ihrs nach auszeygung der  
Landchronica bennant gewesen hier  
in Jahre 1414 (Ein Tausend vierhun-  
dert und vierzehn) hat zu Ehe ge-  
habt eine von Mandelslo, nach dem  
nur vor gedachter Barthold Chris-  
tian Clüwer, in der Lifflandische  
Kriege dem Koenig von Polen wider  
dem M<sup>u</sup>schowitten, unter Regiment  
eines Herrn von Dohnar als Obrist  
gedient, und dadurch im Lande be-  
kannt geworden, aber hat dann  
wegen erneüter Kriegsläufe Dide-  
rich Clüwer zu seinen adelichen  
Nachmans Ertleuterung das seine  
Vorfahren als rittermässige Leute  
auch in Lifflandt verdiente Per-  
sonen gewesen hat er aus folgender  
Dokument (\*gb) und Jaresbrief,  
welche seine Elter--Vater in Liff-  
landt und in Originali uns forge-  
zeigt diese unsere attestate zu  
seiner Nothurft zu inserieren  
gebehten dieses, Laute, etc., etc.,  
Nota p. 6--'Ik Herman von Brug-  
geney genannt Haspenkamp--Meister  
des Ridderlichen Dydeschen Ordens  
tho Liffland Betuegen oppenbahr  
mit diesem unsere Brewe, dat bey  
uns unser Ordens mitgebeder und  
Broder Johan Clüwer, Cumpster tho  
Sallis man den Ursachen dat in sin  
Vaterlande dem Stift tho Bremen  
Kriegsempörung entstanden und un-  
seres Ordens Urlaug genomen und  
heufften sienen Blotsfrunde Johan  
Clüwer (Clüwer) ersten Sohn von  
Hagen da welche unsere Orden mit  
twölft Reisingen gedeenet haff na

counts and Commanding Officer of  
the Fortress of Peyna. His mother  
was a von Wappersnau. The grand-  
father was Christian Clüwer; the  
grandmother, a von Heimbrock; the  
great-grandfather was Borchard Clü-  
wer; the great-grandmother, a von  
der Hude; the great-great-grand-  
father was Giesbriect Clüwer, knight  
and noble army officer. According  
to the records of the land, the  
latter lived here (Courland) in the  
year 1414 (One thousand four hun-  
dred and fourteen). He was married  
to a von Mandelslo. Additional  
evidence shows that the above-named  
Berthold Christian Clüwer served  
the king of Poland in the Liefland-  
ic campaigns against the Muscovites  
as a Colonel in the regiment of a  
von Dohmar; (he) was therefore well  
known in the land. Diderich Clüwer  
explained to those of us in his  
presence that his forbears as  
knights had also been men of merit  
in Liefland and proved it from the  
following document (\*gb) or letter  
serving as a military pass which  
had belonged to his forefather in  
Liefland. This document in the or-  
iginal he laid before us in order  
that we might testify in his favor  
and he prayed that we might enter  
this military pass, etc., etc.,  
(Nota p. 6) in our own document.  
This document of the Courlandic  
Clüwers reads as follows: 'I, Her-  
man von Bruggeney, named Haspen-  
kamp, Master of Knights of the Teu-  
tonic Order of Liefland, testify  
publicly with this our letter that  
Brother Johan Clüwer, Cumpster of  
Sallis, a member of our Order, had  
reasons to go to his fatherland,  
the Bishopric of Bremen, because of  
martial unrest and has taken leave  
of absence from our Order with our  
consent and travels to the German  
land in order to assist his blood-  
relative, Johan Clüwer (Clüwer),

Dütsche Land sich to bewegen will-  
ens Begehrenden wy wolden erhrem  
worbenombte Cumptern för use Rid-  
derliche Wohltat denn also mit des  
ehrliehen erlatens und afschied-  
ender Gedächtnisses mitteilen  
endes, welches wy Ehm nicht hatten  
cunt verseggen und fon desshaben  
diesem Abschieds und Passbreef tho  
sein und der seinigen seckere Aff-  
toge und Reise mitgedelet haben:  
Ehme unsern Leiven inetgebedinggen  
und Comtuny nach seiner Wadre-  
kunft, also heidt sich vorbehalten  
hast, mit unsere wallandt wedder  
authonehmen, das tho mehrer unser  
Bunde und Verweiserung hebbe wy  
under dessen Breff unsere Ordens  
Segel hangen laten. Geschehen in  
unsere Husse tho Riga den  
mederwochen nach Ocully, nach  
Christi unsers Heilands Gebohrt-  
Düsen vüff hondert und darnach  
seven und vertigten Jahre.

(L.S.)'."

"Da nun oblige alles mit  
Bestande der Wahrheit uns vorge-  
zeigt, erwiesen worden auch uns  
selbige wohlbekannt ist, zeugen  
wir bei unsern auf gutem  
adelichen Brüdermund glauben  
erkennen und befinden auch  
gegewartigen ehrenwerten Herr  
Diderich Clüwer dehro für unsern  
ungezweifelten Blutsverwanten  
nebst dessen Brüder und haben  
zu mehrer erkundt wie wier oben  
genannte Gevattern daher unsere  
offenbar bey allgemeiner Capit-  
tels und Landets Versamlung  
gegebener Ottestadtnebenstehend  
eingeflügter Copi des ersten  
ausgezeugten Dokumentz nichts  
alein eigenhandig unterschrieben  
und untersiegelt, sondern auch  
zu mehrer Beglaubigung mass-  
gegeben der Herren Prälaten  
als auch der Ritterschaft  
als gezeugen mit unterschreiben  
lassen.

first son of Hagen (Cluvenhagen);  
these Clüvers of Hagen serve our  
Order with twelve mounted horsemen.  
We cannot deny him this request,  
since they have asked for his help.  
This knightly petition we grant the  
aforenamed Cumpster. Therefore we  
write this letter and pass, stating  
that all is honest and upright and  
give it to him on his departure,  
that he and his complement may have  
a safe journey and leave of ab-  
sence. Our dear Brother reserved  
unto himself the right to return  
when he had completed his mission  
and has asked that we again receive  
him into our Order. To this we and  
some of our Order testify, and have  
caused to have affixed the seal of  
our Order to this document. Done at  
our House in Riga the midweek of  
Oculi after Christ our Lord's birth  
this thousand five hundred and  
forty-seventh year. (March 7, 1547).

(L.S.)' (\*gc)."

"Since the document recorded  
above had been placed before us and  
all of its contents has proved to  
be true and also is known to us  
from other sources, we therefore  
testify with our honorable and  
noble brother-tongue and also de-  
clare the honorable Lord Diderich  
Clüwer and his relatives without  
any doubt to be our blood relatives  
as their brothers are their rela-  
tives. We the above named distant  
relatives who have testified before  
our Chapter and Convened Estates to  
the truth of this requested record  
have also inquired among other re-  
sponsible persons. Therefore we  
have not only personally signed  
this prepared copy and affixed our  
seals, but have also caused other  
influential and authorative per-  
sons, such as worthy prelates and  
members of the Knighthood, for the  
sake of verification, to sign as  
witnesses.

"So geschehen zu Baadsdaul d. 3. Febr. Anno 1637.

(L.S.)

Gebehardt Clüwer (Clüver) (L.S.)  
 Alvarus Clüwer (Clüver) (L.S.)  
 "Heinrich Clüwer (Clüver) (L.S.)  
 Otto Ascanius Frese m.h.a. (L.S.)  
 Herman von Wersabe (L.S.) Ottomar  
 Clüwer (Clüver) Otto von Düringen  
 mpp., Georg von Mandelslo, Otto  
 Hend. von Brobergen, Herman von  
 Horn, Drosst zu Tedinghaus hen.-

"Dass diese anherstehende Copie mit wahren producierten Original von Worten zu Worten gleichstimung und nach fleissiger Collation eines Lautes sei wird niermit unter dem königl. Polchen Landtgerichts Siegel glaubwürdig attestirt.

Datum Hassenpotzo.

den. 9. Martz, Anno 1677.

(Siegel)

"In fidem Subschripst Joh. Fridr. Setzmiden. L.R.: mites Polonea Secris et terrae pjeltens-Notarius mpp.

"So done at Baadsdaul on the third day of February in the year of our Lord 1637.

(L.S.)

Geberhardt Clüver (L.S.), Alvarus Clüver (L.S.), Heinrich Clüver, Otto Ascanius Frese m.h.a.; (L.S.) Herman von Wersabe (L.S.), Ottomar Clüver, Otto von Düringen mpp., Georg von Mandelslo, Otto Hend. von Brobergen, Herman von Horn, Dröst zu Tedinghaus hen.-

"That this copy agrees word for word with the true original, and after diligent comparison is found to be of the same meaning, is herewith attested to under the seal of the Royal Polish Land Court.

Dated at Hassenpotzo.

March 9, 1677.

(Seal)

"Subscribed to in good faith by Joh. Fridr. Setzmiden. L.R.: Obedient Polish Secy., and Pjeltens-Notary (?) of the Land mpp.

"The following escutcheons and family trees of the Klüwer and Schlippenbach families accompanies the manuscript:

"Klüwer (Clüwer)

coat of arms

Gräffen

coat of arms

Schlippenbach

coat of arms

Merscheid

coat of arms

"Armorial bearings of my father and mother together with those of both of my grandmothers (See Fig. 48)."

(Dated at) Gerbin, Courland, June 16, 1681. (Signed) J. W. Klüwer.

(The Courlandic Clüwers)

"1. Giesbrecht Klüwer (Clüwer), Knight and famous, noble army officer

- with Land (Forces) of the Crown, married a von Mandelslo.
2. Borehard Klüwer (Clüwer), married a von (der) Hude.
  3. Christian Klüwer (Clüwer), married a von Heinbrock.
  4. Johan Wilhelm Klüwer (Clüwer), knight, Governor of Liefland, army officer, magistrate and attorney at law in Western Peyna, married a von Happersnau.
  5. Berthold Christ. Klüwer (Clüwer), married a von Meiring.
  6. Diedrich Klüwer (Clüwer), married Anna Catar. Gräffen.
  7. Wilhelm Klüwer (Clüwer), married Anna Dorthea Schlippenbach (daughter of Melchjor Schlippenbach (III?).

(The Courlandic Schlippenbachs)

1. Johan Christ Schlippenbach, heir of Capsen, married Anna vom Amboten.
2. Johan Schlippenbach, knight, heir of Capsen, married Mary Blomberg.
3. Melchjor Schlippenbach (I), heir of Capsen, married Anna v. Brincken.
4. Melchjor Schlippenbach (II), heir of Capsen, married Catarina v. Romberg of the Castle of Irm zu Usa in Westphalia.
5. Melchjor Schlippenbach (III?), married (?) Merscheid (\*gd).

"The above named Wilhelm Klüwer (Clüwer) (\*ge), who was the father of our Norwegian family founder, was Lt. Colonel of Horse in the service of the Polish king and was, together with two of his brothers, who were all 'RITMESTERS', cut down by Swedish swords in Courland, (in) 1656. Besides his wife, Anna Dorthea Schlippenbach Clüwer, he was also survived by two sons:

"(A) Melchoir Diedrick (Clüwer) Klüwer, entered the service in the Dutch Dragoon Guards or the so-called Royal Dragoons because King William of England recruited the same regiment in the difficult times for Holland. M.D.K. worked himself up in this regiment to the rank of 'RITMESTER'. In the battle for Beness (?) in the J.S. cul. (??) he had his right eye shot out. He was married to Catharina de Greve who was of a Dutch family, from whom he got an estate at Hattem in Gelderland, where he died in 1723 without issue.

"(B) Johan Wilhelm (Clüwer) Klüwer, our Norwegian family founder, of whom more (is recorded) in the second part of this book.

"SECOND PART

"History of the Klüwer Family in Norway (\*gf)

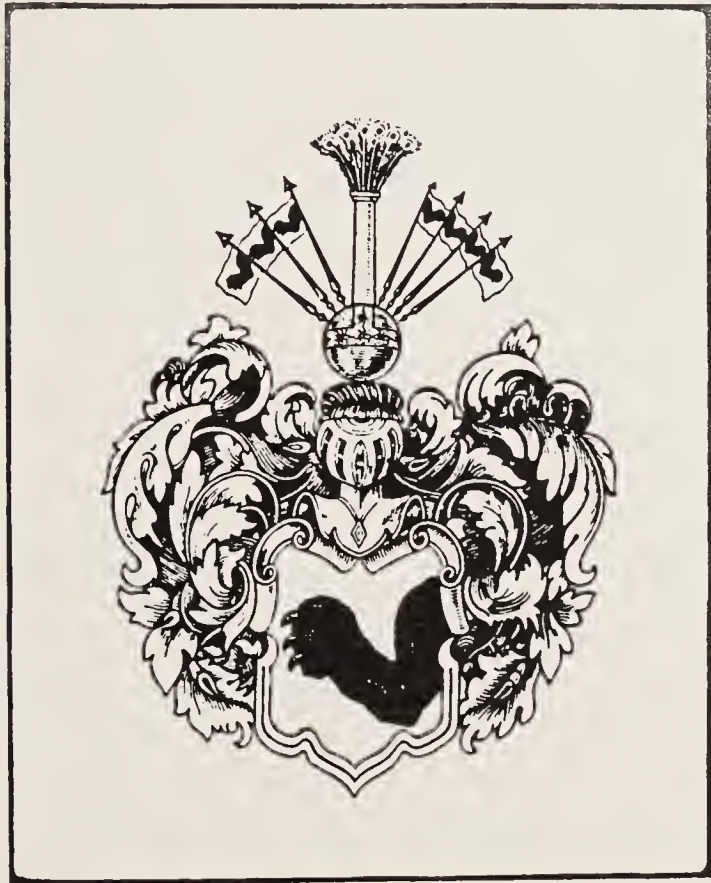
"The Norwegian founder of the Klüwer family, Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, was born at 'Candow', a noble country estate in Courland, in the year 1652. When he was grown, he traveled, together with Baron Volkersahm and Jacob Ludvig Schlippenbach to Norway, where he arrived 1670 and entered the service in the Aker-

**Arms of Johan Wilhelm Klüwer of Oslo, Norway**











shus Regiment as Corporal of the Guard, a rank which at that time was customarily reserved for a young nobleman. In 1674, he was promoted to Color-Sergeant. In 1676 he was in the attack on Wenersborg and the following year in the blockade of Baahus. That same year he also participated in the siege of Marstrand and 1678 in the siege of Baahus.

"In 1686, J.W.K. (\*gg) was promoted to full Ensign in the Navy and spent that year and the next with the fleet; later he saw service for three months on Bornholm. In 1688 he was transferred from the Navy to the 1st Trondhjem Inf. Regt. as a full Ensign. In 1700 he was promoted in the same regiment to 1st Lieutenant, and was utilized in almost every capacity in the war which was then raging with Sweden. He was therefore also among that little troop of 400 men who at Steene Fortress in Verdalen met the Swedish Army consisting of 4000 cavalrymen and 8000 infantry under command of General Armfeldt, when this general invaded inner Trondhjem County September 12th. Steene Fortress astride the Tromdals Bridge was outflanked, and the little troop was forced to pull out and was pursued by the Swedish cavalry to Trondhjem. Our ancestor was then 66 years of age but he marched on foot in this retreat just like the ordinary soldiers over the entire route of 9½ miles (\*gh). In this Corps he had the good fortune to be accompanied by his four oldest sons, two of whom were officers and two non-commissioned officers, all, according to his description, robust and well-built fellows--yet the old man in no way took a back seat for them. Despite his declining years he braved the same hardships as the younger men. He often drank his schnapps and smoked his pipe in company with them, encouraged them to patience and fortitude, and in quiet moments told them of what he in his younger days had gone through in former Gyldenlove Wars (1670-88). Among many other yarns, he related that he was there when the Norwegians under the leadership of Generals Lövenhjelm and Degenfeldt one dark autumn night surprised the Swedish general Magnus de la Gardie, who had taken up a position at Qvistum Bridge in Baahuus, and struck him and his complement in such a hurry that the general himself had to leave his tent and flee naked. Everyone scavanged for himself from what remained in the deserted tents, and our ancestor thus came into possession of, among other things, the aforementioned general's buckskin trousers and gloves.

"At the end of 1718, the Swedish troops had left Norway, and our forebear decided, since his powers were sometimes diminishing, thus leaving him no longer fit for service as an officer, to ask permission for retirement. This request was granted in 1719. His wife was Brigitte Bjelderling (\*gi) from Jämtland, a parson's daughter who, together with her mother, came to Norway as a child, when that province (Jämtland) was ceded to Sweden in the reign of Fredrik III. Both mother and daughter were taken under the protection of Chancellor Ove Bjelke of Osteraad, where B. Bjelderling stayed until Bjelke's daughter married Major

Schlippenbach. She then followed this family to Egge in Stad, where they were married. To this marriage were born five sons, whose story later will be told more fully. (This statement is in error. Brigitte Bjelderling died childless and our founding ancestor then married Mette Berentsdatter (\*gi) who bore him five sons and one daughter. (Signed) Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, Oslo, June 12, 1956).

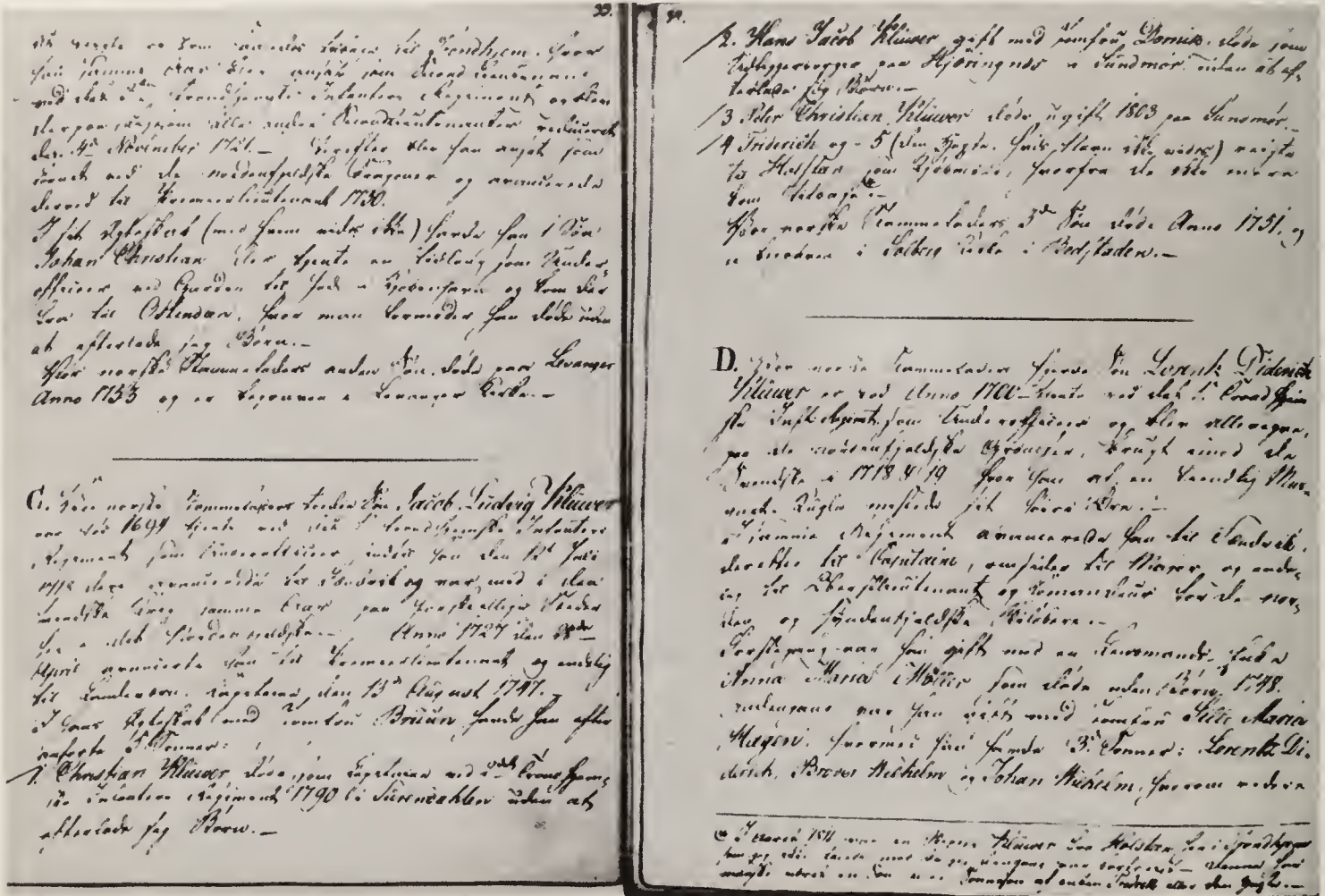


Fig. 50. Capt. Klüwer's notations concerning Jacob Ludwig Klüwer and his sons. (Courtesy Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association, Trondheim).

"After our ancestor's retirement, he lived quietly on his farm, where he died in the year 1739 in his 87th year. As I am now concluding the story of our family's founder, I must note that I have taken much of my information about him from a letter from his oldest son to a relative. This letter I have fastened to the back of a tattered map of Nummedal drawn by Ulrich Klüwer in the year 1740. In this letter, of which only one side was legible, it was found that since he came to Norway he had made one trip back to Courland to visit his family. This must have taken place in 1681, the same year during which he (in Gerbien (\*gj)) drew the coat of arms which are reproduced herein and

which belong with the family tree, a copy of which is also included herewith. The certificate of 1547 reproduced herein was certified by Setzmiden in 1677; (this document) he presumably obtained at that same time.

"A. Our Norwegian founder's first son, Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, was born in 1689. In 1706 he journeyed to Brabant, where he entered the service with Danish troops then serving with the Allies, first as a Cadet and Sergeant-Major, and later as an officer. He served as Adjutant for some years, during which time he participated in the following battles:

1. Ramillier, Pentecost 1706, where the Danish troops gained such great fame.
2. Oudenarde, July 11, 1708.
3. The battle of Winnendahl, September 28, 1708.
4. For Malplaquet, September 11, 1709.
5. The siege of Mening, autumn of 1709.
6. In the 18 weeks hard siege of Lille, 1708.
7. The battle for Gent, from December 13, 1708, to January 7, 1709, which was surrendered by the French General Count la Matte.
8. Finally, he participated in the battles for Taorne in July 1709, for Mons October 4, 1709, and likewise for Dove, Bethunclair and Set Wenant in 1710, and for Bouschien, 1711, Quenois and Landerse, 1712.

"Upon his return home from Brabant, he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Trondhjem Inf. Regt., March 16, 1716. (This is incorrect. He had not yet come home; on the contrary, he left Brabant upon learning of the promotion, and did not arrive in Norway until the beginning of 1716, when he was immediately stationed on the Swedish border and remained there throughout that and the following years). He became 1st Lieutenant July 12, 1718, and some years later, Captain in the United Company.

"In his marriage with Miss Anna Rist, he fathered two sons: Ulrich Ferdinand and Christian Wilhelm, of whom more will be told later. He died at 'Skansevold', a farm in Fosnes Parish, February 16, 1756 (in the Danish-Norwegian Literature-Historical Lexicon, 1st half, p. 312, Copenhagen, 1818, it is stated that he died 1755, but this is erroneous), and is buried in Wips Church, same place.

"Incidentally, this eldest son of our Norwegian founder was an unusually capable officer, trained and hardened by numerous campaigns and major battles, but he was also one of his era's most cultured and enlightened men. It is to him that we are indebted for the description of the Swedish invasion of Trondhjem County in 1718, which was published in the monthly (periodical) 'Minerva' (1806-11-19).

"B. Our Norwegian founder's second son, Johan Christoffer K. (for his unusual height--73 1/4 inches--also called 'Long Klüwer'), was born in 1690. Together with his older brother he journeyed to Brabant in 1706, where he also entered the service with Danish troops and participated in the same battles until 1712.

In that year, together with many others, he was taken prisoner in the action for St. Denam, where General Duke of Albemarle with his entire Corps consisting of 30,000 men were crushed by 80,000 Frenchmen. The few survivors and the general were captured. Two Lt. Generals, namely the Prince of Wandenburg-Nassau and

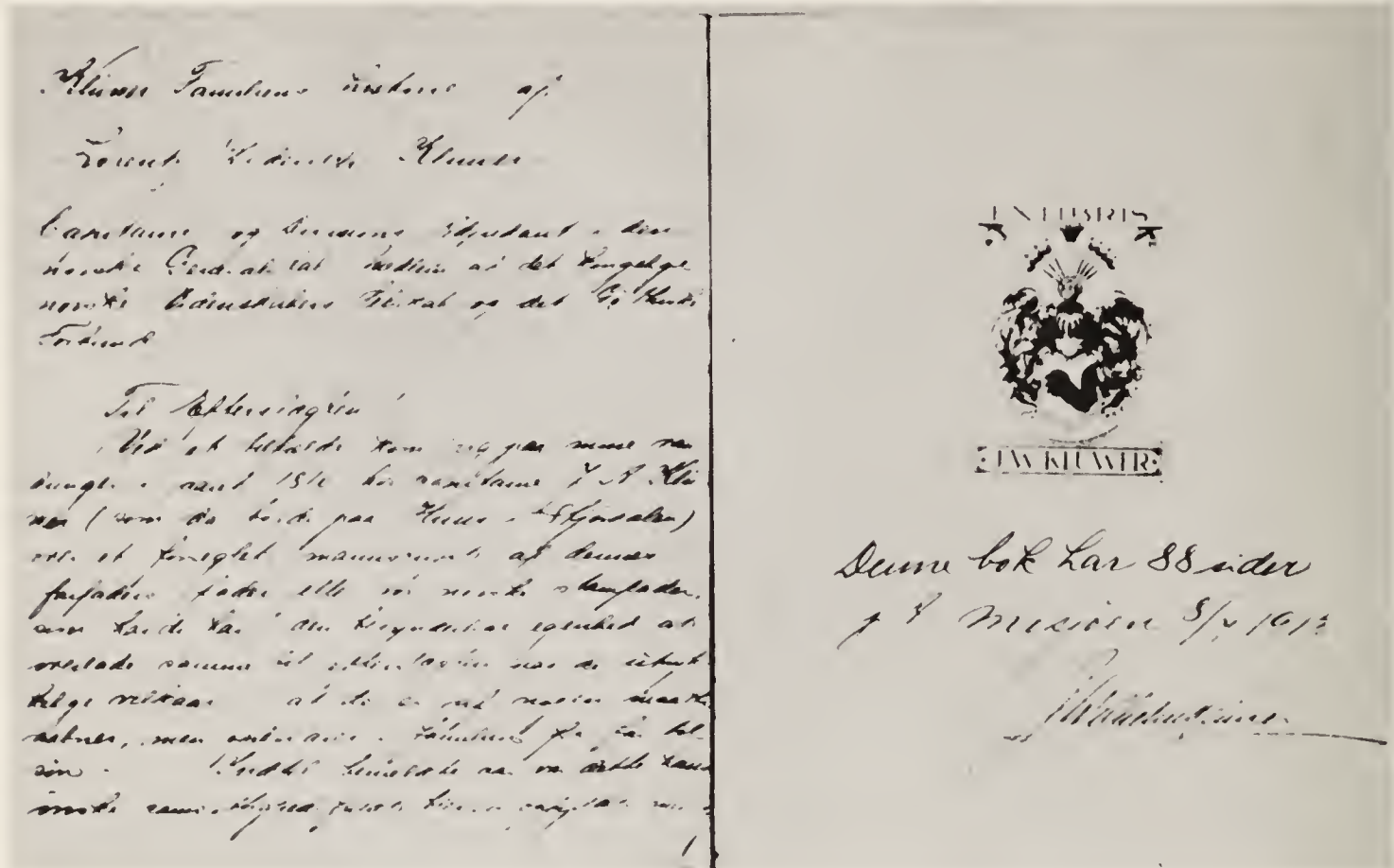


Fig. 51. First and last pages of J. Wilhelm Klüwer's family history. (J. W. Klüwer).

Count Cornely, were shot to death and buried on the battlefield in unmarked graves. All the dead were buried in this manner because all the corpses were so badly trampled by the cavalry that none could be identified.

"Joh. Chr. Klüwer and the other prisoners were taken to France, where Klüwer was forced into the cavalry. He continued in this service for seven years, until in 1719 he seized the opportunity to escape, and thus returned to Trondhjem; here in the same year he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Trondhjem Inf. Regt. and, like all other 2nd Lieutenants, was demoted November 4, 1721. Later he was appointed Cornet (?) in the Nordenfjedske Dragoons, and advanced in this organization to the rank of 1st Lieutenant in 1730.

"In his marriage (with whom we do not know) he had one son, Johan Christian, who served for a long time as a non-commissioned officer with the foot guards in Copenhagen. From there he

went to East India, where he is presumed to have died without issue. Our Norwegian founder's second son died at Levanger in 1753 and is buried in the Levanger churchyard.

"C. Our Norwegian founder's third son, Jacob Ludvig Klüwer, was born in 1694; he served with the 1st Trondhjem Inf. Regt. as a non-commissioned officer until he was, on July 12, 1718, advanced to Ensign. He participated in the war with Sweden that



Fig. 52. Tobacco shop of Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, a second cousin of Emanuel Bonnevie Kluver. (Firma J. W. Klüver, Tobakksforrening, Bogstadveien 39, Oslo). The given names Johan Wilhelm and Lorentz Diederich have been used repeatedly by the Norwegian Klüwers. (E. Kluver).

same year at various places up here in the northern districts (Nordenfjeldske). On April 28, 1727, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and finally to Captain on August 13, 1747. (He died in 1751). In his marriage with Miss Bruun, he had five sons:

- "1. Christian K., died as Captain in the 2nd Trondhjem Inf. Regt. 1790 in Laurendalen, without issue.
2. Hans Jacob K., married Miss Dorinoh; he died an "outlying citizen" (\*gk) at Hjöringsnes in Søndmør, without issue.
3. Peter Christian K., died unmarried 1803 in Søndmør.
4. Friderich, and 5, the youngest (\*gl), whose name is unknown. These two journeyed to Holstein as merchants, whence they never returned. (In 1821 a sea-captain from Holstein, named Klüwer, was in Trondhjem. I did not

talk with him, as I was then out of town. This man was perhaps a son or grandson of one of these two. (J.L.K., buried in Solberg Church, Bedstaden)).

"D. Our Norwegian founder's fourth son, Lorentz Diederich Klüwer, was born in 1700. He served with the 1st Trondhjem Inf. Regt. as a non-commissioned officer, and was used everywhere (sic!) against the Swedes in 1718 and 1719. In this service he lost his right ear by being struck by a musket-ball of the enemy. In the same regiment he advanced to the rank of Ensign, afterward to Captain, eventually to Major and finally to Lt. Colonel and Commander of the Norwegian and Söndenfeldske Ski-Troops. He was first married to a sheriff's widow, Anna Marie Möller, who died without issue, 1748. His second wife was Miss Sille Marie Hagen, by whom he had three sons: Lorentz Diderich, Broder Wilhelm and Johan Wilhelm, of whom more later. Our Norwegian founder's fourth son died at 'Bjertnes', his farm in Verdalen and is buried in the Klüwer grave plot at Stiklestad Church.

"E. Our Norwegian founder's fifth son, Friederich Ferdinand Klüwer, was born in 1703 and entered service as a Sergeant with the 1st Trondhjem Inf. Regt. 'Life (Guard, or HQ) Company'. With his three oldest brothers, he marched to Eid Fortress in Värmland, where he found out that cannon balls pierce both rank and file. In 1722 he became Captain des Armes in the 3rd Trondhjem Inf. Regt. He was the wealthiest of the brothers; he cultivated 'Brödreskifte', his own farm, at Stadsbygden, with great success. His first wife was a farm girl of Stadsbygden, by whom he had one son, who died single. His second marriage was with a farmer's widow at Bynesset, where he had moved and where he lived out the remainder of his life. (He died between 1765-70). Whether he is buried at Bynesset or Stadsbygden is unknown. Our Norwegian founder's fifth son had no children by his second wife.

"Our Norwegian founder's oldest son, Johan Wilhelm, had two sons:

"1. Ulrich Ferdinand K., was born at Trondhjem January 2, 1721, became a non-commissioned officer with the 1st Trondhjem Inf. Regt. in 1736 and was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant in the Nordenfeldske Ski-Troops in 1747. He was transferred in the same grade to the 1st Trondhjem Inf. Regt. again in 1753, and received a Captain's commission March 11, 1761; he was retired on half-pay July 1-December 10, of the same year. After having served for six years in the Vesterlehus Regt., he rejoined the 1st Trondhjem Inf. Regt., as 1st Lieutenant on March 10, 1768. His first wife was Miss Christine Harboe, the daughter of Col. C. F. Harboe; she died without issue. His second marriage was with Miss Bogart, whom he finally found in bed with her servant. Embittered, he immediately drew his sword to run them both through, but his wily wife hurled a pillow in his face which put out his light (sic!) and caused him to drive his sword into the wall, thereby breaking it. Meanwhile, both wife and servant boy jumped out the window and ran away. What became of her afterward is unknown, for her name was never allowed to be mentioned again. By this wife he had one son, Ottmar Ferdinand Schlippenbach, whom he sent to the Mathematical School at Cristiania whence he returned a 2nd Lieu-



tenant, but died shortly thereafter (March 10, 1787). (See 'Trondhjem's Addresses, Offices and Accounts', Number 13 (1787), 'Bjertnes' in Verdalen). His father, Ulrich F. K., who in his day was an especially well educated man, a capable officer, a good surveyor and draftsman, after his last unhappy marriage, wandered from place to place, until, bowed down by age, poverty and adversity, finally ended his sorrow-filled days in Nummedalen in 1790.

"2. Christian Wilhelm K., born 1729, worked himself up from a non-commissioned officer to Captain and Company Commander in the Nordenfjeldske Ski-Troops. He was a good skier and hunter and a skilful swordsman. As Commanding Officer of Snaasen's Ski Company, he lived for a long time at 'Stranden', the farm near Lexaas Lake in Baaholm. Here he planted a large orchard, some trees of which may still be seen. He was an otherwise jovial and cheerful person who was not overly sensitive. When his wife, Abel Dass, who was often very sour and ill-tempered, made life entirely too tiresome, he would take his shotgun and knapsack, strap on his skis (in winter) and roam through the mountains of Sparboen, Stad and Verdalen in search of bear and other game. He would not return until he knew that his 'House-Cross', as he called his wife, had calmed down again. With his knapsack full of ptarmigan and with rabbit and wood-grouse hanging from his belt, he, on his skis, often came roaring in at full speed to 'Brunes' (my father's farm), where he would shake the frost off his long silver-white hair, unload his game and ask for lodging for as long as the game lasted. And this he did when he was in his 60's and 70's. In his marriage he had one son, Johan Andreas K., born 1767, who is still living. The latter is a retired Captain of Ski-Troops at Verdalsøren; he married Miss Neumann from Fredrickstadt and has no children. The father, Christian Wilhelm, at last moved in with his only daughter (who married Capt. S. Holst) at 'Røraas' (farm), where he did not thrive and died 1799. He is buried at Røros Church yard.

"The information which we possess about our Norwegian founder's second, third and fifth sons has already been related.

"Our Norwegian founder's fourth son, Lt. Col. Lorentz D. Klüwer, had three sons.

"1. Lorentz Diderich Klüwer, born at Bjertnes in 1750, served as a non-commissioned officer with the Nordenfjeldske Ski-Troops until 1679. During this year he journeyed to Copenhagen, and there entered the service as a non-commissioned officer, with the Foot-Guards. After three years in Copenhagen, he was promoted to Lieutenant in the Nordenfjeldske Enlisted Regt. from which he was transferred to the 1st Trondhjem Inf. Regt. and thence again to the Nordenfjeldske Ski-Troops. In 1804 he received command of the Søndenfjeldske Ski Battalion, and retired in early 1804 on half pay. In the last war with Sweden from 1807-10 he commanded a battalion of militia, with which he was stationed on the Swedish border at Verdalen. He was awarded the Agricultural Society's first gold medal in 1791 for an article on the cultivation of land. On September 6, 1811, he was received into membership in the Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association, having written 'Bondepractice' (The Practice of Farming), for publication by the Association in 1815. He owned 'Bjertnes', a farm in Verdalen, which he had beautified by erecting most of the buildings in stone, on which his brand is engraved in several places. He also built a water-spring-house and piped the water into a wash-house, a cow-barn and horse-barn and planted a large fruit orchard, vegetable and flower garden. He built

a windmill and a brickworks, but these were later found to be inoperable, the first because of incessant wind and the latter due to lack of good clay and fuel. A distance from the farm in the so-called Lillemark (Little field), he arranged for himself a very beautiful graveplot in a shady grove of fir, spruce and service trees, where he also was buried 6 alen (ca. 12 ft.) deep. He died on January 30, 1820. At the head of his grave stands a gravestone 6 feet long, on which is the following inscription: 'Here lies Norway's Learning's and Truth's friend, Major Lorentz D. Klüwer, born 1750, died 1820,' and the following epitaph:

'Et Skjold hans lyse Hoved var  
Mod skjebnens mørke Dage  
Tilfreds og glad han Byrder bar  
Som Andre grusomt nage.' (\*gm)

This epitaph is true, for he was blessed with the finest natural abilities, which he later further polished simply by study and experimentation. Yes, even in his old age, he cultivated them to an enviable degree. Natural history, mechanics, jurisprudence and especially agriculture were the disciplines he cultivated most. He taught many farmers to work their land according to new and better methods; he awakened in them a desire to plant trees, by transforming Verdalen's King's Highways from winding paths to straight, beautiful, tree-lined avenues. He functioned very well for a number of years as First Conciliation Commissioner in his district. Everyone had the highest respect for his opinions and confidence in his counsel and leadership. He was not married, but had by a farm girl one son, Johan Lorentz K., whom he sent for his military education to Kongsvinger School, whence he returned in 1803 a Lieutenant in the Nordenfjeldske Ski-Troops. In the war with Sweden in 1808, the son attained the rank of Captain and was made a Knight of Dannenbrog; he unfortunately drowned in the Vera River below 'Bjertnes' in 1811. In 1811, Major Klüwer had one daughter, by another farm girl.

"2. Broder Wilhelm Klüwer, was born at 'Bjertnes', July 19, 1754. He entered service as a non-commissioned officer with the Nordenfjeldske Ski-Troops Co. and journeyed in 1773 to Copenhagen, where he served for three years as a non-commissioned officer with the Foot-Guards. He then transferred to the 1st Trondhjem Inf. Regt. In 1786 he retired as a 1st Lieutenant. In 1807 he was made Captain of Militia and again retired at the war's end. In his marriage with Sophia Hersleb Krog, daughter of Pastor T. Krog, he had two sons: Jacob Herslep K. and Lorentz Diederich K., about whom more will be added later. As owner of Lexdal Estate, he lived at 'Buenes', his farm near Lexdal Lake, in Verdalen. He died here on August 29, 1816, and is buried in the spruce forest near 'Buenes', where a raised stone slab marks the head of his grave.

"3. Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, was born at 'Bjertnes' in 1755. In 1773 he traveled with his older brother to Copenhagen and entered the service as a non-commissioned officer with the Prince Fredrik's Regt., after which he was sent as recruiter to Germany. Here he remained for one year, and in 1776 became an officer with the aforementioned regiment, whence he after three years service was transferred to the 3rd Jutland Regt., where he became a Major. In 1811 (1807 (?)) he applied for and was granted retirement.

In April 1812 he became Collector of Customs here in Trondhjem, where he still is. In his marriage with Adolphine Christine Bie, daughter of Lottery Inspector Bie in Copenhagen, he had three sons:

- a. Lorentz Diedrich K., born in Fredericia, 1804.
- b. Simon Laurits K., born 1809.
- c. Johan Wilhelm K., born 1810.

"Capt. Broder Wilhelm Klüwer had two sons.

"1. Jacob Herslep Klüwer, born September 9, 1789, was a Cadet at the Royal Norwegian Military Academy in Christiania from 1804-8, when he graduated as an officer and was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant January 28, 1808, with the 1st Trondhjem Inf. Regt. He was immediately sent to His Excellency, General von Krogh, where he functioned as Adjutant in the General Staff. On November 20, 1811, he became Royal Danish Gentleman-in-Waiting; he received his Captain's commission March 31, 1814, and became Commanding Officer of Órkedalen's Company of the Trondhjem Enlisted Musketeer Corps January 1, 1818. In his marriage with Miss Stine Sommer, daughter of the late wholesaler Her. Sommer here in town (Trondhjem), he had one son, Hans Wilhelm, who died in November 1817; and Lorentz Diederich, who is dead, as well as a daughter, Maren Sophie, born March 16, 1821, and died May 12, the same year.

"2. Lorentz Diderich K., who is the author of this book, was born at 'Bunes', the farm in Verdalen, Christmas Eve, 1790. In 1804 he journeyed together with his older brother and (his uncle) Major L. D. Klüwer to the Norwegian Military Academy in Christiania, whence he was graduated as an Ensign a la suite with the Nordenfjeldske Ski-Troops, 1808. He went immediately to Róraas, where he was stationed on the Swedish border until the peace in 1810. In that year he received orders to draw up military maps of Norway's northern mountains (the Nordenfjeldske Norway) from Faemunds Lake to Snaasen between the border and the salt sea. This work, which may be found in the Archives of the Trondhjem General Command, lasted until Norway's union with Sweden in 1814. In 1811, he became 1st Lieutenant; in 1812 he was appointed ADJOINT AD INTEREM (temporary Adjutant) with the Quartermaster-General's Staff and served under his benefactor, Colonel (now Lt. General) I. von Seiersted. In early 1814, he was appointed Adjutant to Lt. General Count von Schuitlow, whom he accompanied to Christiania and Sweden.

"During his stay in Christiania, on February 26, 1814, he was appointed permanent Adjutant in the Norwegian General Staff and on May 22 the same year to Officiating Gentleman-in-Waiting at the Norwegian Court. After Christian Fredrik's departure from Norway, L. D. K. was discharged (\*gn). On November 6, 1815, he was appointed Captain and Division Adjutant in the Norwegian General Staff. On September 6, 1811, he was received into membership in the Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association, at whose expense he traveled for several years, in order to investigate, describe and sketch the relics of Norwegian antiquity. This description together with 65 accompanying drawings is now in Stockholm to be translated into French (the French translation was never completed, as the costs could not be met) and to be copper-engraved. In February 1819 he was received into membership in the Gothic League (of Stockholm).

"In 1813, he married Anna Birgitte Maria Krog, daughter of Dean (Rev.) Krog. In this union he had three sons, Johannes Seiersted, Thorvald and Christian Wilhelm, of whom only the last named is now living. The other

two are buried on the south side of the cathedral in Trondhjem, where their gravestones may be seen.

"In October 1820, he journeyed to Stockholm, where the drawings of his antiquarian journeys and a map of Norway's military districts were lithographed under his personal supervision. From Stockholm he journeyed in May 1821 to Copenhagen, thence to Christiania and arrived in Trondhjem in September 1821. In the following year his 'Antiquarian Journeys' were published with 35 lithographs in Christiania under the title 'Norway's Memory Markers'. His map and description of the Battle of Stiklestad were published in Trondhjem in 1822. His antiquarian researches in and around Christiania, with four copper engravings may be found in the Swedish 'Iduna', Number 9, Stockholm, 1822. Some of his poems are found in 'Snotra', 'Hermoder' and the Norwegian 'Iduna'.

#### "R E M A R K S

"a. The portrait of our Norwegian founder's first son (Johan Wilhelm), an oil painting in life size, as well as the mate to it, a portrait of his wife, Anna Rist, is now in the possession of the author.

"b. Likewise those of his sons, Ulrich, Ferdinand and Christian.

"c. Also Christian's son, Johan Andreas.

"d. Likewise Frederich Ferdinand's (portrait).

"e. A portrait in miniature of Major L. D. Klüwer is owned by Madam Schjt in Trondhjem. His silhouettes are in the ownership of his daughter and Ritmester Krog of Frosten.

"f. Broder Wilhelm's silhouette may be found at 'Buenes'.

"g. Johan Wilhelm's (the Collector of Customs) silhouettes are owned by himself and by Veterinarian Dahl in Verdalen.

"h. One portrait each of Gentleman-in-Waiting Jacob K. are owned by his wife's family and by the author.

"i. The author has the portrait of Philip Cluverius with coat-of-arms.

"The following members of the K. family are known to have published writings:

JOHANNES CLÜVER (\*go), (See 'Jöckers Lexicon', erster Theil, p. 1793), born 1593 at Cremppe, died 1630. (See also 'Worms Lexicon of Danish-Norwegian-Estonian Scientific Men', part one, p. 226).

DETHLER CLÜVER (\*go), (See 'Jöckers Lexicon' erster Theil, p. 1794), 'ein berühmter Mathematiker und Enkel Johan Clüvers; geb. zu Schleswig; wurde 1678 der Königl. - Groshitl. Academi Mitgleid Ac.'. (See also 'Historisches Biographisches Lexicon der Fönkünstler', erster Theil, p. 290, Leipzig, 1790).

MICHAEL CLÜVER (\*gp), ein Sohn Johan Clüver von Meldorp in Ditmarchen; war in Leben 1653 in Süder-Harstedt.

PHILIP CLUVERIUS (\*gp), eines Müntzmeisters Sohn wulcher verschiedene Sprache reden können; geboren zu Danzig 1580. (See 'C. G. Jöckers Allgemeine Gelehrten Lexicon', erster Theil, p. 1975. (This Philip Cluverius' portrait is found, copper-engraved, in 'Deutsche Acta Litteraria Oder Geschichte Der Gelehrten', erster Theil, Leipzig, 1715).

## "THE FEMALE LINE OF THE KLÜWER FAMILY

"1. Our Norwegian founder had one daughter, Engel Klüwer, who was married in Overhalden to a non-commissioned officer. By him she had one son, who also became a non-commissioned officer, and was married in Verdalen, where he died and was survived by several children. All these, so far as is known, died as farmers. Engel K. finally lived in Verdalen, where she died.

"Our Norwegian founder's oldest son, Johan Wilhelm, had one daughter, Anna Dorethea, who married Marshal Nordahl. They had one son, Svend Busch Nordahl, and one daughter, Anna Catharina. The son (Svend B. Nordahl) married Miss Hass, by whom he had two sons and four daughters; the sons, Svend and Jacob, are seamen; and the daughters are Ane Dorothea (married Pastor Heltberg of Bynesset), Marie (married Otto Beier at Haseth in 1821) Anna Catharina and Johanna Wilhelmina (the last two unmarried). The daughter (sister of Svend B. Nordahl) was married to Henrich Schöt, by whom she had two daughters, Anna Dorothea and Methe Alette. The former is married to wholesaler Reier and has one son, Otto, and a daughter, Allethe Reier, married to Hans Thomas Knutzen. The other daughter was married to Assessor Narmestad and has two sons: Hans, who is a merchant, and Henrik Schöt, who is a 2nd Lieutenant in the Trondhjem Inf. Brig. A daughter, Trine Narmestad, is married to Assessor and Marshal O. Bye.

"3. Our Norwegian founder's second son is said to have had two or three daughters, of whom one married Procurator Örbeck, by whom she had one son and one daughter. The other or the others died unmarried, at Levanger (See 'Trondhjem's Tidende', p. 16, 1797).

"4. Our Norwegian founder's third son had two daughters, Anna Catherine and Anna Bente. The first daughter was married to a tailor named Lacke, who lived in Trondhjem and by whom she had four sons, of whom one is a wig-maker, and the others are tailor's apprentices. She died in the poor house in 1812. The other daughter married Ship-Captain Friil, by whom she had one daughter, who died in 1814 in Tutteröen (Island) where she lived with her husband, Ship-Captain Lund and two sons, of whom the oldest, Hartvig Lund, is a 2nd Lieutenant in the Trondhjem National Rifle Corps. I met his mother, Madame Friil in the year 1817 at Walderhaug in Söndmøre, where she (then in her 89th year) danced a Polish dance with me.

"5. Our Norwegian founder's fourth son had three daughters, of whom two died unmarried and the third, Berret Marie, married Pastor (Dean) Peder Krog of Frosten. By him she had one daughter, Sille Marie, who died single in 1814, and three sons; Lorentz Diederich Krog (married Miss Testman, by whom he had one daughter and one son at Heinaes (?), Frosten), who is Ritmester with the Trondhjem Mounted Rifle Corps. The other two sons, Peder and Boye Krog, are both 1st Lieutenants in the Trondhjem Inf. Brig. The latter married Miss Mathisen in 1821.

"6. Our Norwegian founder's oldest son's first son, Ulrich Ferdinand, had one daughter, Christianna Wilhelmine, who married Thomas Ziegler and followed him to Kongsberg.

"7. Our Norwegian founder's oldest son's second son, Christian Wilhelm, had one daughter, Anna Neselia?, who married Capt. Soren Holst, who then owned 'Röraas' (farm). By him she had four sons and five daughters, who are still young. They are the following: Theodor Bjergmann, b. 1798;

Christian Wilhelm, b. 1800; Lorentz Diederich Klüwer, b. 1807; Paul Irgens, b. 1814; Abel Kristina Dass, b. 1803; Theodora Ingeborg Anna, b. 1811; Joachime Frederikke, b. 1812. Captain Søren Holst died January 2, 1822, at Inbryn in Stad.

"8. Our Norwegian founder's fourth son's (L.D.K.) first son, Major L. D. Klüwer, had, by a farm girl, one daughter, Elsebe Marie, who in his will was legitimized and made his main heir.

"9. Our Norwegian founder's fourth son's second son, Broder Wilhelm Klüwer, had three daughters: Edel Katarina Thode, born 1796; Sille Marie, b. 1798, and Inger Marie, b. 1805. In addition, two daughters are dead, namely Sille Maria Hagen and Anna Maria.

"10. Broder Wilhelm Klüwer's son, Lorentz Diderich, has a daughter, Laura, born January 13, 1818."

#### "NOTES

"Philip Clüver's portrait in copper may be found in one of his works. It is accompanied by the following caption: 'Phillipus Cluverius ex nobile et antiqua Cluveriorium. Qui sunt in bremensi agro gente ortus anno aetatis XL. A. C. (Anno. Christi) MDCXX' (\*gq).

"His motto appears beneath the portrait as follows: 'Sufficit mihi gratia domini' (\*gr).

"His coat-of-arms is also shown (See Plate VII). It differs from the one now used by the Klüwers in the following ways:

"1. The shield is of silver, or white, instead of gold or yellow.

"2. A ball with a laurel wreath instead of a globe (it is not clear whether the wreath is of laurel or of oak leaves) is placed above the helmet.

"3. Peacock feathers are used instead of ostrich feathers on the pillar which stands on the top of the ball.

"4. The banners, three of which are on the left side and four on the right, are placed over the ball. They are white like the shield and each one has a black bear paw.

"In one of the books of the Carpenters Guild here in Trondhjem, one Johan Wilhelm Klüwer has signed as chairman, in the year 1751. He must either have been an illegitimate son of the Norwegian Klüwers or possibly have come here with the carpenters' apprentices procured from Germany and Holland in the middle of the 18th Century."

"Trondhjem, May 14, 1823.

(Signed) L. D. Klüwer.

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"Supplemental Note to the Reader:

"Trondhjem, May 29, 1823

"I stand on the threshold of a long and hazardous journey on behalf of the Gothic League and since it is possible that I might die on my trip I feel that I owe it both to myself and to the reader to say the following:

"Through the assistance of my friend, Organist Tellefsen, I have procured a book from the library of the Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association, entitled 'Monumenta Nobilitatis Antiquae Familiarum Illustrium Imprimis Ordinis Equestris in Ducatibus Bremensi et Verdensi' or 'Denckmahl der Uhralten Berühmten Hochadelichen Geschlechter insonderheit der Hochlößlichen Ritterschafft in Herzogthum Bremen und Verden'. This book was compiled by Luneberg Mushard and printed in Bremen in the year 1708.

"It is seen that the first part of this family history with unforgivable errors is copied from pp. 182-191 of this book. Thus it is shown to be untrue that our founder has brought the manuscript with him from Germany (since the work was first printed in 1708), that is thirty-eight years after his arrival in Norway (unless he has used the same source (s) as the author). From the description of the coat-of-arms in the aforementioned work (which is found therein in woodcut), it is seen that the field is golden, the ball above the helmet is blue, the pillar above it is golden as well as all pennants, with black bear paws or feet in the middle, as in the main field itself. Some information on the Klüwer family is also found in 'Genealogisch-Historisches Adels-Lexicon', written by Johan Friederich Gauhen, first part, p. 349, Leipzig, 1740.

"Similar information is found in 'Monumente Inedeta Rerum Germanicarum praecipue Bremensium', or 'Ungedruckte zur Historie des Landes unter der Stadt Bremen auch angrenzenden oder gehörigen Nachrichten, Documente und Akten' by Johann Vogt, v. 1, p. 274, Bremen, 1740.

"As soon as I have returned from my travels, I shall revise the entire first part of this family history, but should I nevertheless be prevented from doing so I have at least in these lines put everyone, both inside and outside of the family, on the right track toward correcting what can be corrected.

"I am convinced that the history of the family in Norway is correct.

"On the date mentioned above.

(Signed) Lorentz Klüwer."

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Captain Klüwer was confused and chagrined to find that a history of the Clüvers almost exactly like "The Original Document" had appeared in print thirty-eight years after the Norwegian founder arrived in Norway. He incorrectly suspected that "The Original Document" might not be genuine. It must be remembered that Capt. Klüwer did not have the necessary information to properly evaluate the circumstances involved during the Thirty Year War. "The Original Document" and the Saga of the Norwegian Klüwers were most confusing to him because of his lack of information to clearly understand this material. He apparently knew nothing at all about either the ancient Clawen or the ancient people's nobility. Later Klüwers, like the physician, Oluf Christian Klüwer, were likewise confused because of the same reasons. But most of all it must be remembered that when Capt. Klüwer discovered Mushard's text he was already a sick man. He acknowledges the possibility of his impending death and actually did die suddenly of a cerebral accident little more than a year later. Had he been well he would no doubt have found the necessary information to properly piece together the parts of the story of the Clüvers of the

Bishoprics of Bremen and Verden and its relation to the Clüwers and Klüwers. With this information he would have been able to understand why the Polish cavalry officer, Wilhelm Clüwer, was forced to order "The Original Document" to be permanently sealed and hidden because of the possible danger of losing his position, life and property by being identified with his cousins of Bremen and Verden and being persecuted with them. Wilhelm Clüwer knew that the Clüver nobility of Bremen and Verden was being extirpated by the Swedes. He was a baron and a loyal Catholic who was fighting the Protestant Swedes and therefore privileged to receive much restricted information. But he was also aware of the fact that his Catholic superiors had sold out his cousins of Bremen and Verden to the Swedes. He was alarmed by the possible dangers to his own family from either Catholic or Protestant authorities in the event that "The Original Document", or any information concerning this document, might fall into the hands of strangers and thereby positively associate his own immediate family with his unfortunate cousins of Bremen. He was forced to make a decision. Either the document had to be destroyed or it had to be preserved in such a manner that its contents remained secret. Fortunately, he chose the latter course and his courage and foresight is to be commended. It must be presumed that there were several copies of "The Original Document" prior to the Thirty Year War, but the only one which had a chance to survive was in the hands of a Clüver far from Bremen and even this Clüver and his brothers lost their lives to the Swedes. The copy from which Mushard made his reproduction may have been in the possession of someone outside of the Clüver family and was later lost since it was of little value to its owner.

Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, the Norwegian founder, was four years old when his father was killed on the battlefield and eighteen when he arrived in Norway. His mother had given him "The Original Document" under the condition that his father's orders regarding this material were to be absolutely obeyed. In 1677 his mother obtained "The Certified Copy of the Varification of the Origin of the Courlandic Clüwers" and prepared copies of the escutcheons of her son's grandparents but he was unable to visit her in Courland until 1681. Under the circumstances she expected him to break the seal of "The Original Document" in order to reseal all of the family records in one package. Johan Wilhelm Klüwer retired from the Norwegian Army in 1719 and died in 1739. Sometime after his retirement he took the liberty to break the seal of the family records in order to add a copy of "The Geneological Table of the Knighted Clüver Family" to the package. This occasion probably was in 1720, at which time the estate of Anna Dorthea Schlippenbach Clüwer was settled in Courland and Lt. Colonel Lorentz Diederich Klüwer, the founder's fourth son, lost a handsome inheritance because his name was no longer spelled "Clüwer". Anna Dorthea Schlippenbach Clüwer had chosen her most outstanding grandson as her heir. This lady must have lived to be more than ninety years of age. After her death her son sealed the family records for the third and last time and apparently gave them to his eldest son under the condition that the seal was never to be broken. He thereby fulfilled the orders which he had received through his mother and from his father.

"These opinions are those of a Clüver who firmly believes that he is a descendant of the Norwegian Klüwers.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, January 18, 1955  
(Signed) Herman Christof Kluever.



"On the Klüwers, see 'Johannes Molleri Cunbria Literata', Th. I, pp. 99-103, and Th. III, pp. 217-221.

"Trondhjem, June 2, 1823.  
(Signed) Lorentz Klüwer."

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Captain Lorentz Diedrich Klüwer died January 5, 1825, and was buried at Trondheim on the south side of the Domkirken, "not far from the Kongeinngang (Royal Entrance) and so close to the wall that his grave can be characterized as lying under the roof drip. The beautiful cross-formed stone which now covers the grave" (150) was designed by Chr. Christie. The following additions to the Captain's family history were made by more recent Klüwers.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, March 13, 1955.  
(Signed) Herman Christof Kluever.

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"During my school days at Trondhjem's Learned School, I heard headmaster Hans Henrik Möller mention that the library of the Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association had in its possession a history of the Klüwers. I have therefore borrowed this work from him and have copied it verbatim.

"Trondhjem, October 23, 1855.  
"J. W. Klüwer.

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"Copied verbatim from District Physician Oluf Chr. Klüwer's books.

"pro tempore Mosjøen,  
8 July, 1913.  
(Signed) J. Wilhelm Klüwer."

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#### "Additions to the Klüwer Family History:

"Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, the founding ancestor, b. 1652, d. 1739; first married Birgitte Bjeldering who died childless; Mette Berentsdatter, his second wife, bore him five sons. She died in 1745.

"Lorentz Diederich K., b. 1700, d. 1771; married Sille Marie Hagen, b. 1718, d. 1771.

"Johan Wilhelm K., b. 1755, d. 1829; married Adolphine Christine Bie, B. September 12, 1772, d. September 7, 1843.

"Johan Wilhelm K., b. March 7, 1810, d. December 17, 1886; married Sophie Christine Due, b. July 23, 1824, d. November 24, 1886.

"Lorentz Diedrik K., b. December 10, 1848, d. January 19, 1895; married Alwine Betty Marie Bonnevie, b. August 28, 1851, d. August 29, 1902.

"Johan Wilhelm K., b. September 23, 1888, at Larvik. (He is one of the authors of the "Chronica").

"Lorentz Diedrik K., b. February 13, 1917.

"Erik Johan K., b. August 3, 1944.

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"Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, b. March 7, 1819, at Møen in Denmark; officer 1830; Chief pilot and superintendent of lighthouses at Tromsø, 1845. Port captain at Fredriksvaern, 1849-50; same position at Horten, 1854; married August 2, 1845, to Sofie Christiane Due (b. July 28, 1824, d. November 24, 1886). J. W. K. died December 17, 1886, and lies buried together with his wife in the Horten churchyard. Their children are:

"1. Oluf Christian Klüwer, b. at Tronsø, February 24, 1847; student 1867; Cand. Med. 1878; appointed township physician at Skudesudshavn, Karmøen, 1879-1898; District Physician at Vefsen with home at Mosjøen 1898; married in Bergen October 3, 1879, to Sophie Jessen (b. in Bergen January 31, 1851). Children:

A. Marie Theresia Klüwer, b. Skudesnes, August 17, 1880; d. November 3, 1947; married Adjunct Wilhelm Winsnes (son of Major W. Winsnes) on August 9, 1907, by whom she has two children.

(1) Olav W., b. June 18, 1908.

(2) Sigrid, b. April 14, 1910.

B. Sofie Christiane Klüwer, b. Skudesnes, February 6, 1883, presently at Mosjøen.

C. Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, b. Skudesnes, July 24, 1885; educated as a mechanical engineer; finished the elementary technical day school in Christiania (Oslo), autumn of 1912; held a position for a time from the autumn of 1912 with Norsk Hydro at Saaheim; went in the autumn of 1913 to Bodenbach to take a course in electrotechnics at the Engineering Academy; he is still at the Academy. (D. Trondheim, February 8, 1943).

D. Buchard Klüwer, b. at Skudesnes May 19, 1888; seaman; for a time on the coast of America; at present working as a helmsman with the Nordenfjeldske Steamship Co., Trondheim.

"2. Lorentz Diedrik Klüwer, b. December 10, 1848, in Christiania; was at sea for several years, first with a steamer in the Christiania Fjord, later with a whaling company in Finnmark; customs boatman in Larvik in 1890; customs officer in Christiania in 1890, where he died January 19, 1895. On February 6, 1883, he married Alwine Betty Marie Bonnevie (b. August 28, 1851, Kristiansund; d. August 29, 1902), daughter of Corps Surgeon and Mrs. Emmanuel Bonnevie (née Lorentzen). Their children:

A. Emanuel Bonnevie Klüwer, b. May 29, 1885, at Sandefjord; seaman 1901; first class seaman's examination passed at Porsgrund in 1906; emigrated to North America during the same year; sailed on the Great Lakes until 1907, when he went into business; now studying for the ministry at the Norwegian-Danish Theological School at Evanston, Illinois. Married September 17, 1917, to Ragna Mathilda Fossum (b. August 20, 1886).

B. Sophie Klüwer, b. Christiania November 5, 1886.

C. August Klüwer, b. in Larvik September 23, 1888; d. same place April 5, 1889.

D. Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, b. in Larvik September 23, 1888; Middle School

Examination 1904; obtained a position with the Fram Insurance Company, Inc., at their main office in Christiania January 15, 1905, and is at present a statistician with that Company. He was engaged to be married July 2, 1911, to Borghild Marence Ericksen (b. July 15, 1887, at Horten), a daughter of machinist Tobias Ericksen (b. July 19, 1859, in Horten, d. October 18, 1906, at Christiania) and Ellen Andrea Ericksen (née Ellefson) (b. April 21, 1858, at Borre); married to above-mentioned B. M. E. December 31, 1915, in Christiania at Vaalerenges Church. Children:

- (1) Lorentz Diedrik Klüwer, b. in Christiania February 13, 1917, baptized February 25, 1917.
  - (2) Edvin? (or Erik?) Klüwer, b. in Oslo April 12, 1920 (or Edine?).
  - (3) Roennaug Klüwer, b. December 20, 1921, in Oslo.
- "3. Anna Cathrine Klüwer, b. in Fredriksvaern May 24, 1851; married October 6, 1877, to her cousin Marius Frimann Dahl Dietrichson (b. October 25, 1845, d. April 3, 1912), son of District Physician Petter Kierdahl Dietrichson and Pauline Kamitta Dietrichson (née Due). Children:  
A. Petter Wilhelm, b. August 4, 1878, d. November 17, 1885.
- "4. Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, b. in Fredriksvaern, January 7, 1854, d. August 3, 1881; cashier in the employ of Banker Th. Joh's Heftye in Christiania.

"Christiania, September 20, 1915.

"(Signed) J. Wilhelm Klüwer."

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"The Ancestry of JOHAN WILHELM KLÜWER (b. September 23, 1888):

"Progenitor Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, b. in Courland, 1652; d. in Norway 1739; married (for second time) Mette Berentsdatter. Five sons.

"His fourth son was Lorentz Diedrich Klüwer, b. 1700, d. 1771. Married (for second time) to Sille Marie Hagen. Three sons.

"Lorentz Diedrich Klüwer's third son, Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, b. September 26, 1755, d. June 29, 1829. He was married September 17, 1802, to Adolphine Kristine Bie (b. September 12, 1772, d. September 7, 1843). Three sons.

"Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, third son of aforementioned J. W. K. and A. K. B., b. March 7, 1810, d. December 17, 1886. He was married August 2, 1845, to Sophie Christiane Due (b. July 28, 1824, d. November 24, 1886). Four children: Three sons and one daughter.

"Lorentz Diederik Klüwer, second son of J. W. K. and S. C. D., b. December 10, 1848, d. in Christiania January 19, 1895; was married February 6, 1883, to Alwine Betty Marie Bonnevie (b. August 28, 1851, in Kristiansund, d. in Christiania August 29, 1902). Three children: Two sons and one daughter.

"Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, youngest child of L. D. K. and A. B. M. B., b. September 23, 1888, in Larvik; baptized November 27, 1888, same place; confirmed September 25, 1904, in Christiania; obtained a position January 15, 1905, with Fram Insurance Company; engaged to be married in Christiania on July 2, 1911, to Borghild Marence Ericksen, daughter of machinist Tobias

Ericksen (b. July 19, 1859, d. October 18, 1906) and Ellen Andrea Ellefsen Ericksen (b. April 21, 1858, at Borre). He was married December 31, 1915, to B. M. E. (b. July 15, 1887, at Horten). Child: Lorentz Diedrik Klüwer, b. at Christiania February 13, 1917.

"Final Page (See Fig. 51).

"(coat-of-arms)

"This book (\*gs) has 88 pages.

"pro tempore Mosjøen, 8 July 1913.

"(Signed) J. Wilhelm Klüwer."

- - - - -

English translation compared with photostatic copies of original Norwegian manuscripts and approved in the form hereinbefore recorded.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, March 13, 1955.

(Signed) Herman Christof Kluever.

### CONCLUSIONS

Chaucians, Saxons, Frisians, Danes and Norsemen are all kinsmen. The Clawen or their descendants have been identified with each one of these peoples; even today there are Clüvers living in all of the countries which were formerly inhabited by them. Recorded emigration of the Clawen or their descendants has been almost entirely to those countries whose people were kinsmen of the Saxons -- lands where their own kinsmen lived. The only exceptions were emigrations to the Lands of the Teutonic Knights. When the Saxons and Danes extended their influence into Prussia, Courland and Liefland, the Clüvers appeared among them. These Clüvers as Brothers of the Teutonic Order served in the wars against the Muscovites, thereby assisting in the control of early Russian westward expansion. Some of these Clüvers were famous military leaders and at least one of these, namely, Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, was Governor of Liefland. Later the Teutonic Orders of Liefland, Courland and Prussia found it expedient to become a part of Poland. Clüvers became Polish barons and fought and died in the defense of Poland when that country was invaded by Sweden in 1656. Other Clüvers migrated to Norway and as Norwegians continued to serve in campaigns against the Swedes. One of these Norwegian Clüvers, namely, Captain L. D. Klüwer, holds the distinction of having been the only Norwegian who has ever been a member of the famous and exclusive Swedish literary and scientific society, the Gothic League. This same Clüver is credited with having unearthed the famous Hönen Runestone; the inscription on this stone contains the earliest reference to Vinland which has ever been found. Positively conclusive evidence has been presented showing that the Lieflandic and Courlandic Clüvers are descendants of the ancient Clüver nobility of Bremen and Verden and that they have

descended from the older Gise branch of the family which is the same branch to which the Clüvers of Clüversborstel belong. The lineage of descent of the Norwegian Klüwers from the Courlandic Clüwers cannot be questioned. Four ancestors of the present Norwegian Klüwers must be credited with having played a major part in preserving important family records. The Courlandic forebear, Captain Dietrich Clüwer, and his cousin, Otmar Clüwer, traveled to the Bishoprics of Bremen and Verden for the express purpose of obtaining the original document from which "The Certified Copy of Varification of Origin of the Courlandic Clüwers" was made. The Baron Wilhelm Clüwer determined the method which would be used to preserve his family records. His son, Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, the Norwegian founder, permanently sealed the documents according to his father's orders and directed that the package was to be preserved in this manner indefinitely; the records were preserved for more than one hundred years in a permanently sealed state. Captain Lorentz Diderich Klüwer rescued the manuscripts before they were destroyed through neglect and thereby made their contents available to all Clüvers. All members of the family owe these forebears their deepest gratitude.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE KLÜVERS OF SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY, HOLLAND AND SOUTH AFRICA

The cities of Bremen, Verden and Hanover all lie in the German state of Hanover. South of Hanover lies Westphalia (\*gt), a province of Prussia; East Friesland (Germany) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands lie to the west, the Rhineland to the southwest. Westphalia was originally the name of the western portion of Saxonia, Lower or Old Saxony (48, \*gu). This early medieval duchy was partitioned in A. D. 1180 when Duke Henry the Lion (1129-1195) was placed under the imperial ban of the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and the Duchy of Westphalia was carved out of Old Saxony, Sauerland and other districts. The Duchy of Westphalia became a province of Prussia in 1803. Four years later it became a part of the Kingdom of Westphalia created by Napoleon I for his brother, Jerome (170). Hanover was divided by the Bonapartes; one-half was annexed to Jerome's kingdom (1807) and the other one-half to the French empire (1810). The old order was reestablished after the French empire fell apart in 1814.

The name "Saxony" has been borne by two distinct blocks of territory. Modern Saxony was established in eastern Germany in the 17th Century. Old Saxony or Saxonia was the district in northwest Germany inhabited originally by the ancient Chaucians. The latter reached its greatest size and prosperity under Duke Henry the Lion (\*gv). But Henry, as has been noted, fell into disfavor with the emperor (171). At the height of his power he was stripped of all his possessions except Lüneburg and Brunswick. These two districts became the Duchy and later the Electorate (\*gw) of Brunswick-Lüneburg. Gradually the name of the town of Hanover came into use to designate the name of the duchy; it was officially recognized as the name of the state when the electorate was raised to the rank of a kingdom under the Anglo-Hanoverian kings.

Descendants of the Clawen spread south and west into southern Hanover, Westphalia and Holland. Klüvers, Klübers and Klubers are listed in Rietstap's "Armorial General" (172). Under the heading, "Klüver", this author gives a description of the arms of the Klüver nobility of Bremen and Verden. His illustration of the Klüver shield of arms bears the familiar bear paw. It is interesting to note that this French author lists the homes of the Klüvers as being in Westphalia and Livonia (Lief-land), but ignores their seat of origin in Old Saxony. Many old records of the Klüver nobility are still preserved in the State Archives of Hanover (\*gx). Several American Klüver families originated from these regions. The Kleuvers of Kansas and Miss-

our family originated from the Rhineland (Cologne); the Klüvers of Iowa, North Dakota, Washington and Colorado originated from East Friesland, which is also the region of origin of another branch of the family, namely, the Klüvers of Oklahoma, Nebraska and Arkansas. The Cluverius family of Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Illinois originated in Holland, but the American founder of these Clüvers lived for a time in France before he established his family in America. It has already been noted that the Klüvers of Cincinnati and Chicago originated in Hanover.



Fig. 54. Shield of arms of the Klüvers, Klubers and Klübers as illustrated in Rietstap's "Armorial General". (H. Kluever).

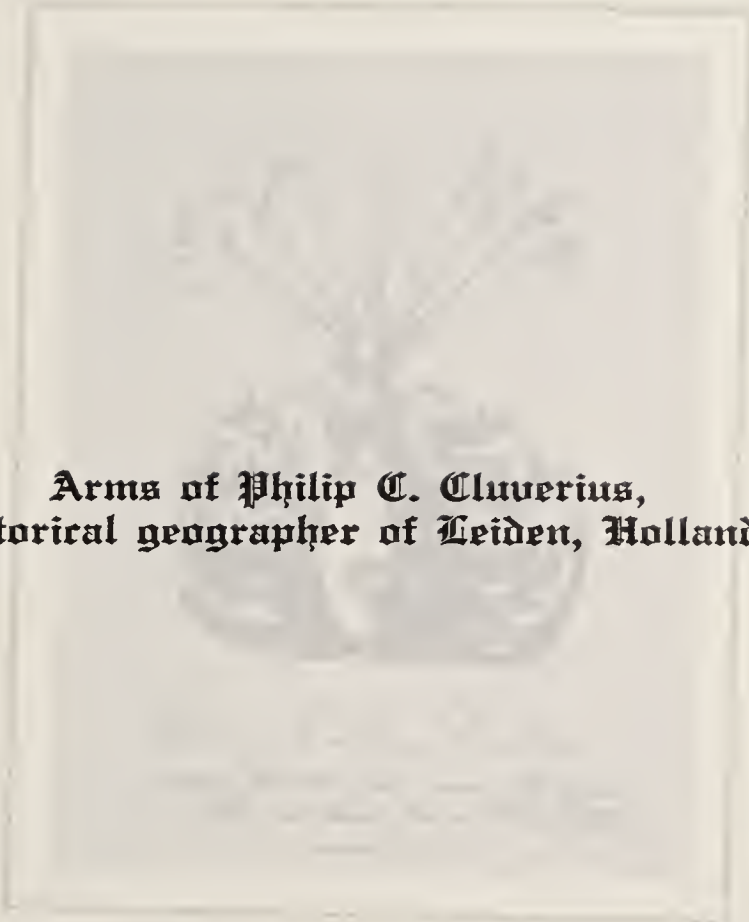
An age of malcontent, disorder and violence existed in Europe and especially Germany during the last half of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th Centuries. This was the time of the Great Schism of the West (\*gy); three popes claimed the allegiance of Christendom and in all ranks of the Church there was an urgent cry for reform. It was the age of the robber-barons and the age of confusion and disunity with leagues of princes and knights pitted against leagues of cities (174). The Hanseatic League was embroiled not only with the Scandinavian countries but also with England, Flanders, the Teutonic Order and neighboring princes. In the South of Germany the cities of the Swabian League and the League of the Lion (Lion Knights or Lowenritter) fought each other into a state of exhaustion. Central authority was weak, ineffective and lacked support and direction. The emperor Charles IV (1316-1378) was too occupied with numerous intrigues concerned with increasing his personal pos-

sessions to devote attention to bringing order out of chaos. His son, Wenceslaus (1361-1419) was spineless, indolent and incompetent to the extent that it was necessary that he be dethroned. Rupert III (1352-1410) who replaced him might have been an excellent king of the German Nation but the jealousies and divisions in the empire were then already so serious that Rupert found little scope for his energies.

It is significant that during this chaotic time the Femgerichte (Vehmgericht) or Holy Fehmic or Fehme (Vehme) Courts (174) vastly extended the sphere of their activities. It may be assumed that the Clüvers belonged to this organization but there is no way to prove this assumption because the Femgerichte was a secret tribunal. As magistrates of the District Tribunal of Achim and as members of the Uradel, the Clüvers had every reason to wish to join a tribunal modeled after those of the ancient Saxons and which was the only court in the land which could strike fear into the hearts of robber-barons.

"In the absence of a strong central authority, the Fehme Courts were respected as a check upon the lawlessness of the princes" (174). Weber (175) notes that Arensberg, Westphalia, is one of the remarkable places in Germany because "the Duke of Westphalia was the chief justice of the notorious court. The terrible judges of all Westphalia for centuries congregated and received their instructions in the wooded area before the castle of Arensberg". Weber bemoans the "blot" that the Holy Vehme court has supposedly placed on German courts of justice but admits that "this stain is not nearly so glaring as romantic imagination would have it be." He fails to recognize that the Femgerichte, following prescribed ancient customs, administered justice where no other court possessed the power to function. Bock (176) recognizes these facts. He states: "The seat of justice of the Holy Fehme was located under an ancient linden tree near the wall of the city of Dortmund (Westphalia). This secret tribunal was greatly respected and feared far and wide, in medieval times between the 12th and 15th Centuries. Justice was administered in the name of the emperor to those who were guilty of robbery, murder, rape, desecration of churches and for reverting to paganism. Freeman, knights and lords guilty of such deeds stood in fear of this court. The supreme seat of all the tribunals was at Dortmund. The culprit who was ordered to appear before them was summoned at midnight by three resounding blows against his gate ... or the written summons were tacked to his door. Now he was certain that the avenging angel of justice was near. He could neither flee nor be released from the punishment about to be measured out for him. More than 100,000 members of the secret tribunal were scattered throughout Germany in the 15th Century. Even powerful princes considered it an honor to be a part of the organization. For these reasons the summons of this tribunal caused terrifying anticipation and consternation in the minds of the wildest men during a time when neither pope



A faint, light-colored coat of arms is centered on the page. It features a shield with a central figure, possibly a seated figure or a figure holding a staff, with a crown or helmet above. The shield is surrounded by a decorative border. The entire image is framed by a double-line border.

**Arms of Philip C. Cluverius,  
historical geographer of Leiden, Holland**

...the ... of ... and ...

It is ... of ...

The ... of ...

ARTICLE 9 of the ...

...

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...

...

...



*Vilwör Familicus Cumben*  
*Qualitibz sem del findes under Philippus*  
*Clovenius Ankerstuhne edidit. M.D.C.*



nor emperor were able to bring order out of chaos. Many a traveler made the sign of the Cross when, as he traveled along a lonely wooded road, he suddenly came upon a skeleton dangling from the limb of a tree. If he also saw a knife with certain characters sticking in the tree then he knew: Here the Holy Fehme had avenged a wrong and administered justice!"

Westphalia, the region which was once the western plain of ancient Saxonia, is to be remembered as the land where many great events have taken place. On these plains Rome's legions fell before the fierce Teutonic warriors; here also Charlemagne's Franks fled more than once from Wittekind's Saxons. The two Westphalian towns of Münster and Osnabrück are located on these plains and here at these two towns the horrors of the Thirty Year War were supposed to have been ended by the Treaty of Westphalia (177). Two towns, thirty miles apart, were required to write this so-called treaty of peace because the Swedes refused to meet the Papal Nuncio and thereby made two assemblies, regarded as one congress, a necessity.

Holland at the present time is officially known as the Netherlands for the same reason that Old Saxony is known as Niedersachsen. The names literally describe these countries which for the most part are composed of marshy lowlands. In ancient times the Netherlands were the home of the Frisians. During the century prior to 1579 the name "Netherlands" included both southern Catholic Netherlands (Belgium) and northern Protestant Netherlands (Holland). All of the Netherlands just prior to that date had been united under William of Orange (1533-1584) in the fight for independence (178) against Philip II of Spain (1527-1598). But Catholic and Protestant Netherlands proved to be incompatible and Holland and Belgium became distinct nations.

It is not clear why the medieval Clüvers who were ardent Roman Catholics should have produced a progeny in the Netherlands who for the most part were followers of Protestantism even though there was an opportunity to choose between the two religious bodies. In most Protestant states of northern Europe this opportunity did not exist and the Clüvers of these states had no choice other than to become Protestants. Nevertheless it is assumed that the Clüvers of the Netherlands appear to have chosen to embrace Protestantism before or during the time when Protestant Holland was being separated from Catholic Belgium. However, it must be pointed out that this assumption is not well founded. An unsuccessful attempt to trace the Clüvers in Belgium may have been misleading; even though no Belgian Clüver has been found it should be remembered that the Dörnicks Klüvers of Holstein might have lived at Dornick (Tournay), Belgium, before they moved to Holstein and there may be Catholic Clüvers living in Belgium today even though they have not been located.

The medieval Clüvers of Bremen and Verden spread to Holland not only because of its close proximity but also because of the similarity of the language and racial origin of its people to

that of their own. Other Clüvers from relatively far away places have also chosen to live in Holland. Of the latter, Philip C. Cluverius (Clüwer, Klüver, Clüver, Cluvier), the father of historical geography (6, 98), was certainly the most renowned. He was born in Danzig in 1580, the son of Mintmaster Philipp Clüwer, and died in Leiden in 1622 or 1623. These Clüvers of Danzig were a part of the Clüver nobility of the Archbishopric of Bremen (179) who had migrated to Prussia when it was a part of the Lands of the Teutonic Knights. Actually, these Clüvers, or Clüwers, should have been discussed under Chapter III, but almost nothing is known about them and no information is available at the present time, because of the fact that their descendants now live behind the Iron Curtain.

Philip C. Cluverius spent some time at the court of the Polish king and then was sent to the University of Leiden where he registered on October 20, 1601. About this time he prepared a map for two Canons of Bremen at the request of a family of Clüvers of that city. He was honored by the City of Bremen (\*gz) in 1620; however, the reason for which he received this honor remains unknown. Under the influence of Joseph J. Scaliger, the accepted head of the university, but against his father's will, he soon devoted himself entirely to ancient history and geography. Rejected by his father he went to Bohemia and enlisted and served against the Turks for two years. Back in Prague he met Baron Georg Popel von Lobkowitz, a prisoner of Emperor Rudolph II. He was persuaded to translate into Latin an apology to the emperor which the baron had himself prepared. But the emperor was offended by the apology; Lobkowitz was executed and Cluverius fled to Holland where he himself was imprisoned at Leiden. His friends with great difficulty obtained his release and his mother secretly supported his lengthy travels from 1607 to 1613 in England, Scotland, France, Italy, Sicily, Switzerland and Norway. His knowledge of ten languages and his wide education assisted him in gathering material for his many works which were later written at Leiden. Some of these books were widely read. For more than a century his "Introductio in Universam Geographiam tam veterem quam novam" was the most generally used book of all of the works dealing with historical geography. Copies of twenty-three other books by Philip C. Cluverius are preserved in the Library of Congress. It is believed that he also wrote a history of the Clüver family but the authors have been unable to locate this history (\*ha).

Very little is known about the immediate family of Philip C. Cluverius. Mention is made by van Hoogstraten and Schuer (180) that Johannes C. Clüverus, who was befriended by Christian IV of Denmark, was a relative of the geographer. Some records in Holland show that he married an English girl but no comment is made about his children. Only the traditions of a Cluverius family far away in America shed any light at all upon the descendants of Philip C. Cluverius. These American Clüvers claim the

geographer as their forebear and maintain that their founder in America, the Reverend John Cluverius of York Hampton Parish, York County, Virginia, was the son of Philip C. Cluverius, the historical geographer of Leiden, Holland. They also maintain that John Cluverius arrived in America some time after his father had died in 1623, but not later than 1644. These claims are worthy of serious consideration even though some genealogists (181, 182) of Holland contend that Philip C. Cluverius died without issue. This controversy is similar to the one precipitated by some genealogists of Germany, namely, that the male lineage of the Clüvers is now extinct. In these instances the opinions of the genealogists of Holland may be just as false as those of their German contemporaries.

It has been difficult to trace the Clüvers who have migrated to distant lands of the former Dutch Colonial Empire. During the existence of the Transvaal Republic of South Africa, a Clüver from Holland was legal adviser to President Paul (Stephanus Johannes Paulus) Kruger (1825-1904), but this Clüver left the country during the Boer War of 1890-1902. At the present time apparently only one family of Clüvers live in the Union of South Africa. This illustrious family was established in 1860 by Reverend Friedrich Clüver of Germany. The founder of this family was Pastor to the families of the Hanoverian Legion who were granted land in the eastern part of Cape Colony in 1854. Reverend Clüver's three sons all practiced law at Stellenbosch in the Western Province of Cape Colony. One of his grandsons is a journalist, another a lawyer and four are physicians. Of the latter four, Dr. P. F. Cluver is a psychiatrist at Cape Town, while his cousin, Professor Eustace Henry Cluver, is located at Johannesburg (183, 184, 185) and is internationally known for his work at the South African Institute of Medical Research, of which he is the director.

Genealogies of the Dutch Clüvers are only available in fragments (181, 182):

Jacob Clüver (from Hamburg), Sergeant under Captain Berck, married Susanna Rogiers, the widow of Baltuf Hoefs, July 29, 1632, at Nijmegen, Gelderland. Witnesses: Thomas Rogiers, Jenneken Stijps and Beeltjen Rosiers.

Maria Clüver, widow of Samuel Aske, married Osewald Wijnberg, a widower, May 8, 1659, at Lent, Gelderland.

Otto Odewijk Clüver and his wife, Johanna Eleonora Schreiter, lived at Arnhem, Gelderland. After he died, his widow married Johannes Spronk, August 14, 1773.

Hendrina Klüvers (J. D. (\*hb)), daughter of Harmen Klüvers, married Gerrit Harperinck (J. M.) January 6, 1725, at Eibergen, Gelderland.

Catharina Klüvers was born at Winterswijk; she married Servaas Brantz (J. M.) at Bredevoort, Gelderland, in 1733.

Jan Klüvers, the widower of Jenneken Harperinck, married Christina Morssinkhoff at Eibergen on November 25, 1730. The bride was the daughter of Barent Morssinkhoff of Haaxbergen.

Willem Clüvers, son of Herman C. and Aeltjen Katman of Udink, married

Catarina Buscher at Eibergen, May 3, 1748. The bride was the widow of Evert Venderbosch of Vorden.

Harmannus Klüvers, widower of Anna Geterhuid Vels, married Echtbertjen Hungerink at Eibergen, May 12, 1759. The bride was the widow of Henerik ter Wheme of Mallum.

Eliesabet Klüvers (J. D.) of Vorden married Henrick Wilbrick of Apeldoorn at Hal, Gelderland, October 22, 1679.

Otto Lodewijk Clüver and his wife, Johanna Eleonora Schreiter, lived at Arnhem. After he died his widow married Johannes Spronk at Arnhem, August 14, 1773.

Berend Klüvers of Zutphen married Elisabet Mensborg at Nijmegen, Gelderland, May 3, 1789. The bride was an orphan; she received his mother's consent to marry.

Barthold Derk Klüvers (J. M.) of Delden and son of Willem K., deceased of Vorden, married Johanna Beumer (J. D.) at Borkeloo, Gelderland, April 8, 1785.

Garret Klüvers (J. M.), of Holten, son of Jan Harmen K., of Hunk, married Margareta Kremers (J. D.) at Borkeloo, May 28, 1785.

Harmanus Kluuver was buried at the Nieuwstadkerk near Zutphen on July 18, 1785.

Berend Klüvers (\*hc) of Zutphen married Stevetje Huetink April 23, 1780. Stuventje Huetink, the wife of Berend Klüver, died February 11, 1786, and was buried at Zutphen. Berend Kluivers, widower of Steventje Huetink, married Geertrui Smit of Zutphen at the Broote Kerk near Banns, September 3, 1786. Geertrui Smit was buried at Zutphen, September 13, 1788.

Hilgonda Albarta Klüvers was born September 26, 1790, and was baptized September 29, 1790. She was the daughter of Barend Klüvers and Elisabeth Mensborg.

Harmanus Klüüver was buried at Zutphen in Nieuwstadkerk, July 18, 1785.

Steven Evert Cleuvers, son of Barend Klüvers and Steventje Huetink, was baptized at Zutphen on August 6, 1783. His sister, Wilhelmina Catarina, was baptized November 26, 1780, and his brother, Arend Johan, was baptized January 12, 1786.

J.....? Klüvers from Wijhe married B.....? Hoetink at Zutphen, May 24, 1822.

Gerhadus Klüvers, "notaris, Lid der Provinciale Staten van Overijssel", died at the age of 74 years at Hellendoorn on January 25, 1882. He married Wilhelmina Antonia Ninaber at Hellendoorn, August 16, 1843; she died April 15, 1856. On November 25, 1857, the widower married Leonarda Wilhelmina Anna Ninaber, who died July 30, 1861.

Gerhadus Klüvers had the following children:

1. A daughter born July 18, 1844, at Hellendoorn, who may have been Henriette Gerharda Christine, the daughter who married Dr. Albert Anton Middendorp, a physician from Ommen, November 6, 1873.
2. Andrianus Johannes, born May 18, 1846, and died June 24, 1847.
3. Andriana Johanna, born at Hellendoorn September 9, 1849, and died December 22, 1929. She was the spouse of A. J. van Riemsdijk.
4. Wendelina Arnolda died at nineteen years of age at Terborgh, April 13, 1872.

H. A. Klüvers married A. E. Hopkes. She died December 5, 1865, at the



age of forty-five, leaving eight children. Her widower married G. C. Rave at Swolle, January 2, 1868.

Barend Arriaan Klüvers married Berendina Krennen. Their children include:

1. Ariana Hendrika, born at Aalten, Gelderland, September 2, 1872; died April 9, 1944.
2. Rudolph, born at Aalten, December 13, 1876; died September 19, 1944.
3. Berendina Ariana, born at Aalten, February 14, 1883; died November 8, 1945.

Reference to the Klövers (182) extends back in Holland to the 17th Century. This family is not a part of the Clüvers but as has already been pointed out there is reason to believe that these Klövers are in some unknown manner associated with the Krempe Klüvers. The Klöver name occurs in several different forms, examples of which are given below:

Berend Clovers married Berentjen Reessinck and died before her. His widow married Saeltje Wesselinck at Aalten, November ....?, 1662.

Aaltje Klovers, widow of Peter Kluizendijk, married Leendert Dingers at Zutphen, June 1, 1690.

Metjen Clovers married Evert ten Hulsen at Zutphen in 1707.

Lubbert Clöver, son of the late Lubbert Clöver op de Haert, married Lijsbeth Uffinck (s) at Aalten, February 8, 1680.

Maria Klövers married Wilke Wessel Geerhardus Kamphuis at Amsterdam, August 16, 1898; she died at Amsterdam May 8, 1948.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The medieval Clüvers of Bremen and Verden migrated to Holland because of its close proximity and possibly because of the similarity of the language and racial origin of its people to that of their own. A few Clüvers also migrated to southern Germany. At least one of these families was positively a part of the Clöver nobility. This conclusion is based on the listings of Westphalian Clüvers in Rietstap's "Armorial General" -- listings of Clüvers whose arms are the same as those of the Clöver nobility of Bremen and Verden. Some members of the family undoubtedly belonged to the secret organization known as the Holy Fehmic Court. Clüvers from relatively far away places in Prussia and Courland have chosen to live in Holland; others who lived in Holland and Germany have gone to distant lands of the former Dutch Colonial Empire. Some of the former as well as the latter have risen to positions of world importance. The most outstanding Dutch member of the clan was Philip C. Cluverius, the father of historical geography. For more than a century his "Introductio in Universum Geographiam tam veterem quam novam" was the most generally used book of all the works dealing with this subject. Eustace Henry Cluver, of Johannesburg, South Africa, is renowned for his pioneer work in the field of medical sociology. Genealogies of the Dutch Clüvers are only available in fragments. Similar genealogies of the Dutch Klövers, who

are believed to be associated in some unknown manner with the Krempe Klüvers, date back to the 17th Century.

## CHAPTER V

### THE AMERICAN CLÜVERS

Clüvers living in the United States of America have originated both directly and indirectly from inhabitants of most of the countries of Northwestern Europe. Individual Americans often originate from several nationalities and the American Clüvers are typical examples of the heterogenous nature of the American population (\*hd). In fact some Clüvers had already intermarried with the people of several nationalities long before they came to America. This is certainly true of the Norwegian Klüvers who migrated to Denmark and Holstein. Those who came to the United States have intermarried with people originating from still other nationalities--Welsh, Irish, Scotch, English, Dutch, Polish and French are all represented. Many Clüvers living in America today have in their veins the blood of almost all of the people of those countries which were populated by the ancient Saxons and their kinsmen.

The role of the Clüvers in the founding of the American Colonies and in the War of Independence has not been thoroughly studied. Only one Clüver family, namely, the Dutch Cluverius family, established in Virginia prior to 1644, is known to have assisted in the War of Independence (See Register of the Cluverius Family in America). Undoubtedly there are other Clüver colonists about whom nothing is known. It is hoped that descendants of the clan will some day continue this study in order that the whole story of the American Clüvers may be presented. The following historical sketches are offered in order to point out possible fertile fields for this proposed endeavor. The study, if and when it is made, will be hampered by the fact that the role of various American colonists from countries other than England is generally obscure and often incorrectly interpreted. The reasons for this statement become apparent in the following sketches.

The Dutch and Swedes were the first to establish colonies in those regions now known as New York, New Jersey and Delaware. These colonies were founded on virgin soil but the English nevertheless considered the settlers of these colonies to be intruders. The English based their claims to possession of these lands upon the discovery of the North American coast by John Cabot in 1497. Eventually all of these colonists were taken over by the British and as a conquered people they were denied a part in the government which ruled over them. During the 17th Century Germans were invited by William Penn to settle in Pennsylvania; these German settlers, for the most part, soon discovered that they could not become naturalized citizens in Pennsylvania. Consequently, like the Dutch and Swedes, they had little, if any, voice in their

government. These non-English people were forced to lead a life of obscurity, and it is not surprising that their accomplishments continued to remain obscure even while they loyally served the colonies in the War of Independence.

The first Dutch party of permanent homeseekers in America arrived at New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island in 1623. Henry Hudson had explored the region in 1609; he was followed by Dutch traders who established themselves on the southern end of Manhattan Island. The district was in 1623 erected into a province called New Netherlands. Three years later Peter Minuit bought the whole of Manhattan Island from the Indians for 60 guilders (\*he). The West India Company in 1621 was given monopoly of Dutch trade over the whole of the American coast from Newfoundland to the Straits of Magellan. New Netherlands became one of the more important interests of the company. Under the able direction of Peter Stuyvesant, the population of the colony in 1644 had reached 10,000 inhabitants. Who were the Dutch Clüvers among these inhabitants? Rev. John Cluverius, one of the Dutch Clüvers who was living in Colonies at this time was not among the inhabitants of New Netherlands. According to tradition, Rev. Cluverius came directly to Virginia from France where the family had lived for an unknown number of years.

In the meantime colonists of another nationality had set foot on the shores of the lower Delaware. Gustavus II Adolphus had long desired to establish a Swedish Colony in America, but the settlement did not materialize until after his death. In 1638, fifty Swedish colonists landed on the west bank of the Delaware and built Fort Christina on the site of modern Wilmington. But Swedish rule was short lived; Stuyvesant conducted a successful expedition against the Swedes in 1655 and this region passed under Dutch control.

The accomplishments of the Dutch were regarded with misgivings by the British of New England and Virginia. In 1664 an expedition was sent from England for the purpose of dealing with the Dutch. New Amsterdam capitulated and became New York; all Dutch possessions passed into the hands of the British. On March 12, 1664, even before the Dutch surrendered, Charles II of England had bestowed upon his brother, James, the Duke of York, all of the lands between the Connecticut River and the east end of Delaware Bay. James transferred equal parts of this property to Lord Berkeley and Sir G. Carteret. The former sold his share for 1,000 pounds sterling to two Quakers who became insolvent. When the share was sold in 1676 to satisfy creditors, the great Quaker, William Penn, became part owner of West New Jersey. Penn held a claim on the crown for 16,000 pounds sterling lent to Charles II by Penn's father. In repayment for this debt he asked of the crown in 1680 "a tract of land in America north of Maryland, bounded on the east by the Delaware, on the west limited as Maryland, northward as far as plantable...(or) three degrees northward" (187), an area 300 by 160 miles. This grant received the royal signature on March 16, 1681, and William Penn

became master of Pennsylvania. The name was given to the land by Charles II in honor of Penn's father.

Penn had drawn up a constitution for West New Jersey under the title "Concessions", based on "primitive ancient and fundamental laws of the Nation of England" (187). With regard to the liberty of the subjects, no one might be condemned in life, liberty or estate except by a jury of twelve. Imprisonment for debt was reduced to a minimum. Suitors might plead in person and the



Fig. 55. Golden wedding picture of Adolph and Margaretha Hansen Kluever. (H. Kluever).

courts were public. Questions between Indians and settlers were to be arranged by a mixed jury. An assembly consisting of a hundred persons was to meet yearly. Election was to be by ballot. The executive power was to be in the hands of ten commissioners chosen by the assembly.

Such a constitution soon attracted large numbers of Quakers from continental Europe as well as from England. Penn had addressed the Quakers in Holland and Germany in 1673. He undertook a second missionary journey in 1677 to Rottendam and Hanover through the lower Rhineland and the electorate of Brandenburg returning by way of Bremen (\*hf) and The Hague. The results of these visits are summarized by E. K. Martin and G. F. Baer (188) at the Pennsylvania German Convention on April 15, 1891, as follows: "When the news spread through the old world that William Penn, the Quaker, had opened an asylum to the good and oppressed of every nation and Humanity went through Europe gathering up the children of misfortune, our forefathers came out from their hiding places in the forests' depths and the mountain valleys which the sun never penetrated, clad in homespuns, their feet shod with wood, their dialects

ofttimes unintelligible to each other. There was scarcely a family among them which could not be traced to some ancestor burned at the stake... Judge Pennypacker says: 'Beside a record like theirs the suffering of Pilgrim and Quaker seem trivial...' Thousands of Germans, Swiss and Dutch migrated here on the invitation of Penn. The reports the early settlers made to their friends at home induced many others to come. Their number increased as much as to alarm the proprietary officials. Logan wanted their immigration prevented by Act of Parliament 'for fear the colony would in time be lost to the crown.' He wrote a letter in which he says: 'The numbers from Germany at this rate will soon produce a colony here, and perhaps such a one as Britain received from Saxony in the 5th Century.' As early as 1747 one of the proprietary governors attributed the prosperity of the Pennsylvania colony to the thrift, sobriety and good character of the Germans. Numerous as they were, the part they took in public affairs was limited. Naturalization was not the simple thing it is now. The conditions were exceptionally severe and comparatively few Germans qualified themselves to vote. German counties (in Pennsylvania) were represented by English Tories. During the long struggle in the colonies to adjust the strained relations with Great Britain, the Germans were seemingly indifferent. But when in 1776 the issue suddenly enlarged into a broad demand for final separation from Great Britain and the creation of a Republic, all their traditional love for freedom was fully aroused. Under the proprietary, although constituting nearly one-half of the population of the colony, they were practically without representation in the General Assembly and without a vote in the government. In November 1775 the Assembly instructed the Pennsylvania delegates not to vote for separation. At the election of new delegates in May 1776 in Philadelphia, three out of four of those elected were against separation. The situation was most critical. Independence and union were not possible without Pennsylvania, one of the wealthiest and strongest of the colonies. Peaceful efforts to enfranchise the Germans by repealing the naturalization laws had failed... This was then accomplished by revolution. The Philadelphia Committee called a conference on the 18th of June 1776 in Philadelphia. German counties were no longer represented by English Tories. Leading Germans were in the delegations from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Northampton, York, Bucks and Berks. In Berks the loyalist Biddle gave way to eight Germans headed by Gov. Heister, Cols. Hunter, Eckert and Lutz. The proprietary government was overthrown, and the Germans were incorporated into the people and made one with them. The 19th of June 1776 enfranchised the Germans and made the Declaration of Independence possible. Washington when in Philadelphia after the war testified his high appreciation of the hardy support the Germans gave him and the Cause he represented, by worshipping with his family in the old German Church on Race Street."

The hardy support given the Colonial Cause by the Germans is well exemplified by the services of the Prussian, Baron von Steuben (189) and those of the Muhlenburgs (190, 191) of Virginia and Pennsylvania. The latter were friends of Washington, Patrick Henry, Jefferson and Monroe. Henry Melchior Muhlenburg (\*hg) (1711-1787), the Patrioch of the American Lutheran Church, was born at Einbeck, Hanover. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1742 and within a few years became overseer of all colonial Lutheran churches; in 1748 he organized the first Lutheran synod in America. Throughout the War of Independence he and his sons were prominent patriots. His eldest son, John Peter Gabriel (1746-1807), born of a mother of whom it is said that she had American



Fig. 56. Rev. Emanuel Bonnevie Kluever serving as Pastor of the Pinewood Lutheran Church, Pinewood, Minnesota. (H. Kluever).

Indian blood in her veins, was a clergyman at Woodstock, Virginia, just prior to war; he became a major-general with the Continental Army. When Washington offered him a commission as colonel, the parson announced his decision in a rousing fashion. He concluded his farewell sermon (\*hh) with the statement (192) "that in the language of Holy Writ there was a time for all things, a time to preach and a time to pray, but those times have passed away." Then with a voice that re-echoed through the church like a trumpet blast he concluded, "that there was a time to fight and that time has now come!" Pronouncing the benediction he threw off his gown and displayed his uniform. At the church door he made an appeal for recruits and received three hundred volunteers, the nucleus of his 8th Virginia Regiment. "On the day following his farewell sermon, the Colonel marched at the head of his regiment to join the army" (193). His remarkable service to the Revolutionary Cause was climaxed by the brilliant capture of the twin batteries of the British fortifications before Yorktown. These two redoubts were stormed and taken at the point of the bayonet

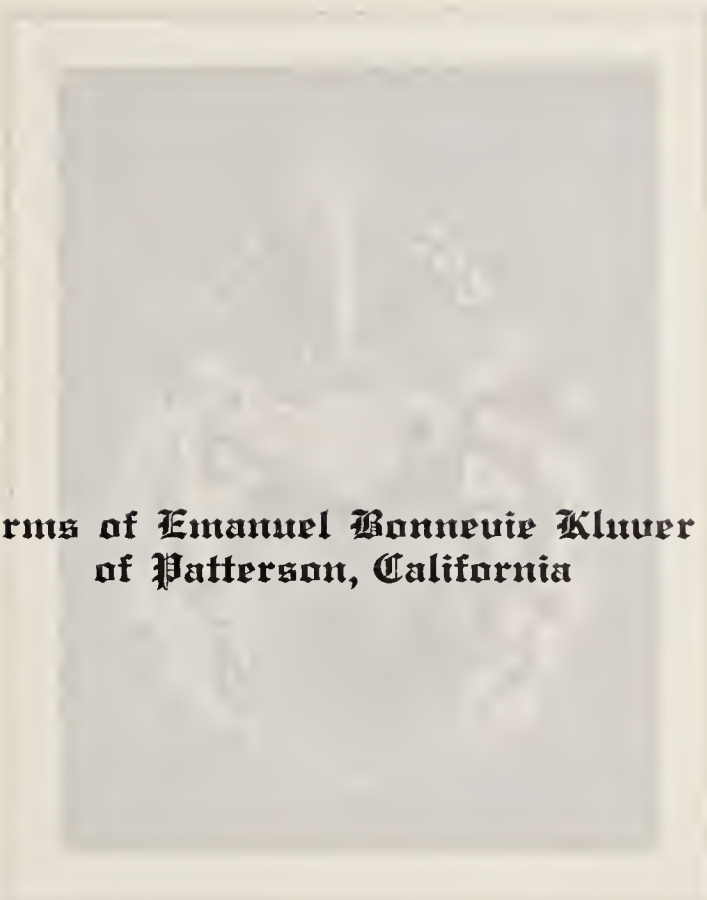
on the night of October 15, 1781, and the British positions were no longer defensible. Four days later Lord Cornwallis surrendered. The immediate command (\*hi) of the storming party of the redoubt on the left of the British works (Redoubt No. 10) was entrusted to General Muhlenburg whose brigade composed it.

Traditionally the Cluverius family in America holds fast to the belief that they have descended from the Cluvenhagen (Alverich) branch of the Clüver nobility of Bremen and Verden through the lineage of the historical geographer Philip C. Cluverius of Leiden, Holland, whose father was a Prussian mintmaster at Danzig. While these Clüvers prefer to claim Holland as the land of their origin, they might also correctly point to the Bishoprics of Bremen and Verden, Prussia, or even France. Yet these Clüvers are truly American. They had already been living in Virginia for more than a hundred years when the Declaration of Independence was signed. Their members were serving as officers of the Virginia Militia even before the Revolutionary War. Consequently it may be assumed that they did not necessarily join Muhlenburg's regiment because of the fact that it was known as the 8th Virginia (German) Regiment. In fact, no Cluverius may have joined this regiment, but other Clüvers may have done so. James Cluverius, Lieutenant of the Virginia Militia (1775-1776), and John Cluverius of the Navy are listed in "Soldiers of the Revolution"; Gibson Cluverius was Captain in the Gloucester Militia in March 1776. Another member of the Cluverius family was on the staff of Major-General LaFayette.

Baron von Steuben (1730-1794), like LaFayette, Kociuszko, Pulaski, deKalb and others, left the comforts and security of his homeland to serve as a volunteer in the Continental Army. The baron had been a Regular Army Aid to Frederick the Great and Grand-Marshal to the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen. In 1777 his friend, the Count St. Germain, then French Minister of War, persuaded him to go to the assistance of the American colonists. He arrived at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in December and offered his services to Congress. Four months later he was drilling the inexperienced soldiers at Valley Forge and by May 1778 when he was made Inspector-General with the rank of Major-General he had established a thorough system of discipline and economy. His results were shown in the next campaign, particularly at Monmouth. Retiring from the service after the war, he spent his last years at Steubenville, New York, where he died November 28, 1794.

Circumstances lead Steuben after having won his training in the service of a great king (Frederick the Great of Prussia) to apply it, faithfully and honorably, to the defense of a new republic. It is remarkable that he was able to adapt the improvements of Prussian discipline to an army of freemen fighting for freedom. "In the military history of our Revolution, if we class men according to their services, no one after Washington and Greene stands so high as Steuben. He was the creator of our





**Arms of Emanuel Bonnevie Kluver  
of Patterson, California**







regular army" (196).

Today the services of von Steuben are passed over lightly and those of the Muhlenburgs are almost forgotten, but the role of the Hessians in the service of the British is over-emphasized and often misinterpreted. The war against the American colonists was not popular in England and George III had difficulty raising an army. He refrained from pressing Englishmen into the armed services for his war in America. Instead he hired 29,166 men from Hesse-Cassel, Brunswick, Hesse-Hanau, Waldeck, Anspach and Anhalt-Zerbst. Of this number Frederick II of Hesse-Cassel furnished 16,992 Hessian troops for 3,191,000 pounds sterling. This and other transactions may have been facilitated by the influence George III derived from being the Elector and Prince of Hanover. Frederick II has been severely criticized for his part in this matter. These Hessian soldiers were pressed men; they were herded into an army against their will and forced to fight in a far away land for a foreign master. Many of these Germans deserted the British and volunteered to fight for freedom with the colonists. Of the 29,166 German troops employed by the British, 17,313 were returned home; 11,853 were either casualties or came over to the American side. Together with other soldiers of the Continental Army, these Hessian volunteers (\*hj) to the American Cause received their military bounty land from Congress when the war was ended. How many Clüvers were there among these men?

The practice of pressing men into military service during this period is one of the black pages of history. "Of the cunning, the gile, the fraud, the heartless inhumanity with which the nefarious art of recruiting was carried on, we should find it impossible to form any idea had not the story been often told in forms which leave no room for doubt. We will borrow one of these dark pages from 'Frederick' of Mr. Carlyle ('Life of Frederick II', book V, Ch. 5). All countries, especially German countries, are infested with a new species of predatory two-legged animals-- Prussian recruiters. They glide about, under disguise if necessary, lynx-eyed, eager, almost as the Jesuit hounds are, not hunting the souls of men as the spiritual Jesuits do, but their bodies, in a merciless, carnivorous manner. Better not to be too tall in any country at present. For example, in the town of Julich there lived and worked a tall young carpenter. One day a well dressed positive looking gentleman entered the shop; and wants a stout chest with lock on it. 'It must be longer than you yourself.' Cost, time and the rest are settled. On the appointed day he reappears; the chest is ready. 'Too short as I had dreaded,' says the positive gentleman. 'Nay, your honor,' says the carpenter. 'Pshaw, it was to be longer than yourself,' was the reply. The carpenter to end the matter, gets into the chest. No sooner is he in than the positive gentleman slams down the lid, locks it, and whistles in three stout fellows who pick up the chest," (196) and another recruit was on his way to the garrison where he would be converted into a machine to be

sold for gold needed to operate the court of the petty ruler whose false pride, envy, jealousy and greed made it necessary for him to ape the courts of the Louises of France even though such vanity required selling the blood and tears of his people.

The victim of this barbarous usage became a machine or died. "Handcuffs, thumb-screws, heavy chains and above all the cane in strong hands, break the strongest will; repeated humiliations destroy self-respect; familiarity with scenes of violence and barbarity undermines the moral sense; the recruit had no motive but to escape punishment, and no comforter except the brandy bottle. In cases of desertion (\*hk), the greatest of crimes, the offender was made to run the gauntlet two days in succession and twelve times each day. Can we wonder that the terrible punishment often ended in death? Also, for these human machines there



Fig. 57. Clüver Arms received from Raymond Lee Cluverius of Charleston, South Carolina. (W. Cluverius, III).

was no hope. Enlistment was for life..." (196) and to become an officer required a nobility of four generations.

"Such was the training of the men who were hired to fight against the Declaration of Independence, and thus the powerful king of England and the petty sovereigns of Germany leagued together to buy and sell the blood of the unprotected German peasant. The sum paid by the English treasury amounted in round numbers to seven million pounds sterling, or, at the present standard (1875), fourteen million pounds sterling" (196).

While the role of non-English people in the War of Independence is obscure, the part played by the Clüvers, except for those of the Cluverius family of Virginia, is at the present time completely lost. No one will ever know how many Clüvers were among the Hessian soldiers shipped to America by George III, or how many came over to the American Cause. However, it is hoped that role of these members of the family as well as those who are presumed to have been induced by Penn to migrate to Pennsylvania may yet be clarified.

Hundreds of thousands of emmigrants arrived in America from continental northwest Europe during the 19th and 20th Centuries. Among these emmigrants were Clüvers from Bremen, Hamburg and Rotenburg; Klüwers from Norway and Klüvers from Hanover, Schleswig-



Fig. 58. Coins of two continents. (Actual size).

Above: Anglo-Hanoverian taler (1782) circulated in Hanover. Obs., bust of George III. Rv., Arms of England, Scotland, Ireland and Brunswick-Lüneburg.

Below: Early American Colonies, cent (1773). Almost the same as Anglo-Hanoverian taler except "Virginia" on margin of reverse.

(B. A. Seaby, Ltd., London).

Holstein, Friesland, the Rhineland and Sweden. Their descendants are scattered through many states of the Union and the Dominion of Canada. Several relatives of Alfred Clüver of Rotenburg are living in the United States (198). John Kluver, who is assumed to be a grandson of Jacob Klüver, the former staff officer of George V of Hanover, resides at 1049 West Balmoral, Chicago.

Harry Kløver lives at Lake View, Iowa; his father also came to America from Germany. Henry Kløver (199), formerly of Schleswig-Holstein, migrated to California during the latter half of the 19th Century; he was a former president of the Schleswig-Holstein Verein of San Francisco. His descendants are listed in "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy". Dr. William F. G. Klueber (200) is practicing medicine at 531 Brookline Blvd., Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Karl Fredrick Kløver (201, 202, 203) emigrated from East Friesland to Chicago and later came to Iowa. His descendants lived in Colorado, the Dakotas, Washington, Iowa and elsewhere. John Peter Kleuver (205) and his brothers Charles and William live in Kansas City, Missouri. Their grandfather, Peter Joseph Kløver, migrated to Iowa from the Rhineland. The Klevers (\*hl) living at Exira, Iowa, are not a part of the American Kluevers; their relation to the Clöver clan has not been determined.

"The Clinton Daily News" of Clinton, Oklahoma, carried an article in its issue of October 25, 1956, concerning five-month-old Paul Franklin Kløver of Clinton. This article later appeared in abbreviated form in many newspapers throughout the country. The article recalls that President McKinley gave baby shoes to all boys who were born at the turn of the century. Paul Franklin Kløver is the third generation of his family to wear the presidential booties received by his family from the President of the United States on April 20, 1900. What the article does not mention is that Baby Paul's father received a citation from President Truman. Sergeant Wilford Ordell Kløver, Infantry, United States Army, Headquarters' Company First Battalion, 179th Infantry Regiment, 45th Infantry Division, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for "meritorious service in connection with military operations against an armed enemy in Korea from 27 December, 1951 to 21 April, 1952." These Clövers belong to the Klövers (204) of Oklahoma, Nebraska and Arkansas and originate from East Friesland.

Dr. Heinrich Klöver (16, 206), Professor of Experimental Psychology, Division of Biological Sciences of the University of Chicago, holds the distinction of being the only Clöver to be listed in Marquis' "Who's Who in America". He has recently edited Stephen Polyak's remarkable work, "The Vertebrate Visual System". (The University of Chicago Press, 1957).

W. T. Cluverius, III (207, \*hm), a descendant of the colonial Cluverius family of Virginia, resides at 10837 South California Avenue, Chicago. He is the son of Rear Admiral W. T. Cluverius, U.S.N. (1874-1952), of New Orleans, Louisiana, who for many years was President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute of Worcester, Massachusetts. (This Clöver was a survivor of the sinking of the Battleship "Maine" at Havana Harbor, February 15, 1898). His grandfather, Wat Tyler Cluverius, who was President Tyler's nephew, was born in Virginia and served as a Captain with the Confederate Army in the War Between the States. Mr.



Cluverius is a Commander in the United States Naval Reserve. He served as Commanding Officer of a Destroyer Escort in both the Atlantic and Pacific Theatres of War during World War II. His son, Wat Tyler Cluverius IV, is about to receive his commission as an officer in the United States Navy.

During 1937 Raymond Lee Cluverius, a resident of Charleston, South Carolina, contacted Admiral W. T. Cluverius and placed in his hands a copy of the Clüver arms taken from "a genealogical text in ancient German". The escutcheon carries a massive bear paw and corresponds in every respect to the description given by Mushard. Raymond Lee Cluverius is a descendant of the colonial Cluverius family of Virginia. Members of his family still reside at Charleston.

Emanuel Bonnevie Kluver, a pastor of the Lutheran Church, and one of the authors, lives at Patterson, California. He is a descendant of Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, the Norwegian founder. Through his mother he is a descendant of the Bonnevis (\*hn), French Huguenots, who migrated to Norway in 1706 in search for religious freedom. In his youth he followed the sea; later he studied for the ministry at the Danish-Norwegian Theological School at Evanston, Illinois. He has held many pastorates throughout the United States. His last full time pastorate before his retirement was at Pinewood, Minnesota. The register of his family and that of other American Clüvers concludes this discussion.

## REGISTERS

## OF

THREE FAMILIES OF AMERICAN CLÜVERS PROVEN BY EXISTING RECORDS TO HAVE ORIGINATED FROM THE MEDIEVAL GISE (Clüversborstel) BRANCH OF THE CLAN:

The American Klüvers of Norwegian Origin;

The American Klüvers of Swedish Origin; and

The American Kluevers of Schleswig-Holstein Origin.

Ancestors Common to All Three Families  
(Listed in Order of Descent)

Gisebrect (Clüver) Clüwer, lived in Courland in 1414.

Borehard Clüwer, lived in Courland and/or Liefland.

Christian Clüwer, lived in Courland and/or Liefland.

Johan Wilhelm Clüwer, obtained leave of absence from the Master of the Teutonic Order of Liefland on March 7, 1547, to travel to the Archbishopric of

Bremen in order to assist "his blood-relative Johan Clüver of Cluvenhagen" in stamping out martial unrest.

Berthold Christ Clüver, served the king of Poland in the Lieflandic campaigns against the Muscovites.

Diedrich Clüver, traveled from Courland to the Archbishopric of Bremen in 1637 in order to obtain "The Document of Varification of Origin of the Courlandic Clüwers".

Wilhelm Clüver, Polish baron, killed in action against the Swedes in Courland in 1656.

Johan Wilhelm (Clüver) Klüver, the Norwegian Founder, migrated to Norway when he was eighteen years old. He visited relatives in Courland in 1681 and returned to Norway with a certified copy of "The Document of Varification of Origin of the Courlandic Clüwers".

Register  
No. 1

The American Kluvers of Norwegian Origin  
(Descendants of the Norwegian Founder's Fourth Son; namely, Lorentz Diederich Klüver).

European Ancestors in Order of Descent

Johan Wilhelm (Clüver) Klüver (1652-1739).

Lorentz Diederich Klüver (1700-1771).

Johan Wilhelm Klüver (1755-1829).

Johan Wilhelm Klüver (1810-1886).

Lorentz Diedrik Klüver (1848-1895).

Emanuel Bonnevie (Klüver) Kluver (1885- ).

The Immediate Forebear of the American Founder and Descendants

- (1) Lorentz Diedrick Klüver, born December 10, 1848, and died January 19, 1895, at Kristiania, Norway; married Betty Marie Bonnevie, February 6, 1883. She was born August 28, 1851, at Kristiansund, Norway, and died August 29, 1902.
- (2) Emanuel Bonnevie (Klüver) Kluver, (son of (1)), the American founder, born May 29, 1885, at Sandefjord, Norway, emigrated to America in 1906, pastor of Methodist Episcopal Church (1916-1924) and the Lutheran Church (1925 to date). Married Ragna Mathelda Fossum September 17, 1917, at Evanston, Illinois, from which marriage there were two children. His second marriage to Mary J.....? Kristianen occurred on .....? ...?, .....?, at Brooklyn, New York.
- (3a) Lorentz E.....? Kluver, (son of (2), 1st marriage), born September 5, 1918, at Menominee, Michigan; married Cato Ten Thye September 27, 1942, at Yuma, Arizona. She was born in Holland.
- (3b) Elinor Ruth Kluver, (daughter of (2), 1st marriage), born November 1, 1920, at Concord, Massachusetts; married Harry .....? Anderson February 27, 1946, at Oakland, California.

- (3c) Adolph B.....? Kluver, (son of (2), 2nd marriage), born September 21, 1926, at Galveston, Texas; married Ellen Mae Peterson October 25, 1949, at Pinewood, Minnesota.
- (3d) John B.....? Kluver, (son of (2), 2nd marriage), born July 26, 1928, at Galveston, Texas; served with the Armed Forces of the United States in Japan (1953-1956).
- (4a) David Alfred Anderson, (son of (3b)), born December 3, 1947, at .....?, .....?
- (4b) Claudia Ruth Anderson, (daughter of (3b)), born February 9, 1953, at .....?, .....?
- (4c) Katherine Karen Kluver, (daughter of (3c)), born June 13, 1951, at Fargo, North Dakota.
- (4d) Inez Jean Kluver, (daughter of (3c)), born October 3, 1952, at Bemidji, Minnesota.
- (4e) Vicki Lynn Kluver, (daughter of (3c)), born August 31, 1953, at Bemidji, Minnesota.

Register  
No. 2

The American Klüvers of Swedish Origin  
(Descendants of the Norwegian Founder's Fourth Son; namely, Lorentz  
Diederich Klüver).

European Ancestors in Order of Descent

Johan Wilhelm (Clüver) Klüver (1652-1739).  
Lorentz Diederich Klüver (1700-1771).  
Johan Wilhelm Klüver (1755-1829).

Other Forebears and the American Founder

- (1) Lorentz Diederich (Klüver) Klüver, son of John Wilhelm Klüver, born 1804, died 1866; married Karen Elisabeth Klingenberg. She was born in 1807 and died in 1876.
- (2) Johan Wilhelm Klüver, (son of (1)), born November 11, 1838, died February 10, 1918; married Else Marie Berethe Muus. She was born April 24, 1837, and died April 25, 1929.
- (3) Simon Lorentz Klüver, (son of (2)), Doctor of Laws, born December 12, 1869, died August 10, 1924, in Norway; married Marie Sofie Juul. She was born April 20, 1865.
- (4) Johan Wilhelm Klüver, (son of (3)), born March 4, 1901. He migrated to Sweden in 1928 and owns and operates the mountain resort hotel (Hojfjeldshotel) at Sälen, Sweden. Direktör Klüver was host to the Norwegian royal family during the first weeks of the German invasion of Norway in World War II. His hotel served as the Seat of the Norwegian Government in Exile. He married Grete Lunburg.
- (5) Johan Wilhelm Klüver, (son of (4)), the American Founder, born in 1927, at Monaco on the shores of the Mediterranean; came to America in 1954

and is a resident of Berkeley, California. He received his Doctorate in Electrical Engineering in 1957. He married Hilda .....? who was born in Austria.

Register  
No. 3

The American Kluevers of Schleswig-Holstein Origin  
(Descendants of the Norwegian Founder's Third Son; namely, Jacob Ludvig Klüver).

European Ancestors in Order of Descent

Johan Wilhelm (Clüwer) Klüver (1652-1739).

Jacob Ludvig Klüver (1694-1751).

Hans Jochim (Klüver) Klüver (\*ho), married 1752, died 1799.

Claus Hinrich Klüver (1758-1807).

Friedrich Adolph Klüver (1787-1816).

Christian Friederich Klüver (1816-1849).

The Immediate Forebear of the American Founder and Descendants

- (1) Christian Friederich Klüver, born March 19, 1816, at Krumbeck, Holstein; married Tebbel Margaretha Tank at Burg, Isle of Fehmarn, Holstein, May 18, 1838. She was born on the Isle of Fehmarn May 13, 1816; she and her husband died in Holstein.
- (2a) Anna Catharina Klüver, (daughter of (1)), born in Holstein, 1839 (?).
- (2b) Claus Heinrich Klüver (Claus Henry Kluver, Kliefer, Kluever), (son of (1)), born in Holstein, 1841; died near Marne, Iowa, 1884; married Dorethea Lofrenz, born 1844, died 1880.
- (2c) (Friederich) Adolph (Klüver, Klüver) Kluever, (son of (1)), the American Founder; born September 26, 1842, on the Isle of Fehmarn, Holstein, died November 6, 1920; married Margretha Hansen, December 7, 1864, at Bannesdorf, Isle of Fehmarn. She was born at Heinrichsdorf, Holstein, August 24, 1841, and died in Adair County, Iowa, June 10, 1923.
- (2d) Margaretha .....? Klüver, (daughter of (1)), born in Holstein, 1849; died January 17, 1925, at Montrose, Illinois; married Christian Meislahn (whose first wife died at the birth of their first child (Peter)). Margaretha, her husband and step-son came to America in 1873; her husband died in Illinois in 1894.
- (3a) The sons and/or daughters of (2a).
- (3b) Margaretha (Kliefer, Kluver) Kluever, (daughter of (2b)), born March 27, 1875, at Marne, Iowa, married Gus (Gustav) A. (Adolph) Hahn (brother of Pauline Hahn Kluever) at Audubon, Iowa, 1899; migrated to Belle Plaine, Saskatchewan, Canada, 1906. He was born in Prussia in 1875.
- (3c) John (Johan, Fredrick Klüver, Kluever) Klever, (son of (2c)), landowner at Grant, Michigan, born in Holstein in 1865, died in 1946;

- married Anna Miller.
- (3d) Nicholas Christian (Klüver) Kluever, (son of (2c)), landowner at Atlantic, Iowa, born in Holstein, September 1, 1867, died at Atlantic, Iowa, May 23, 1942; married Constance Ellen (Nellie) Wilds, March 13, 1901. She was born at Hamburg, Iowa, October 12, 1871, and died at Atlantic, Iowa, July 27, 1950.
- (3e) Henry (Heinrich Jochim Klüver, Kluever) Klever, (son of (2c)), landowner at Audubon, Iowa, born in Holstein, October 28, 1869, died at Audubon, Iowa, April 11, 1930; married Caroline (Leny) Bosack, October 15, 1894, at Atlantic, Iowa. She was born February 2, 1875, at Des Plaines, Illinois.
- (3f) Matthew Adolph (Klüver) Kluever, (son of (2c)), landowner at Atlantic and Bridgewater, Iowa; born in Holstein, September 26, 1871; died at Atlantic, Iowa, June 27, 1957; married Helena Zellmer, February 27, 1897. She was born in 1876 and died in 1949.
- (3g) Chris (Christian Ferdinand Klüver) Kluever, (son of (2c)), landowner at Audubon, Iowa, born in Holstein, November 10, 1873; married Pauline Augusta Hahn, May 10, 1900. She was born at Atlantic, Iowa, November 9, 1877, and died at Audubon, Iowa, August 14, 1955.
- (3h) Dorethea Catharina (Klüver) Kluever, (daughter of (2c)), born in Holstein in 1875; died at Atlantic, Iowa, May 12, 1953; married John (Johan) Nicholas Arp, landowner at Audubon, Iowa.
- (3i) Carl P.....? (Klüver) Kluever, (son of (2c)), born in Holstein in 1878; died at Brayton, Iowa, in 1902.
- (3j) Emil Christian (Klüver) Kluever, (son of (2d)), landowner at Brayton, Iowa, born in Holstein, June 7, 1881; died October 18, 1956; married Louise Augusta Lilienthal. She was born October 4, 1888, and died at Brayton in 1943.
- (3k) Rudolph .....? (Klüver) Kluever, (son of (2c)), born in Holstein in 1882 and died in Iowa in 1914.
- (3l) Emma (Klüver) Kluever, (daughter of (2c)), born at Brayton, Iowa, February 11, 1884; married Peter Mathisen Thompsen at Esmond, South Dakota. He is a landowner at Tyler, Minnesota.
- (3m) Christian .....? Meislahn, (son of (2d)), resident of Litchfield, Illinois.
- (3n) Henry .....? Meislahn, (son of (2d)), resident of Montrose, Illinois.
- (3o) Dora .....? Meislahn, (daughter of (2d)), married .....? Wolf of Wheeler, Illinois.
- (3p) Mary .....? Meislahn, (daughter of (2d)), married .....? Zellmer, of Thayer, Iowa.
- (3q) Frederich .....? Meislahn, (son of (2d)), died in infancy.
- (3r) Wilhelm .....? Meislahn, (son of (2d)), died at 13 years of age.
- (3s) Anton .....? Meislahn, (son of (2d)), resident of Denver, Colorado.
- (3t) Charles E.....? Meislahn, (son of (2d)), President of Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland, Minnesota.
- (3u) Bernard (Barney) Meislahn, (son of (2d)), born December 15, 1887; married Anna C.....? Dreher. She was born September 3, 1888.
- (4aa&b) Ella and Emma Hahn, (twin daughters of (3b)).
- (4ac) Hilda Hahn, (daughter of (3b)).
- (4ad) Chris Hahn, (son of (3b)), landowner at Belle Plaine, Sask., Canada.

- (4e) Ethel Hahn, (daughter of (3b)).
- (4f) Mabel Hahn, (daughter of (3b)).
- (4g) Helen Hahn, (daughter of (3b)).
- (4h) Herman Gustav Hahn, (son of (3b)).
- (4i) Harry Frederick (Kluever) Klever, (son of (3c)), born 1892 at Brayton, Iowa; died in 1950 at Grand Rapids, Michigan.
- (4j) Edward (Kluever) Klever, (son of (3c)), landowner at Grant, Michigan, born in 1895; married Ella Claire Wright. She was born at Paris, Michigan, in 1898.
- (4k) Walter Klever, (son of (3c)), born at Grant, Michigan, in 1906; died in 1922.
- (4l) Carl Clair Kluever, (son of (3d)), Superintendent Public Schools at Auburn and Essex, Iowa; landowner Atlantic, Iowa; born at Anita, Iowa, March 25, 1902; married Ruth Violet Kopecky. She was born at Chicago, Illinois, August 31, 1912.
- (4m) Gladys Marguerite Kluever, (daughter of (3d)), teacher Public Schools, Atlantic, Iowa; born at Anita, Iowa, June 12, 1904.
- (4n) James Howard Kluever, (son of (3d)), U. S. Post Office employee; born at Atlantic, Iowa, March 4, 1907; married Marguerite Louise Smith at Waterloo, Iowa, September 11, 1936. She was born at Waterloo, Iowa, November 22, 1907.
- (4o) Eugene Nicholas Kluever, (son of (3d)), landowner at Atlantic, Iowa; born at Atlantic, Iowa, September 30, 1909; married Genevieve Mae Aldrich at Atlantic, Iowa, October 12, 1952. She was born at Anita, Iowa, November 27, 1918.
- (4p) Doris Marjorie Kluever, (daughter of (3d)), born at Anita, Iowa, March 13, 1913; married Harold Edward Peterson. He was born in Audubon County, Iowa, December 19, 1915.
- (4q) Ella Margareta Klever, (daughter of (3e)), born April 4, 1896, at Brayton, Iowa; married .....? Sherman of .....?, California, in 1926, at Atlantic, Iowa.
- (4r) Walter Adolph Klever, (son of (3e)), landowner at Independence, Iowa; born November 26, 1897, at Brayton, Iowa; married Roselee Wright at Audubon, Iowa, in 1922.
- (4s) Arthur Christian Klever, (son of (3e)), landowner at Independence, Iowa; born July 20, 1899, at Audubon, Iowa; married Ethel Wright in 1923, at Audubon, Iowa.
- (4t) Clarence A.....? Klever, (son of (3e)), landowner at Hamlin, Iowa; born April 12, 1901, at Audubon, Iowa; married Helen Farnham in 1926. She was born in 1906 and died during August 1956 at Hamlin.
- (4u) Charles Henry Klever, (son of (3e)), landowner at Audubon, Iowa; born September 14, 1902; married Lillie Newell in 1924.
- (4v) Goldie Marie Klever, (daughter of (3e)), born at Audubon, Iowa, October 30, 1904; married Ray J.....? Sherman in 1930.
- (4w) Mabel Mae Klever, (daughter of (3e)), born May 31, 1906, at Audubon, Iowa, holds a secretarial position in Oakland, California.
- (4x) Harold .....? Klever, (son of (3e)), died in infancy.
- (4y) Donald Ray Klever, (son of (3e)), born November 18, 1911, at Audubon, Iowa; married Loraine Johnson and lives at Gray, Iowa.
- (4z) Harlan Woodrow Klever, (son of (3e)), born September 19, 1914, at

- Audubon, Iowa; married Gertrude Bamsey December 26, 1938.
- (4aa) Dallas Lee Klever, (son of (3e)), born December 22, 1918, at Audubon, Iowa; married Pandy Widrich.
- (4ab) Henry John Klever, (son of (3e)), born March 2, 1920, at Audubon, Iowa; married Loretta Schneider June 2, 1956.
- (4ac) Frederick William Kluever, (son of (3f)), farmer; born July 14, 1899, at Audubon, Iowa; died May 28, 1929; married Bertha Ethel Houchin September 30, 1925, at Des Moines, Iowa. She was born December 2, 1902, at Coffee, Kansas.
- (4ad) William Adolph Kluever, (son of (3f)), landowner at Bridgewater, Iowa; born September 29, 1902, at Audubon, Iowa; married Ethel Albia Freeman September 28, 1927, at Greenfield, Iowa. She was born August 28, 1906, at Fontanelle, Iowa.
- (4ae) Minnie Louise Margaret Kluever, (daughter of (3f)), born March 17, 1904, at Audubon, Iowa; died September 13, 1953, at Atlantic, Iowa; married Roy William Westphal October 22, 1925, at Bridgewater, Iowa. He was born June 2, 1903, at Massena, Iowa.
- (4af) Paul Edward Kluever, (son of (3f)), born November 12, 1906, at Audubon, Iowa; married Lola Eileen Smith November 30, 1929, at Greenfield, Iowa. She was born July 28, 1912, at Orient, Iowa.
- (4ag) Louise Hildagarde Helena Kluever, (daughter of (3f)), born June 4, 1908, at Audubon, Iowa. Married twice; first to Arthur Andrew Knouf (born at Fontanelle, Iowa, December 12, 1907) July 10, 1927, at Greenfield, Iowa; and secondly to Dexter Wilfred Anderson (born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, November 16, 1912) May 11, 1940, at Atlantic, Iowa.
- (4ah) Raymond Emil Kluever, (son of (3f)), born October 26, 1909, at Audubon, Iowa; married Ida Sorensen February 18, 1931, at Atlantic, Iowa. She was born at Marne, Iowa, March 15, 1909.
- (4ai) Leona Bertha Dorothy Kluever, (daughter of (3f)), born July 8, 1911, at Audubon, Iowa; married Bonner Alfred Gustason August 21, 1930, at Clarinda, Iowa. He was born November 10, 1899, at Atlantic, Iowa.
- (4aj) Herman Christof Kluever, (son of (3g)), born February 2, 1902, at Audubon, Iowa; married Lois Heward Cobb at Boone, Iowa, December 24, 1935.
- (4ak) Raymond Gustaf Kluever, (son of (3g)), born March 3, 1906; died October 6, 1906.
- (4al) Nora Leona Arp, (daughter of (3h)), born at Audubon, Iowa, in 1903; married Clarence Carlyle Nelson; landowner at Lake City, Iowa.
- (4am) Arnold Fredrick Adolph Kluever, (son of (3j)), Lt. Colonel Air Force, U. S. Army, born March 6, 1911, at Brayton, Iowa; married twice. His first wife was Imogene Ferris of Hampton, Iowa, whom he married October 5, 1938; he married Eugenia Resler February 11, 1956.
- (4an) Evelyn Louise Kluever, (daughter of (3j)), born October 27, 1912, at Brayton, Iowa; married Ronald Guy Anderson October 15, 1933, at Des Moines, Iowa. He was born at Brayton July 19, 1913.
- (4ao) Lorene Agusta Kluever, (daughter of (3j)), born October 10, 1915, at Brayton, Iowa; married Alva Fredrick Carbuhn February 12, 1938, at Omaha, Nebraska. He was born November 15, 1909, in Shelby County, Iowa.

- (4ap) Vernon Emil Kluever, (son of (3j)), resident of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; born October 10, 1918, at Brayton, Iowa; married Virginia Ruth Wheeler September 21, 1940, at Marysville, Missouri. She was born October 12, 1919, at Council Bluffs, Iowa.
- (4aq) Lester Luverne Kluever, (son of (3j)), Captain Air Force, U. S. Army, County Attorney and State Representative, Cass County, Iowa; was born February 29, 1920; married Gwyn H. Hughes May 10, 1947, at Iowa City, Iowa. She was born May 26, 1926, at Carroll, Iowa.
- (4ar) Eldon Matthew Kluever, (son of (3j)), born February 4, 1923, at Brayton, Iowa; died February 11, 1924.
- (4as) Emil Eldon Kluever, (son of (3j)), Captain U. S. Army; born November 27, 1925, at Brayton, Iowa; married Mary Ellen Ehlers July 1, 1945, at Atlantic, Iowa. She was born October 16, 1925, at Emporia, Kansas.
- (4at) Arthur Paul Thompsen, (son of (3l)), gas station manager at Tyler, Minnesota; born July 22, 1906, at Brayton, Iowa; married Inger Christine Jensen March 18, 1932, at Tyler.
- (4au) Hilda Ann Thompsen, (daughter of (3l)), born March 6, 1910, at Esmond, South Dakota; married Albert Emmerick August 31, 1935, at Mankato, Minnesota.
- (4av) Frances Margaret Thompsen, (daughter of (3l)), born November 23, 1912; married Melville John Inhofer September 12, 1938.
- (4aw) Ernest Milo Thompsen, (son of (3l)), Administrator Public Schools of White Bear Lake, Minnesota; born October 7, 1915, at Esmond, South Dakota; married Ann Bellrude August 3, 1941, at Moorehead, Minnesota.
- (4ax) Norman John Thompsen, (son of (3l)), landowner at Tyler, Minnesota; born December 20, 1918, at Esmond, South Dakota; married Elanori Norgaard May 17, 1941.
- (4ay) Lester Edward Thompsen, (son of (3l)), chemical engineer; born October 24, 1927, at Tyler, Minnesota; married Ada Mae Turner August 9, 1952, at Thorold, Ontario, Canada.
- (4ba) Harry F. Meislahn, (son of (3m)), resident of Kenilworth, Illinois.
- (4bb) Arthur C. Meislahn, (son of (3m)), resident of Cincinnati, Ohio.
- (4bc) E. J. Meislahn, (son of (3m)), resident of Champaign, Illinois.
- (4bd) Chris D. Meislahn, (son of (3m)), resident of Litchfield, Illinois.
- (4be) Jennie Meislahn, (daughter of (3m)), married .....? Shaw of Rockford, Illinois.
- (4bf) Hulda Meislahn, (daughter of (3m)), married .....? Baker of Sigel, Illinois.
- (4bg) Arnieta Meislahn, (daughter of (3m)), married G. L. Kurtz of Downers Grove, Illinois.
- (4bh) The Meislahns, Wolfs, Zellmers and relatives.
- (4bi) Herman B.....? Meislahn, (son of (3u)), born November 7, 1916.
- (4bj) Christian F.....? Meislahn, (son of (3u)), born February 10, 1918.
- (4bk) Selma P.....? Meislahn, (daughter of (3u)), born March 16, 1920; married .....? Bosche.
- (4bl) Gertrude M.....? Meislahn, (daughter of (3u)), born October 18, 1922.
- (4bm) Leona L.....? Meislahn, (daughter of (3u)), born September 14, 1924; married .....? Rohe.
- (4bn) Evelyn D.....? Meislahn, (daughter of (3u)), born September 7,



- 1926; married .....? Morrell.
- (4bo) Alvin M.....? Meislahn, (son of (3u)), born August 15, 1928.
- (5a) Leona Thora Klever, (daughter of (4j)), born in 1917 at Grant, Michigan; married Edward W.....? Hughes, Personnel Manager of Continental Motors Corporation, Muskegon, Michigan.
- (5b) Christine Ione Klever, (daughter of (4j)), born in 1919 at Grant, Michigan; married Clifford Carlson, landowner at Casnovia, Michigan.
- (5c) Mabel Gertrude Klever, (daughter of (4j)), born 1922; resident of Grand Rapids, Michigan.
- (5d) John Frederick Klever, (son of (4j)), realtor, Muskegon, Michigan; married Myra Beers of Muskegon, Michigan.
- (5e) Gloria Constance Klever, (daughter of (4j)), born in 1931 at Grant, Michigan; married Captain William J.....? Veurink, U. S. Air Force (graduate of the U. S. Military Academy); they reside at Miami, Florida.
- (5f) Lawrence Dean Klever, (son of (4j)), born in 1935; died 1949 at Grant, Michigan.
- (5g) Connie Louise Kluever, (daughter of (4n)), born October 26, 1939, at Atlantic, Iowa.
- (5h) Gary Howard Kluever, (son of (4n)), born November 22, 1941, at Atlantic, Iowa.
- (5i) Nicholas Clair Kluever, (son of (4n)), born October 31, 1953, at Atlantic, Iowa.
- (5j) Ned Alan Kluever, (son of (4o)), born November 22, 1955, at Atlantic, Iowa.
- (5k) Vonda Mae Peterson, (adopted daughter of (4p)).
- (5l) Beverly Ann Peterson, (adopted daughter of (4p)).
- (5m) Arnold Lee Klever, (son of (4r)), born June 3, 1925, at Audubon, Iowa; married Iva Jean Cole October 12, 1951, at Independence, Iowa.
- (5n) Irma Klever, (daughter of (4r)), born February 24, 1927, at Audubon, Iowa; married Ronald Williams at Denver, Colorado, in 1953.
- (5o) Willard O.....? Klever, (son of (4s)), born October 19, 1930, at Audubon, Iowa; married Deloris Pauline Stripes, September 9, 1951, at Independence, Iowa.
- (5p) Leoris .....? Klever, (daughter of (4t)), born October 9, 1926, at Audubon, Iowa; married Ross Deardorff of Nebraska.
- (5q) Howard .....? Klever, (son of (4t)), born May 3, 1929, at Audubon, Iowa; married Donnal Foreman at Audubon.
- (5r) Robert .....? Klever, (son of (4t)), born October 3, 1936, at Audubon, Iowa.
- (5s) Joan .....? Klever, (daughter of (4t)), born January 10, 1940, at Audubon, Iowa.
- (5t) Virgil Klever, (son of (4u)), born September 28, 1926, at Audubon, Iowa; married Deloris Stansberry.
- (5u) Robert K.....? Sherman, (son of (4v)), born November 24, 1940.
- (5v) Mary Ann Klever, (daughter of (4y)), born November 7, 1939, at Gray, Iowa.
- (5w) Mark Don Klever, (son of (4y)), born August 26, 1941, at Gray, Iowa.
- (5x) Martha Jean Klever, (daughter of (4y)), born August 4, 1944, at Gray, Iowa.

- (5y) John Ross Klever, (son of (4y)), born September 25, 1949, at Gray, Iowa.
- (5z) Philip Glen Klever, (son of (4y)), born May 26, 1951, at Audubon, Iowa.
- (5aa) John Henry Klever, (son of (4aa)), born March 14, 1944, at .....?, California.
- (5ab) James .....? Klever, (son of (4aa)), born June 2, 1947, at Audubon, Iowa.
- (5ac) Gene Charles Kluever, (son of (4ac)), born October 30, 1926, at Anita, Iowa; married Marjorie Arlene McKee May 1, 1948, at Massena, Iowa. She was born December 30, 1929, at Massena.
- (5ad) Lloyd Dean Kluever, (son of (4ad)), and twin sister (5ae) were born September 15, 1936; he died December 12, 1936.
- (5ae) Lois Jean Kluever, (daughter of (4ad)), died December 7, 1936 (see above).
- (5af) Daryl Eugene Kluever, (son of (4ad)), and twin sister (5ag) were born December 7, 1937, at Bridgewater, Iowa.
- (5ag) Delores Ilene Kluever (see above).
- (5ah) Robert Earnest Westphal, (son of (4ae)), born February 28, 1929; was married twice; first to Wilda Colleen Nicholson (born March 26, 1930) November 9, 1947, and secondly to Donna Jean Christensen (born August 21, 1939) August 11, 1950.
- (5ai) Evelyn Lola Kluever, (daughter of (4af)), born June 16, 1930, at Bridgewater, Iowa, and died in 1930.
- (5aj) Leona Maxine Knouf, (daughter of (4ag)), born April 7, 1928, at Fontanelle, Iowa; married George Lester Shankle June 29, 1946. He was born November 27, 1917, at Washington, D. C.
- (5ak) Norma Darlene Knouf, (daughter of (4ag)), born September 23, 1930, at Fontanelle, Iowa; married Lowell Dean Titus December 17, 1950, at Atlantic, Iowa. He was born October 23, 1926, at Des Moines, Iowa.
- (5al) Duane Franklin Kluever, (son of (4ah)), born May 24, 1933, at Anita, Iowa; married twice; first to Norma Irene Pigsley (born March 1, 1933, and died July 13, 1953) February 8, 1953, and secondly to Shirley Jean Rogge (born December 3, 1934, at Atlantic, Iowa) August 19, 1954.
- (5am) Betty Jane Kluever, (daughter of (4ah)), born July 25, 1935, at Anita, Iowa; married Billy Ross Hyndman January 6, 1954, at Fort Hood, Texas. He was born at Cumberland, Iowa, February 7, 1933.
- (5an) Sharon Kay Kluever, (daughter of (4ah)), born April 2, 1942, at Anita, Iowa.
- (5ao) Rosetta Mae Gustason, (daughter of (4ai)), born August 4, 1933; married Clarence Ross Bielfelt June 15, 1952, at Atlantic, Iowa. He was born at Boone, Iowa, December 8, 1932.
- (5ap) Larry Dean Gustason, (son of (4ai)), born May 31, 1937, at Atlantic, Iowa.
- (5aq) Charles Ross Hansen Kluever, (son of (4aj)), born December 23, 1941, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
- (5ar) Geraldine Mildred Nelson, (daughter of (4al)), born March 18, 1925, near Audubon, Iowa; married Howard LeRoy Burns May 14, 1946. He was born near Coon Rapids, Iowa.
- (5as) Elinor Mae Nelson, (daughter of (4al)), born October 4, 1926, near

- Audubon, Iowa; married Rev. Isaac Newton Burchinal December 20, 1946. He was born March 14, 1928, at Paris, Texas, and since 1950 has been an employee of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.
- (5at) Clarice Fay Nelson, (daughter of (4al)), born January 21, 1929, near Audubon, Iowa; married Donald Edward O'Tool September 15, 1949. He was born September 15, 1928, at Auburn, Iowa, and is a farmer at Lake City, Iowa.
- (5au) Roscoe Albert Nelson, (son of (4al)), farmer at Lake City, Iowa, born October 29, 1930, near Audubon, Iowa; married Dorothy Jean Walters March 9, 1952, at Lake City, Iowa. She was born July 18, 1932, at Lake City, Iowa.
- (5av) Keith Ferris Kluever, (adopted son of (4am)).
- (5aw) Kent Arnold Kluever, (adopted son of (4am)).
- (5ax) Ronald Dwaine Anderson, (son of (4an)), born September 15, 1934, at Brayton, Iowa.
- (5ay) Janice Louise Anderson, (daughter of (4an)), born October 12, 1936, at Brayton, Iowa.
- (5az) Sharon Joy Anderson, (daughter of (4an)), born February 16, 1940, at Brayton, Iowa.
- (5ba) Sally Elaine Anderson, (daughter of (4an)), born November 6, 1944, at Brayton, Iowa.
- (5bb) Arnold Fredrick Carbuhn, (son of (4ao)), born August 2, 1945, at Atlantic, Iowa.
- (5bc) Rita Louise Carbuhn, (daughter of (4ao)), born August 2, 1945, at Atlantic, Iowa.
- (5bd) Rosalind Louise Kluever, (daughter of (4ap)), born May 27, 1945, at Omaha, Nebraska.
- (5be) Lora Louise Kluever, (daughter of (4aq)), born February 6, 1948, at Iowa City, Iowa.
- (5bf) Chris Lloyd Kluever, (son of (4aq)), born February 21, 1951, at Atlantic, Iowa.
- (5bg) Dan Lee Kluever, (son of (4aq)), born July 8, 1952, at Atlantic, Iowa.
- (5bh) Jerri Linn Kluever, (daughter of (4aq)), born February 4, 1957, at Atlantic, Iowa.
- (5bi) Emil Kent Kluever, (son of (4as)), born May 19, 1946, at Omaha, Nebraska.
- (5bj) Larry John Kluever, (son of (4as)), born March 26, 1948, at Omaha, Nebraska.
- (5bk) Kathleen Ellen Kluever, (daughter of (4as)), born March 15, 1954, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.
- (5bl) Susan Louise Kluever, (daughter of (4as)), born December 6, 1956.
- (5bm) Roger Lee Thompsen, (son of (4at)), born April 8, 1935; married Opal Gatz of Tyler, Minnesota.
- (5bn) Louise Arlene Thompsen, (daughter of (4at)), born March 11, 1940, at Tyler, Minnesota.
- (5bo) Janice Ann Emmerick, (daughter of (4au)).
- (5bp) Elaine Frances Emmerick, (daughter of (4au)).
- (5bq) Joanne Frances Inhofer, (daughter of (4av)).
- (5br) Carol Jean Inhofer, (daughter of (4av)).
- (5bs) Margaret Ann Thompsen, (daughter of (4aw)).

- (5bt) Peter Fredrich Thompsen, (son of (4aw)).
- (5bu) Gerald Norman Thompsen, (son of (4ax)).
- (5bv) Darrell Robert Thompsen, (son of (4ax)).
- (5bw) Nancy Marie Thompsen, (daughter of (4ay)).
- (5bx) Steven Edward Thompsen, (son of (4ay)).
- (6a) The Klevers of Muskegon, Michigan.
- (6b) The Klevers of Independence, Iowa.
- (6c) The Klevers of Audubon, Iowa.
- (6d) Connie Gene Kluever, (daughter of (5ac)), born May 22, 1949, at Des Moines, Iowa.
- (6e) Patricia Diane Kluever, (daughter of (5ac)), born December 28, 1952, at Atlantic, Iowa.
- (6f) Kenneth Wayne Westphal, (son of (5ah)), born August 18, 1948.
- (6g) David Stanley Westphal, (son of (5ah)), born September 15, 1949.
- (6h) Michel Roy Westphal, (son of (5ah)), born August 21, 1951.
- (6i) Sandra Kae Westphal, (daughter of (5ah)), born August 22, 1952.
- (6j) Sindet Lynn Westphal, (daughter of (5ah)), born January 12, 1955.
- (6k) Carlyn Louise Shankle, (daughter of (5aj)), born April 5, 1947, at Columbia, South Carolina.
- (6l) Gloria Jean Shankle, (daughter of (5aj)), born December 2, 1948, at Columbia, South Carolina.
- (6m) Bradford John Titus, (son of (5ak)), born October 19, 1952, at Muscatine, Iowa.
- (6n) Janet Lyn Titus, (daughter of (5ak)), born November 3, 1954, at Muscatine, Iowa.
- (6o) Diane Kay Kluever, (daughter of (5al)), born July 26, 1955, at Atlantic, Iowa.
- (6p) Deborah Lynn Hyndman, (daughter of (5am)), born November 7, 1954, at Atlantic, Iowa.
- (6q) Katy Ann Bielfelt, (daughter of (5ao)), born August 27, 1953.
- (6r) Terry James Bielfelt, (son of (5ao)), born June 26, 1955.
- (6s) Jack Albert Burns, (son of (5ar)), born April 24, 1947, at Fort Dodge, Iowa.
- (6t) Jacklyn Joyce Burns, (daughter of (5ar)), born July 20, 1948, at Manning, Iowa.
- (6u) Kenneth LeRoy Burns, (son of (5ar)), born October 3, 1949, at Jefferson, Iowa.
- (6v) Karen Kay Burns, (daughter of (5ar)), born August 23, 1951, at Jefferson, Iowa.
- (6w) Jerilyn Gay Burns, (daughter of (5ar)), born February 3, 1953, at Jefferson, Iowa.
- (6x) John Dean Burns, (son of (5ar)), born April 12, 1955, at Lake City, Iowa.
- (6y) Gloria Jean Burchinal, (daughter of (5as)), born September 14, 1947, at Paris, Texas.
- (6z) Nancy Ann Burchinal, (daughter of (5as)), born May 27, 1951, at Paris, Texas.
- (6aa) Sherry Ellen Burchinal, (daughter of (5as)), born December 19, 1952, at Paris, Texas.
- (6ab) Samuel Franklin Burchinal, (son of (5as)), born September 20, 1954,

- at Paris, Texas.
- (6ac) Katherine Sue O'Tool, (daughter of (5at)), born March 18, 1951, at Lake City, Iowa.
- (6ad) Donita Jane O'Tool, (daughter of (5at)), born July 9, 1953, at Lake City, Iowa.
- (6ae) Elaine Ruth Nelson, (daughter of (5au)), born February 13, 1956, at Lake City, Iowa.
- (6af) Randy Scott Thompsen, (son of (5bm)).
- (6ag) Peggy Lee Thompsen, (daughter of (5bm)).

\* \* \* \* \*

After the first section of the "Clüverii Chronica" had already gone to press, it was discovered that there were other Kluevers in America who were not descendants of Adolph Kluever. Their names and addresses are listed below:

Earl E. Kluever, 2342 North Lawndale, Chicago, Illinois.  
Henrie G. Kluever, 2242 South Kedzie, Chicago, Illinois.  
Kurt Kluever, Jr., 3532 West 84th Place, Chicago, Illinois.  
William H. Kluever, 8543 South Ada, Chicago, Illinois.  
Aaron Kluever, Scott County, Iowa.

REGISTERS  
 OF  
 THE AMERICAN CLÜVERS OF GERMAN ORIGIN

Register  
 No. 1

The American Cluvers (103, 198, 208) whose Forebears lived at Achim and who descended from the medieval Alverich (Cluvenhagen) Branch of the Clan.

European Ancestors in Order of Descent

Johan Clüver and his spouse, Anna Klenke, lived in Achim during the last half of the 17th Century. These forebears were members of distinguished Clüver and Klenke families that were a part of the ancient nobility.

Frantz Julius Clüver, born at Achim, 1671.  
Frantz Julius Clüver (1702-1784).  
Hinrich Clüver (1759-1821).  
Johan Clüver (1787-1836).  
Herman Diedrich Clüver (1828-1907).

The Immediate Forebear of Their American Founders and Descendants

- (1) Herman Diedrich Clüver, born at Ahausen, Germany, October 17, 1828; died at Rotenburg, February 21, 1907; married Hedwig Sophie Dorthea Cordes of Rotenburg, November 18, 1859.
- (2a) Herman .....? (Clüver) Cluver, (son of (1)), born .....? .....?, .....?, at Rotenburg, Germany; married and came to America in about 1879.
- (2b) Heinrich (Clüver) Cluver, (son of (1)), born June 14, 1867, at Rotenburg, Germany, and died November 8, 1927, at New York City. He married Louise Kleibe March 18, 1902, in Germany and came to New York City in 1906.
- (2c) (Johan) Wilhelm Clüver, (son of (1)), born May 28, 1870, and died January 6, 1953, at Rotenburg; married Maria Catharine Gesche Dora Intemann Cortes May 7, 1893.
- (2d) Marie Anna Clüver, (daughter of (1)), born January 13, 1873, at Rotenburg, Germany; died June 24, 1937, at Trasky, Minnesota; married Christian Henry (Lünsmann) Lunsman April 4, 1898, at Hamburg. Migrated to America in 1914 and arrived at Trasky, Minnesota, in 1915. He died August 9, 1947, and is buried beside his wife at Trasky.
- (2e) Dora Clüver, (daughter of (1)), born June 15, 1876, at Rotenburg, Germany; died May 15, 1945, at New York City; married (Karl) Charles Ehlerman, a grocer, in 1902, in New York City. He died in April 1951.
- (3a) Arnold .....? Cluver, (son of (2a)).
- (3b) Henry Cluver, B. S., M. S., (son of (2b)), Electrical Engineer, Major, U. S. Army Signal Corps.; born February 8, 1907, at New York City; married Gertrude Huse June 20, 1936, at New York City. She was born January 13, 1911, at New York City and is a graduate of Columbia University.
- (3c) William .....? Clüver, (son of (2c), and brother of Alfred Clüver of Rotenburg), resides in New Jersey.
- (3d) Dora Lünsmann, (daughter of (2d)), born August 21, 1900, at Hamburg, Germany; married Ernest Bartels December 3, 1919, at Trasky, Minnesota. He was born April 3, 1892, at Verden, Germany, and is a landowner at Pipestone, Minnesota.
- (3e) Emmy Lünsmann, (daughter of (2d)), born September 20, 1902, at Hamburg, Germany; married Willy Bartels (brother of Ernest Bartels) in 1923 at Edgerton, Minnesota. He was born November 20, 1898, at Verden, Germany, and is a landowner at Edgerton, Minnesota.
- (3f) Charles Ehlermann, (son of (2e)), employee of Bell Telephone Company, resides at Long Island, New York.
- (4a) Henry Cluver, (son of (3b)), born December 2, 1945, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.
- (4b) William Cluver's children.
- (4c) Leona Bartels, (daughter of (3d)), born October 15, 1920, at Trasky, Minnesota; married Wayne Priester of Pipestone, Minnesota. He was born April 20, 1918.
- (4d) Evelyn Bartels, (daughter of (3d)), born February 5, 1923, at Trasky, Minnesota; married Jake Boomgarten December 25, 1942, in Texas. He was born June 2, 1920.
- (4e) Ronald Bartels, (son of (3d)), born February 17, 1926, landowner at Pipestone, Minnesota; married Norma Hardies in 1950.

- (4f) Harry Bartels, (son of (3d)), born March 21, 1932, served with U. S. Army in the Korean Campaign (1952-1954); farmer at Pipestone.
- (4g) Irene Bartels, (daughter of (3e)), born November 23, 1925, at Edgerton, Minnesota; married Edwin Antus of Eveleth, Texas, and resides at San Antonio.
- (4h) Marian Bartels, (daughter of (3e)), born August 14, 1927; married Edsel Daniel of California.
- (4i) Marvin Bartels, (son of (3e)), born October 5, 1929; farmer at Trasky, Minnesota; married Velma Stelling January 22, 1956.
- (4j) Norma Bartels, (daughter of (3e)), born September 17, 1939.
- (4k) Roselyn Bartels, (daughter of (3e)), born July 11, 1941.
- (5a) Donald Priester, (son of (4c)).
- (5b) Elaine Priester, (daughter of (4c)).
- (5c) Robert Priester, (son of (4c)).
- (5d) Carol Priester, (daughter of (4c)).
- (5e) Duane Bartels, (son of (4e)).
- (5f) Steven Bartels, (son of (4e)).

Register  
No. 2

The American Kluvers (69, 209) whose Forebears lived in Hanover.

- (1) Jacob Klüver, Staff Officer with King George V of Hanover, born 1832 in Hanover; died 1905 in U. S. A.; married Wilhelmina Heideman; emigrated to New Jersey in 1867. She was born at St. Andrewsburg, Hartz Mountains, Hanover, and died 1912 (?) at Dayton, Ohio.
- (2a) Theodore Henry (Klüver) Kluver, (son of (1)), born 1866 at St. Andrewsburg, Hartz Mountains, Hanover, died 1937 at Cincinnati, Ohio; married Caroline Wilhelm. She was born 1865 at Brietfort, Saar, Germany, and died 1951 at Cincinnati, Ohio.
- (2b) The Chicago Kluvers.
- (3a) Wilhelmina Kluver, (daughter of (2a)), born 1889 at Cincinnati, Ohio; married George Siemer of Cincinnati.
- (3b) Leo D.....? Kluver, (son of (2a)), born 1892 and died 1956 at Cincinnati, Ohio; married Irene Bowman of Cincinnati.
- (3c) Helen Kluver, (daughter of (2a)), born 1896, at Bellevue, Kentucky; married Gay Hall.
- (3d) Theodore A. Kluver, (son of (2a)), born 1897 at Bellevue, Kentucky; married Talitha Pister of Cincinnati, Ohio.
- (3e) The Chicago Kluvers.
- (4a) George Siemer II, (son of (3a)), born 1921; killed in action, World War II.
- (4b) .....? Siemer, (daughter of (3a)), born 1928 at Cincinnati, Ohio; married Robert Hudson and reside at Denver, Colorado.
- (4c) Gay Hall II, (son of (3c)), born 1921 at Cincinnati, Ohio; married .....? .....? and resides at Detroit, Michigan.
- (4d) Ted Hall, (son of (3c)), born 1927 at Cincinnati, Ohio.
- (4e) The Chicago Kluvers.

- (5a) Peggy Lee Hudson, (daughter of (4b)), born 1952.
- (5b) Talitha Lee Hudson, (daughter of (4b)), born 1955.
- (5c) Patty Hall, (daughter of (4c)).
- (5d) Gay Hall III, (son of (4c)).
- (5e) Sherry Lee Hall, (daughter of (4c)).

Register  
No. 3

The American Klüvers (202, 203) of Iowa, North Dakota, Washington  
and Colorado whose Forebears lived in East Friesland.

- (1) Karl Frederick (Klüver) Klüver was born at Prosie, East Friesland, 1819; died at Dumont, Iowa, 1883. He married Dora Bowman in East Friesland in 1855 and migrated to Chicago, Illinois. She was born in East Friesland, 1837, and died at Ventura, Iowa, April 7, 1909.
- (2a) August Charles Klüver, (son of (1)), born April 15, 1856, at Chicago, Illinois. His varied career began as a water boy with a railroad section crew. In 1882 he came to Fort Collins, Colorado, and soon established a mercantile business. He acquired extensive interests in farms, ranches and livestock. He was President of the Water Supply & Storage Co., Vice-President of the First National Bank of Fort Collins and Director of several irrigation companies. He married Mary Ellen Cornwall of Trenton, Missouri, on October 15, 1884. He died July 18, 1946, at Fort Collins.
- (2b) Bertha Klüver, (daughter of (1)), born December 15, 1858, at Chicago, Illinois, and died May 26, 1921; married Ira Stoner July 9, 1878, at Mason City, Iowa. He was born March 17, 1849, at Roundhead, Ohio.
- (2c) John Klüver, (son of (1)), born February 4, 1864, at Dumont, Iowa; died December 17, 1901, at Crystal Lake, Iowa.
- (2d) Herman Klüver, (son of (1)), born February 12, 1866, at Dumont, Iowa; died July 7, 1938, at Crystal Lake, Iowa; married Margaret Stewart on November 4, 1897, at Crystal Lake. She was born October 24, 1876, at Niagara Falls, New York, and died April 20, 1948.
- (2e) Mary Laura Klüver, (daughter of (1)), born November 4, 1869, at Dumont, Iowa; died January 28, 1912; married George W. Stoner. He was born 1857 in Butler County, Iowa, and died 1931.
- (2f) Clara Mathelda Klüver, (daughter of (1)), born April 7, 1872, at Dumont, Iowa; died December 9, 1937, at Minot, North Dakota; married D. W. Bowker at Crystal Lake, Iowa.
- (2g) Charles Edward Klüver, (son of (1)), born June 14, 1875, at Dumont, Iowa; was the owner of Klüver Merchandise Store, Ventura, Iowa; he now owns the Klüver Merchandise Company, Nora Springs, Iowa, and is Vice-President of the State Savings Bank, Ventura; married Emma Festl November 15, 1911, at MacIntosh, South Dakota. She was born July 15, 1879, at Rock Falls, Iowa, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Gildner Festl.
- (2h) William J. Klüver, (son of (1)), born April 14, 1876, at Dumont, Iowa;



- married Jane Grant Wilson May 9, 1906, at Minot, North Dakota. She was born January 19, 1886, the daughter of James Wilson.
- (2i) Henry A. Kluver, (son of (1)), resident of Minot, North Dakota, born November 8, 1878, at Dumont, Iowa; graduated from the Capital City Commercial College, Des Moines, moved to Burlington, North Dakota, in 1906 and assisted in organizing the First State Bank of that city. In 1923 he established the Kluver Motor Company of Minot. He has served in the State Legislature and is a member of the State Public Welfare Board of North Dakota. He married Carrie Johnson Wallace, the daughter of James and Ida Colton Johnson October 28, 1914.
- (3a) Fred C. Kluver, (son of (2a)), was born September 4, 1885, at Fort Collins, Colorado. He has continued to operate his father's business of farming, livestock and real estate. He is President of the Jackson Ditch Co. and Director of the First National Bank and the Water Supply & Storage Co. He married Alice Mary Walters April 16, 1911. She was born February 27, 1887, at Pontardulia, Wales.
- (3b) Dora Stoner, (daughter of (2b)), born 1882, married Henry Bushman in 1900, died January 21, 1936.
- (3c) Vern Stoner, (son of (2b)), born February 17, 1892.
- (3d) Merle Stoner, (son of (2b)), born March 3, 1896.
- (3e) Myrtle Kluver, (daughter of (2d)), born November 27, 1897, died in 1906.
- (3f) Hazel Doris Kluver, (daughter of (2d)), born February 5, 1900, died April 18, 1939.
- (3g) Glen Kluver, (son of (2d)), born March 28, 1903; married Eva McClain October 12, 1927. She was born January 12, 1906.
- (3h) Orville Kluver, (son of (2d)), born February 10, 1907; married Grace Frogg Burch March 13, 1948. She was born March 3, 1925, the daughter of Mervin Frogg.
- (3i) Harley Howard Stoner, (son of (2e)), born August 9, 1894, in Butler County, Iowa; married India .....? March 15, 1919, at Los Angeles, California.
- (3j) Earl O. Stoner, (son of (2e)), born August 23, 1889, in Butler County, Iowa; married Katherine Jesquire March 19, 1913, at Santa Paula, California.
- (3k) Mabel Irene Bowker, (daughter of (2f)), married Elling L. Ellingson June 5, 1921, at Minot, North Dakota.
- (3l) Roy V. Bowker, (son of (2f)), married Carrie Lander November 26, 1919, at Minot, North Dakota.
- (3m) Maurice Bowker, (son of (2f)), married Gladys Allen. He died in 1948.
- (3n) Doris Bowker, (daughter of (2f)), born May 13, 1910, in Ward County, North Dakota; married Edward Olson at Minot, North Dakota.
- (3o) Doris Elizabeth Kluver, (daughter of (2g)), born May 8, 1914, at Ventura, Iowa; married Calvin Rudolph Diegel October 24, 1943, at Nora Springs, Iowa. He continues to operate the Kluver Mercantile Company at Nora Springs.
- (3p) Lloyd William Kluver, (son of (2h)), born February 25, 1907, in Ward County, North Dakota, died June 21, 1944; married Barbara Clementock. She was born June 3, 1906.
- (3q) Howard James Kluver, (son of (2h)), born January 23, 1909, in Ward County, North Dakota; married Eleonor Wilhelmina Genz July 15, 1938.

She was born August 30, 1918.

- (3r) Verna Marie Kluver, (daughter of (2h)), born February 20, 1912, in Ward County, North Dakota; married Leo A. Behm August 12, 1934. He was born March 28, 1913.
- (3s) Wilfred Leroy Kluver, (son of (2h)), born May 11, 1914, in Ward County, North Dakota; married Eileen Kaul.
- (3t) Erma Mildred Kluver, (daughter of (2i)), born March 30, 1918, died March 28, 1923.
- (4a) Viola Kluver, (daughter of (3a)), born April 7, 1912, at Fort Collins, Colorado; married John R. Moore of a pioneer Fort Collins family on December 30, 1940.
- (4b) Morris James Kluver, (son of (3g)), born June 30, 1929; married Janice Olson November 20, 1951. She was born February 7, 1933.
- (4c) Evelyn Fay Kluver, (daughter of (3g)), born March 20, 1931; married Richard Nevin Irons July 12, 1952. He was born April 19, 1929.
- (4d) Merle Orren Kluver, (son of (3g)), born June 27, 1932.
- (4e) Elinor Irene Kluver, (daughter of (3g)), born September 19, 1936.
- (4f) Glenys Eva Kluver, (daughter of (3g)), born September 6, 1938.
- (4g) Keith Kluver, (adopted son of (3h)), born July 9, 1945.
- (4h) Rolland Howard Stoner, (son of (3i)), born January 8, 1920, at Los Angeles, California.
- (4i) Robert William Stoner, (son of (3i)), born August 1, 1922, at Los Angeles, California.
- (4j) George Warren Stoner, (son of (3i)), born August 1, 1927, at Los Angeles, California.
- (4k) LeRoy Donald Ellingson, (son of (3k)).
- (4l) Joyce Clara Ellingson, (daughter of (3k)), married Kermit Milland.
- (4m) Jean Ellingson, (daughter of (3k)).
- (4n) Marlys Ellingson, (daughter of (3k)), married K. F. Johnson.
- (4o) Warren James Olson Davis, (son of (3n)), born November 13, 1930, married Lorraine New.
- (4p) Charles John Diegel, (son of (3o)), born March 30, 1946, at Mason City, Iowa.
- (4q) Gloria Kluver, (daughter of (3p)).
- (4r) Elaine Marian Kluver, (daughter of (3q)), born February 8, 1940, at Minot, North Dakota.
- (4s) Harold William Behm, (son of (3r)), born February 4, 1935, at Minot, North Dakota.
- (4t) Leroy Francis Behm, (son of (3r)), born August 1, 1937, at Minot, North Dakota.
- (4u) Janice Clare Behm, (daughter of (3r)), born September 18, 1939, at Minot, North Dakota.
- (4v) Marvin Gerald Behm, (son of (3r)), born January 26, 1942, at Minot, North Dakota.
- (4w) Carolyn Leroi Kluver, (daughter of (3s)), born December 24, 1942, at Bremerton, Washington.
- (4x) Michael Lloyd Kluver, (son of (3s)), born December 14, 1946, at Bremerton, Washington.
- (5a) Marylee Sue Moore, (daughter of (4a)), born February 1, 1943, in California.

- (5b) Thomas Kluver Moore, (son of (4a)), born July 5, 1946, at Fort Collins, Colorado.
- (5c) James Craig Kluver, (son of (4b)), born May 22, 1952.
- (5d) Kent Allen Kluver, (son of (4b)), born September 14, 1955.
- (5e) Julie Ann Irons, (daughter of (4c)), born October 3, 1953.
- (5f) David Scott Irons, (son of (4c)), born February 23, 1956.
- (5g) David LeRoy Ellingson, (son of (4k)).
- (5h) Tommy Ray Milland, (son of (4l)).
- (5i) Timothy Kent Johnson, (son of (4n)).
- (5j) Virginia Johnson, (daughter of (4n)).

Register  
No. 4

The American Kluvers (204) of Oklahoma, Nebraska and Arkansas  
whose Forebears lived in East Friesland.

- (1) Herman Klüver, was a native of East Friesland.
- (2a) Minnie Klüver, (daughter of (1)), married .....? Myers and lived and died in Germany.
- (2b) Frank (Franz Klüver) Kluver, (son of (1)), the American Founder, born February 8, 1849 in East Friesland; holder of the Military Service Medal from George V of Hanover earned at the Battle of Langensalza June 27, 1866, later served with the Imperial German Army; died at Lookeba, Oklahoma, June 8, 1909. He married Anka Ann Cooper in East Friesland. In 1882 he brought his family to Illinois, moved on to Nebraska and finally founded his family at Lookeba, Caddo County, Oklahoma, in 1903, one year after the last part of the Cherokee Strip had either been allotted to Indian tribes or opened to settlement by white people.
- (2c) Johan Klüver, (son of (1)).
- (2d) Heinrich Klüver, (son of (1)).
- (2e) Harry Klüver, (son of (1)).
- (3a) Willis Myers, (son of (2a)), is a resident of Bremerhaven, Germany.
- (3b) Hattie (Klüver) Kluver, (daughter of (2b)), born in 1869 in Germany, died in Nebraska in 1937; she married Henry Johnson.
- (3c) Henry (Heinrich Klüver) Kluver, (son of (2b)), born in 1869 in Germany, died in Oklahoma in 1947; married Grace Kitson.
- (3d) Herman (Klüver) Kluver, (son of (2b)), a farmer, born in 1874, at Okenhausen, Germany, died in 1944 in Oklahoma; married Lena Kamm in Nebraska in 1903. She was born in 1880 at Leer, Germany, and died in Oklahoma in 1922.
- (3e) Emma (Klüver) Kluver, (daughter of (2b)), born in 1876 in Germany; died in 1949 in Oklahoma; married Cornelius Kamm. He was born in 1873 in Holland and died in 1941 in Oklahoma.
- (3f) Helen (Klüver) Kluver, (daughter of (2b)), born in 1882 in Germany; died in Oklahoma in 1956; married twice; first to .....? Widenor and secondly to Charlie Bradney.
- (3g) John Kluver, (son of (2b)), born in 1884 in Illinois; married and at present a resident of Alline, Nebraska.

- (3h) Minnie Kluver, (daughter of (2b)), born in 1886 in Nebraska; married Earl Fossett of Hilton, Oklahoma
- (3i) Albert Kluver, (son of (2b)), born 1888 in Nebraska; married Edna Snyder at Hilton, Oklahoma. She died in 1954.
- (4a) Tena Johnson, (daughter of (3b)), married Alex McLean.
- (4b) Anna Johnson, (daughter of (3b)), married Vern Colburn.
- (4c) Nick Johnson, (son of (3b)), married Kate Boltges.
- (4d) Fred Johnson, (son of (3b)), married.
- (4e) Anna Kluver, (daughter of (3c)), born at Hilton, Oklahoma; married John Reber.
- (4f) Zoma Kluver, (daughter of (3c)), born at Hilton, Oklahoma; married K. C. Edmonds.
- (4g) Mildred Kluver, (daughter of (3c)), born at Hilton, Oklahoma; married R. F. Conrad.
- (4h) Oren Kluver, (son of (3c)), married Jewel Payne; enlisted and served in the U. S. Army during World War II.
- (4i) Guy Kluver, (son of (3c)), born at Hilton, Oklahoma; married; enlisted and served in the U. S. Army during World War II.
- (4j) Betty Kluver, (daughter of (3c)), born at Hilton, Oklahoma; married J. W. Glass.
- (4k) Billie Kluver, (son of (3c)), born at Hilton, Oklahoma; married Berdine Payne.
- (4l) Frank Kluver, (son of (3d)), born August 15, 1900, at Glenville, Nebraska; married Willie Mae Lanier August 15, 1923, at Anadarko, Oklahoma. He and his son, Wilford Ordell, own and operate the Kluver Furniture and Appliance Company as a partnership at Clinton, Oklahoma. His wife was born August 11, 1900, at Iowa Park, Texas.
- (4m) Alma Kluver, (daughter of (3d)), born October 9, 1903, at Inland, Nebraska, unmarried; lives at the home place near Lookeba, Oklahoma, where the family originally settled in 1903.
- (4n) Harry Kluver, (son of (3d)), a farmer, was born April 13, 1906, at Lookeba, Oklahoma, died August 1954; married Anna Velma Lanier in 1933. She was born January 17, 1906, at Meers, Oklahoma.
- (4o) Ernest Kluver, (son of (3d)), born April 16, 1910; married Lavelle Crow. She was born December 1, 1912, at Vingen, Arkansas.
- (4p) Fred Kluver, (son of (3d)), born June 16, 1917; married Christell Smith. She was born June ....?, 1921, at Sickles, Oklahoma.
- (4q) Harry Kamm, (son of (3e)), born in 1895 in Nebraska, is a veteran of World War I. He married Stella Sullivan.
- (4r) Frank Kamm, (son of (3e)), born in Nebraska in 1897. Enlisted in the United States Army and died while in the service in 1918 at Marscillies, France.
- (4s) Alma Kamm, (daughter of (3e)), born in 1899 in Nebraska; unmarried.
- (4t) Anna Kamm, (daughter of (3e)), born in 1902 in Nebraska; married Eulas Sullivan, a dairy farmer at Daspalas, California.
- (4u) Helmer Kamm, (son of (3e)), a farmer at Weatherford, Oklahoma, born June 5, 1905, at Lookeba, Oklahoma; married Ruby Lanier September 17, 1927. She was born February 17, 1908.
- (4v) Rudolph Kamm, (son of (3e)), Sales Manager with International Harvester Company at Des Moines, Iowa; married Juanita Hendricks of Oklahoma

- City, Oklahoma. He served as a Non-Commissioned Officer in World War II.
- (4w) Mammie Kamm, (daughter of (3e)), born in 1913; married Willie Wells, a farmer at Lookeba, Oklahoma.
  - (4x) Walter Kamm, (son of (3e)), born in 1914; married Gladys Livingood at Hilton, Oklahoma, in 1940.
  - (4y) Sam Kamm, (son of (3e)), born in 1916; married Iva Bell Livingood at Hilton, Oklahoma, in 1937. He is a veteran of World War II.
  - (4z) Roland Widenor, (son of (3f) and only child of first marriage).
  - (4aa) Alvin Bradney, (son of (3f), second marriage), born in 1913 at Geary, Oklahoma; married Juanita Vandiver.
  - (4ab) Ada Bradney, (daughter of (3f), second marriage), born in 1915 at Geary, Oklahoma; married Otto Lee.
  - (4ac) Warren Bradney, (son of (3f), second marriage), born in 1920 at Geary, Oklahoma; married Agness Lowery.
  - (4ad) Francis Kluver, (son of (3g)), married Helen McLean.
  - (4ae) Lola Kluver, (daughter of (3g)).
  - (4af) Opal Kluver, (daughter of (3g)).
  - (4ag) Jean Kluver, (daughter of (3g)), married Howard Wood.
  - (4ah) Stephen Fossett, (son of (3h)), born in 1909, at Hilton, Oklahoma; married Mildred Allen in 1932. She was born in 1916.
  - (4ai) Frank Fossett, (son of (3h)), born in 1913, an unmarried farmer at Hilton, Oklahoma; enlisted and served with the U. S. Army during World War II.
  - (4aj) Anna Fossett, (daughter of (3h)), born in 1911; married Coy R. Burt.
  - (4ak) Elva Fossett, (daughter of (3h)), born in 1918; married Frank Richard.
  - (4al) Elry Fossett, (son of (3h)), born 1923; married Marie Merrel at Hilton, Oklahoma.
  - (4am) George Kluver, (son of (3i)), born at Hilton, Oklahoma, in 1920; married Giola Morgan at Hilton.
  - (5a) The Johnsons, Kluvers and relatives.
  - (5b) Verla Elloween Kluver, (daughter of (41)), born January 28, 1925; married Harvey Eugene Geswender, Technical Sergeant, U. S. Air Force, January 22, 1947. He was born February 11, 1925, at Savannah, Georgia, and is a Meteorologist with the Air Force. He also served ten years with the U. S. Navy and is a survivor of the sinking of the Destroyer, U. S. S. "Rigel" (1943) during World War II.
  - (5c) Wilford Ordell Kluver, (son of (41)), born May 11, 1928; married Mary Williams Chaney February 19, 1955, at Tulsa, Oklahoma. He is a Korean War veteran and served on the staff of the "Stars and Stripes" while on duty in Japan. As a Non-Commissioned Officer assigned to Hq. Co. 1st Batt., 179th Inf. Reg., 45th Inf. Div., he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious services in the Korean War. His wife was born July 23, 1927, at Beardstown, Illinois.
  - (5d) Ramona Willene Kluver, (daughter of (41)), born March 12, 1932, at Clinton, Oklahoma; married on December 27, 1950, to DeWayne Meyer, a chemist at Ringwood, Oklahoma. He was born February 11, 1929, at Fairview, Oklahoma.
  - (5e) Velma Jean Kluver, (daughter of (41)), born December 5, 1935, at Clinton, Oklahoma; married Marlan Donelson March 24, 1957, at Clinton. He

was born January 13, 1936, at Butler, Oklahoma, and is an employee of the Shamrock Oil Company at Cactus, Texas.

- (5f) Cecil Wayne Kluver, (son of (4n)), born October 15, 1936, at Clinton, Oklahoma, died December 18, 1939.
- (5g) Laveda Kluver, (daughter of (4n)), born November (?), 1940, at Hilton, Oklahoma.
- (5h) Carlene Kluver, (daughter of (4n)), born May 19, 1942, at Hilton, Oklahoma.
- (5i) Geraldine Kluver, (daughter of (4n)), born December 5, 1944, at Hilton, Oklahoma.
- (5j) Rita Kluver, (daughter of (4o)), born January 8, 1941, at Hilton, Oklahoma; married Garland .....? September (?), 1956. He was born May 4, 1937.
- (5k) Ray Kluver, (son of (4o)), born 1939 at Hilton, Oklahoma.
- (5l) Nelda Kluver, (daughter of (4o)), born March 25, 1946, at Hilton, Oklahoma.
- (5m) Geneva Kluver, (daughter of (4o)), born August 23, 1954, at Hilton, Oklahoma.
- (5n) Fred Raymond Kluver, (son of (4p)), born September 3, 1943, at Chickasha, Oklahoma.
- (5o) Linda Sue Kluver, (daughter of (4p)), born May 3, 1945, at Chickasha, Oklahoma.
- (5p) Frances Kluver, (daughter of (4p)), born 1947 at Chickasha, Oklahoma.
- (5q) Dicky Kluver, (son of (4p)), born 1954 at Chickasha, Oklahoma.
- (5r) Other Kluvers, Widenors, Bradneys and relatives.
- (5s) Virginia Kamm, (daughter of (4q)), born in Oklahoma in 1925.
- (5t) Modro Sullivan, (son of (4t)).
- (5u) Burl Sullivan, (son of (4t)).
- (5v) Don Sullivan, (son of (4t)).
- (5w) Kenneth Sullivan, (son of (4t)).
- (5x) Maxine Kamm, (daughter of (4u)), born at Lookeba, Oklahoma, in 1928; married Fred Mills at Hilton, Oklahoma. He is employed at a mine at Climax, Colorado.
- (5y) Irma Jean Kamm, (daughter of (4u)), born at Lookeba, Oklahoma, in 1930. She is an employee of Braniff Air Line at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- (5z) Wanda Lee Kamm, (daughter of (4u)), born in 1932; married Joe Lowery, a pharmacist. He owns and operates a drug store at Crobyton, Texas.
- (5aa) Dale Kamm, (son of (4u)), born in 1934, served with the United States Army of Occupation in Germany. At the present time he is a student at Central State College, Edmond, Oklahoma.
- (5ab) Emma Lou Wells, (daughter of (4w)).
- (5ac) Buddy Wells, (son of (4w)).
- (5ad) Jean Wells, (daughter of (4w)).
- (5ae) Walter Paul Kamm, (son of (4x)).
- (5af) Arden Kamm, (daughter of (4x)).
- (5ag) Cornelius Kamm, (son of (4y)).
- (6a) Chris Eugene Geswender, (son of (5b)), born November 3, 1949, at Clinton, Oklahoma.
- (6b) Kirt Franklin Geswender, (son of (5b)), born June 3, 1952, at Clinton,

- Oklahoma.
- (6c) Cynthia Kay Geswender, (daughter of (5b)), born September 8, 1956, at Houston, Texas.
  - (6d) Paul Franklin Kluver, (son of (5c)), born May 11, 1957, at Clinton, Oklahoma.
  - (6e) Cheryl Renee Meyer, (daughter of (5d)), born October 11, 1952, at Enid, Oklahoma.
  - (6f) Valerie Meyer, (daughter of (5d)), born May 27, 1955, at Enid, Oklahoma.
  - (6g) Carla Mills, (daughter of (5x)).
  - (6h) David Mills, (son of (5x)).
  - (6i) Marc Lowery, (son of (5z)).

Register  
No. 5

The American Kleuvers (210) whose Forebears lived in the Rhineland.

- (1) .....? Klüver, a Roman Catholic who lived in Köln (Cologne), Germany; he fathered two sons who migrated to America and became Protestants.
- (2a) Bill (Wilhelm Klüver) Kleuver, (son of (1)), born at Köln, Germany; lived for many years in Leavenworth, Kansas, where he died in 1945.
- (2b) Peter Joseph (Klüver) Kleuver, (son of (1)), born at Köln, Germany; married Eva Marie Mucher of the Black Forest, Germany (born at Spielput) and emigrated to Iowa in the Eighteen-Eighties. However, he soon moved on to Kansas City, Missouri, where he died May 19, 1925. His wife died in March 1937.
- (2c) Helen Klüver, (daughter of (1)).
- (3a) Annie Kleuver, (daughter of (2b)), born in 1887 and died in June 1950.
- (3b) Frank .....? Kleuver, (son of (2b)), born December 24, 1890, at Kansas City, Missouri, and died May 9, 1953.
- (3c) John Peter Kleuver, (son of (2b)), born December 24, 1889, and died October 1, 1952, at Kansas City, Missouri; married Lula Mae Armstrong April 28, 1915. She was born July 20, 1893.
- (3d) Carl .....? Kleuver, (son of (2b)), born at Kansas City, Missouri. He has been a resident of LaHarpe, Kansas, for many years.
- (4a) Anna Mae Kleuver, (daughter of (3c)), born February 17, 1916; married Robert D. Morris September 21, 1941, at Olathe, Kansas. They reside at Merrian, Kansas.
- (4b) Marie Christine Kleuver, (daughter of (3c)), born August 22, 1917; married Clifford Fahrmeier October 18, 1953. They reside at Higginsville, Missouri.
- (4c) Wilhelm Joseph Kleuver, (son of (3c)), born November 15, 1919; married Ellen Lyda July 13, 1952. They reside at Kansas City, Missouri.
- (4d) Josephine Pauline Kleuver, (daughter of (3c)), born July 30, 1922; married Ferrod Stumbo April 1, 1942, and reside at Garden Grove, California.
- (4e) Margaret Helen Kleuver, (daughter of (3c)), born January 15, 1931; married Henry D. Jordan August 16, 1954, at Compton, California. They reside at Blue Springs, Missouri.

- (4f) John Peter Kleuver, (son of (3c)), born November 1, 1934; resides at Kansas City, Missouri.
- (4g) Charles Emory Kleuver, (son of (3c) and twin brother of (4f)), resides at Kansas City, Missouri.

REGISTER  
OF  
THE CLUVERIUS FAMILY IN AMERICA  
(OF DUTCH ORIGIN)

The American Clüvers (\*hp) established in Virginia more than one hundred Years before the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, who descended from the medieval Alverich (Cluvenhagen) Branch of the Clan through the Lineage of Philip C. Cluverius, the Father of historical Geography.

- "I. Rev. John Cluverius (211) was Minister of York Hampton Parish, York County, Virginia, in 1644. Authorities:
- a. Goodwin: The Colonial Church in Virginia. Part II, p. 260.
  - b. ....: Inventory of the Estate of William Stafford late deceased, being at Chesskiack in the possession of John Cluverius, Cl., taken and appraised by us whose names are subscribed this day of March, 1644-45 (York County, Va., Records --).
  - c. ....: Anthony Seabrell, son of Nicholas Seabrell and Dose, his wife, was born the 14th of June and baptized the 30th of the same month. John Cluverius, minister, Anno. 1651, Teste Edward Wilson, Clerk.
  - d. ....: Anne Cluverius made a gift to her son, John Cluverius, York County Court, 21 Decemb. (Sic!), 1657.
- "Rev. John Cluverius and Anne, his wife (probably widow of William Stafford), had issue (as follows):
- "II, (1). John Cluverius, son of Rev. John Cluverius, was probably born circa 1655; settled in Abingdon Parish, Gloucester County, and married Catherine .....?; and (Abingdon Parish Register) had (the following children);
1. ....?, daughter, name worn out (illegible).
  2. Mary.
  3. Benjamin, baptized Decem. 26, 1686.
- "III, (3). Benjamin Cluverius, son of John Cluverius and Catherine, his wife, married Grace Holt, daughter of Jeremiah Holt of Abingdon Parish. She was born August 14, 1684. Benjamin Cluverius and Grace, his wife (Abingdon Parish Reg.) had (the following) issue:
- 1 and 2. John and Mary, twins, bapt., Oct. 28, 1711.
  3. Catherine, born Nov. 1, 1713.
  4. Holt, born June 5, 1715.
  5. Grace, bapt., Aug. 17, 1718.
  6. Benjamin, born March 4, 1721.
  7. Jeremiah, born March 10, 1723; died April 19, 1744.
  8. James, twin to Jeremiah, born March 10, 1723; died Jan. 2,



1750.

Mrs. Grace Holt (Cluverius) died August 11, 1731.

"IV, (6). Benjamin Cluverius, son of Benjamin Cluverius and Grace, his wife, married Eleanor (.....?) and (Abingdon Parish Register) had (the following) issue:

1. Joseph, born Nov. 1, 1743.
2. Peter, born .....? ....?, 1746.
3. Holt, born Feb. 20, 1759.

Benjamin Cluverius was living in 1761.

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"Gibson Cluverius was Captain of the Gloucester Militia in March 1776 (Cal. Va. State Papers, Vol. VIII). Gibson Cluverius married Susanna Whiting, daughter of Thomas Whiting of Gloucester and died before 1792 when his widow married John Lowry (William and Mary Quarterly. VIII, p. 57).

"James Cluverius was Lieutenant of Virginia Militia 1775-1776, ((Heitman) Eckenrode: Soldiers of the Revolution).

"Capt. Benjamin Cluverius, Master of the sloop, "Fanny", received a permit to proceed on with his vessel to Curracoa (Council Journal. Nov. 27, 1776).

"John Cluverius in the Navy. (Eckenrode: Soldiers of the Revolution).

"As there is a long gap between Peter Cluverius (1746) and Holt (1759), there may have been several children of IV, (6), Benjamin Cluverius, within these dates; the above (named) Gibson, James, Benjamin and John may have been other sons of Benjamin Cluverius and Grace Holt, his wife.

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"According to a Bible in the Vaughan family of Gloucester County, Joseph Cluverius died Sept. 30, 1820; (he) married Anne .....?, who died Sept. 22, 1812, and had (the following children):

1. Elizabeth Gibson Cluverius, born Dec. 13, 1788.
2. Orania Gibson, born March 2, 1781 (1791?).
3. Benjamin William, born June 23, 1795.
4. James Washington Adams Jefferson Cluverius, born March 28, 1801; died Dec. 18, 1804.
5. Dorothy, born May 20, 1797.
6. Maria Sterling, born July 3, 1803; married James Hill Lipscomb Feb. 3, 1820.

"Benjamin W. Cluverius, (born June 23, 1795, died April 8, 1836, aged 40 years); married Dorothy G. Cluverius on Nov. 16, 1815. He was married the second time to Mary Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of Dr. Wat H. Tyler of Hanover County, the brother of President John Tyler, on June 30, 1835.

"By first marriage Benjamin W. Cluverius had (the following children):

1. Anna Frances, born Oct. 4, 1815; married William Vaughan Feb. 25, 1834.
2. Harriott Elizabeth, born March 15, 1819; married Francis Thornton April 16, 1835.
3. Mary Jane, born Sept. 1, 1820.
4. Sarah, born March 8, 1827; married John T. Dobson March 15, 1849.
5. Benjamin W. Cluverius, born Febr. 17, 1821.

6. Joseph A., born Oct. 10, 1832; died July 17, 1851--aged 19 years.

"By his second wife, Mary Elizabeth Tyler, Benjamin W. Cluverius had:

1. Wat T. Cluverius.

"Benjamin W. Cluverius died shortly before his son Wat was born. The widow, Mary Tyler, with her infant, then went to live with her brother, Dr. Wat Henry Tyler, Jr., of Hanover County.

"Dr. Tyler removed to Westmoreland County and married Jane Blake of that county. Young Cluverius was brought up by Doctor Tyler with his own children, the youngest of whom was the late John Poyntz Tyler, Bishop of North Dakota.

"When a young man Wat Tyler Cluverius went to New Orleans, was a successful druggist, and in 1861 came north as an officer (captain) of artillery with the Louisiana Troops. He fought throughout the war on the Peninsula around Atlanta and on the Trans Mississippi. He returned to New Orleans and in 1866 married Martha Lewis Manning of New Orleans. Their children were:

1. Manning Cluverius.

2. Martha Lewis Cluverius.

3. Wat Tyler Cluverius (Jr.).

4. Benjamin Cluverius.

"Of these children, Wat Tyler Cluverius (Jr.) entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and graduated there in 1896; he received his first commission in 1898. He now holds the rank of Rear Admiral. He married Hannah Walker Sampson, daughter of Admiral Sampson, in 1900, and has (the following) children:

1. Elizabeth Sampson.

2. Martha.

3. Wat Tyler Cluverius (III).

(Admiral Cluverius retired from the Navy in 1939 and served as President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester, Massachusetts, until he died in 1952).

"Mary Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of Dr. Wat H. Tyler of Hanover County, Va., married secondly, Thomas Batkins, who left an only son, William Thomas Batkins, of Richmond, Va., whose son, Ernest A. Batkins, was an employee in 1925 in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co., in Richmond, Va. (Letters of Bishop J. Poyntz Tyler and Ernest A. Batkins).

"Bible Record in the Vaughan Family, Gloucester Co., Va.

#### "Marriages

"Benjamin W. Cluverius was married to Dorothy Cluverius on November 16, 1815.

"James Hill Lipscomb was married to Maria S. Cluverius, daughter of Joseph and Ann Cluverius on February 3, 1820.

"Overton Seawell and Elizabeth Seawell were married on March 27, 1815.

"Benjamin W. Cluverius married Mary E. Tyler, a daughter of Dr. Wat H. Tyler of Hanover, on July 30, 1835.

"William Vaughan was married to Ann F. Cluverius, daughter of Benjamin W. and Dorothy G. Cluverius on February 25, 1834.

"Harriott Elizabeth Cluverius, the daughter of Benjamin and Dorothy

Cluverius, married Francis Thornton April 16, 1835.

"John T. Dobson was married to Sarah G. Cluverius, daughter of Benjamin and Dorothy Cluverius on March 15, 1849.

#### "Births

"Elizabeth Gibson Cluverius, daughter of Joseph Cluverius and Ann, his wife, was born December 13, 1788, and baptized by the Rev. W. Elliott.

"Orania Gibson Cluverius, daughter of Joseph and Ann Cluverius was born March 2, 1791, and baptized by the Rev. James Price.

"Benjamin William Cluverius, son of Joseph and Ann Cluverius, was born June 23, 1795, and baptized by the Rev. W. Macnorton.

"James Washington Adams Jefferson Cluverius, son of Joseph and Ann Cluverius, was born March 28, 1801, and baptized by the Rev. W. Smith.

"Dorothy G. Cluverius was born May 20, 1797 -- daughter of Ann Cluverius.

"James W. Cluverius was born April 5, 1824 -- son of Benjamin W. Cluverius and Dorothy.

"Maria Sterling Cluverius, daughter of Joseph and Ann Cluverius, was born July 3, 1803, and baptized by the Rev. H. Smith.

"Ann Frances Cluverius, daughter of Benjamin W. Cluverius and Dorothy, his wife, was born October 4, 1815, and baptized by the Rev. Peter Billups.

"Harriott Elizabeth Cluverius, daughter of Benjamin and Dorothy G. Cluverius, his wife, was born March 15, 1819.

"Wat T. Cluverius, son of Benjamin W. Cluverius and Mary, his wife, was born June 8, 1836.

"Ann Cluverius, the wife of Joseph Cluverius, departed this life September 22, 1812.

"Mary Jane Cluverius, daughter of Benjamin and Dorothy, his wife, was born September 1, 1820.

"Sarah Cluverius, daughter of Benjamin and Dorothy Cluverius, was born March 8, 1827.

"Benjamin W. Cluverius, son of Benjamin and Dorothy Cluverius, was born February 1, 1821.

"Joseph Cluverius, son of Benjamin and Dorothy Cluverius, his wife, was born October 10, 1832.

#### "Deaths

"Joseph Cluverius departed this life on September 30, 1820.

"Dorothy G. Cluverius, the wife of Benjamin W. Cluverius, departed this life September 23, 1833.

"Benjamin W. Cluverius, the son of Benjamin and Dorothy, his wife, died October 2, 1849 -- age 20 years and 7 months.

"Joseph A. Cluverius, son of Dorothy and Benjamin W. Cluverius, died July 17, 1851 -- age 19 years.

"James A. W. J. Cluverius, son of Ann Cluverius, died December 18, 1804 -- age 3 years.

"Benjamin W. Cluverius, son of James (?) and Ann Cluverius, departed this life April 8, 1836 -- age 40 years."

## CONCLUSIONS

Clüvers living in the United States of America have originated both directly and indirectly from the inhabitants of most of the countries of northwestern Europe. They are typical examples of the heterogenous nature of the American population. The Cluverius family in America has been established in Virginia since 1644. Several members of this family served as officers during the Revolutionary War. The role of other Clüvers in the colonization of America and its development as a free nation is unknown but it is hoped that some members of the clan may yet clarify their role. Except for the Cluverius family, the families of those American Clüvers who have had a part in the preparation of this history have all been founded in this country since 1850. Individual family names of various American Clüver families vary considerably in spelling and pronunciation. Clüvers have served in all of this Republic's wars but it was not until World War II that officers in the Armed Forces were drawn from several different branches of the family. Only in recent years have the names of Clüvers appeared on the rosters of college professors, college presidents and high ranking officers of the Armed Forces of the United States. The Clüver clan is well rooted in North America.

VIVAT DOMUS URSI UNGUI

## NOTATIONS

### EXPLANATIONS, TRANSLATIONS, UNUSUAL REFERENCES, HISTORICAL NOTES AND OTHER MATERIAL HELPFUL IN CLARIFYING THE HISTORY OF THE CLÜVERS

- (\*a) The Old German word "Clawe" means "claw". Thus the ancestors of the Clüvers were known as Claws. The ancient word "Clawe" became "Klaue" in Modern German.
- (\*b) The German title "Graf" corresponds to the English title "earl"; in Europe the title corresponds to "count". The Saxon terms "gaho", "go" and "gau" all mean "district". Consequently, these Clüvers were district counts with judicial powers, elected to their offices by the people of their district.
- (\*c) Only as ancient noblemen were these Clüvers eligible to hold the office of Magistrate of the District Tribunal of Achim. Magistrates of courts of the ancient satrap districts of the Saxons were always elected from the Uradel (4) (ancient people's nobility). The Clüvers were a part of this ancient nobility which had been in existence long before the beginning of the Christian Era.
- (\*d) The spelling of the word "Rorenburg" is a typographical error occurring in Mushard's book. The correct spelling is "Rotenburg", from "rote Burg (red castle)".
- (\*e) The descendants of the powerful medieval Clüver nobility has been divided into numerous branches. During more recent times, some members of these various branches remained in their homeland living as obscure farmers or urbanites, while others sought their fortune in foreign lands. In this respect the story of the descendants of the Clüver nobility is not unusual and differs very little from that of the descendants of many other noble families.
- (\*f) The assumption that the forefathers of the Clüvers were Chaucians has been denied by some investigators because positive proof is lacking. These same investigators also contend that the male lineage of the Clüvers is now extinct. Some of these doubting authorities even contend that the powerful and very numerous Chaucians were completely wiped out by the original ancient Saxons who were geographically restricted in the small area which is now known as Schleswig-Holstein. Actually these early Saxons, Chaucians, Frisians, and other tribes intermarried to form the later Saxons of 300 A.D. The name "Saxons" (derived from Sachs (11) and/or Seax (12)) which means "short-swordsmen" or "ax-men" had an appeal to these various people because it described them for what they aspired to be and actually were, and they may have become united partly

because of the name itself. United under the name of Saxons were Chaucians, Frisians, Saxons, Angles and others. For this assertion there is ample proof. After the Saxons begun to move inland their name took on another meaning by becoming synonymous with "Sassen" or "Sesshaften", meaning "settlers" or "residents" in contrast to the nomads who still roamed through Europe. It should be noted that the name "Holsteiner" is derived from the Low Saxon word "Holsten", meaning "people who live in the forests".

- (\*g) The name "Clüver" (15) appears to be a corrupt form of the name "Clawen". The changes through which the name passed as proven by old records were as follows: "de Clawen", "de Klauen", "de Cluven", "de Kluuen", "de Cluuen", to "Kluur", "Kluuer", "Clüver", "Klüver" and "Cluverius". Other variations are "Cluving", "Cluvinghus", "Cluvingum", "Cluving" and "Cluvere". When the Clüvers and Klüvers migrated to foreign lands, the spelling of their names were usually changed. In Liefland and Courland "Clüver" became "Clüwer" and in Norway "Clüwer" became "Klüwer". All of the latter four forms of spelling and the additional "Clüverus" and "Cluverius" occur in Denmark and Holland. When the Norwegian Klüvers came to Holstein and to America they became Klüvers and Klüvers respectively. Schleswig-Holstein Klüvers who migrated to America became Klüvers (16), Klüvers (17, 18), Kluevers (19, 20) and Klevers; other Klüvers became Klevers and Clüvers became Cluvers. The name "Cluverius" appears among the earliest records of the American Colonies, particularly Virginia.
- (\*h) The Teutonic people probably acquired the art of writing soon after the first century of the Christian Era (21). (See Runic writing, Chapter II).
- (\*i) The bear claw sets in a clear field in the shield-of-arms of the Slepegrellen; it starts from the left in the shield-of-arms of the Clüvers.
- (\*j) "The Cluvers, the Clawen, the Cluveres, the Slepegrellen and the Schocken are one and the same 'old wealthy patrician family of Old German towns' (22); they were called the 'Claws' prior to 200 years ago; all three have a 'bear claw' on their shields."
- (\*k) Medieval history embraces the period of a thousand years from the destruction of the Western Roman Empire by the Goths (493) to the discovery of America (1492). Some authorities begin the modern era with the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia which ended the Thirty Year War in 1648.
- (\*l) See "List of Late-Medieval Documents, etc." of Articles and Documents.
- (\*m) These references apparently were destroyed during World War II.
- (\*n) The great Aryan branch of the Caucasian race also includes Celts, Graeco-Latins and Slavs. Other Caucasian peoples are the Hindoos, Medes and Persians.

- (\*o) The German name of this river (Rhein) means clean and pure (rein). "The saying 'This, the Rhine (Das, wäscht der Rhein nicht ab) does not wash off' is less applicable to the placer gold (found on its riverbanks) than it is to the ancient Germanians who placed their newborn on shields and set them afloat on the waters of the Rhine in order to distinguish between bastards and legitimate offspring (um Bastarde von ehelichen Kinder zu unterscheiden daher auch der Rhein 'Impuri lecti vindex' heisst) for which reason this river is also called 'the avenger of the impure bed' (35)."
- (\*p) High German is derived from the language of the Alemanni, formerly living in southern Germany and northern Switzerland.
- (\*q) The term "noble clan" is clarified in following pages of Chapter I.
- (\*r) The Huns, under the excellent leadership of Attila (Etzel), the Scourge of God, were decisively defeated at the Battle of Chalons in A. D. 451. This horrible carnage determined whether or not Europe was to continue to be Caucasian or whether it was to become Mongolian soil. Gigantic military hosts again appeared in Gaul in 732. On this occasion one hundred years after the death of Mohammed I, on the plain between Tours and Poitiers the question was settled whether Europe was to be Christian or Mohammedan through Saracen conquest. The lightly armed Musselmans were mowed down by Christian swords. In this battle, Charles Martel (the Hammer) forever ended the Saracen threat to Europe. Almost a thousand years later Vienna was being stormed by the Mohammedan Turks of the Ottoman Empire. All hope for the Christian Cause seemed lost and the formation of a Western Moslem Empire appeared to be almost certain. This catastrophe was averted by the brilliant military feat of John Sobieske, King of Poland, at the second siege of Vienna (1683). Clüvers are known to have participated in the wars with these Turks.
- (\*s) Saxons, Frisians, Danes and Norsemen are all kinsmen (See Chapter III).
- (\*t) See "Territorial Administration of Justice and Government, etc." in Articles and Documents.
- (\*u) See Dörnicks Klüvers (Chapter II).
- (\*v) Charlemagne was Charles the Great or Karl (47) der grosse (768-814).
- (\*w) Charlemagne's subjugation of the Saxons began in 772 and was not concluded until 804. Einhard (48), the friend and biographer of Charlemagne, states: "It is hard to say how often the Saxons were conquered and humbled, submitted to the king, received the officials sent to them and were often rendered so tame and pliable that they gave up the services of their heathen gods and agreed to accept Christianity. But just as quickly did they also break their promises so that scarcely a year passed without bringing such a change in mind." After Charlemagne's first attempts at subjugating the Saxons had failed, he resorted to

brutality. He declared at Quierzy that he would exterminate the Saxons if they would not submit. By his orders captives were beheaded. In 782, 4500 men were beheaded at Verden (48). All Saxons in his presence or who in the presence of his overlords, did not at once accept Christianity were put to the sword. But the Saxons were more furious than ever. In 794 Charlemagne began a new experiment in policy. He transported every third man to a foreign land. The Saxons of Holstein were defeated in 798 in the battle of B<sup>ö</sup>rnhoved and following the transportation of most of the Nordalbingians the back of the Saxon resistance was finally broken. Recovery of Saxon strength was then prevented by forced service of Saxons in the armies of the Franks.

- (\*x) "Sed tamquam matrimonium ament".
- (\*y) Literally, "Glanzende Dienerschaft" means "Brilliant servitude".
- (\*z) Wittekind (Widukind) (53), leader of the Saxons during their resistance to Charlemagne, was long regarded as a national hero. Kingly and princely houses have repeatedly sought to establish their descent from him but without success.
- (\*aa) Some other concessions apparently were also made, since we find that the Clüvers under the emperors were not subject to military service under any overlord except the emperor himself. For the emperor's cause in times of need it is said that they were obliged to furnish eight to sixteen knights with horses. Hassel (54) states that he was unable to find a definite reference to the number of knights who were subject to service. But in "The Certified Copy of Verification of Origin of the Courlandic Clüvers" the Grandmaster of the Teutonic Knights of Liefland specifically states that the number was twelve (See Chapter III).
- (\*ab) There is perhaps no characteristic of ancient Teutonic religion more prominent than the sanctity attached to certain trees and groves (55). The trees themselves were not the object of worship since they were merely considered to be the abode of the gods. Ancient Teutonic people needed an explanation for the phenomenon of lightning. To them a bolt of lightning striking and shattering a tree and killing men within its range could only be the act of the gods expressing their anger by destroying their abode. The sanctuaries mentioned by Tacitus seem always to have been groves and in later times we have references to such places and to individual trees in all Teutonic lands. Among these are the Swedish Vårdträd or guardian tree which down to our time is supposed to grant protection to the household to which it belongs. Other examples are the World Tree or Yggdrasil's Ash which shelters all living things; Irminsul, the great wooden pillar of the Saxons (destroyed by Charlemagne in 772); the holy tree which stood in the temple of Upsala; the Yule tree; and, lastly, the Paradise tree of the 15th Century (56). Our own Christmas tree represents a holdover into modern times of this ancient Teutonic religious characteristic, the basic



feeling of which is clearly expressed in the beautiful song, "Der Christbaum (We know of no other tree on earth as beautiful as the Christmas tree.) ist der schönste Baum den wir auf Erden kennen" (57).

- (\*ac) The Gaugrafschaft Wigmodi and Gaugrafenschaft Lesmona (Lesum) were among those courts where the Saxons were able to resist the sovereign. Here the Saxon nobility fought the bishops of Bremen for centuries. But during the 11th Century both of these courts became extinct (2, 54).
- (\*ad) "Adeler Geschlechter" or "noble clans" in contradistinction to "Volkstämme" and "Volkssteile" or "tribes".
- (\*ae) These moors are described in Weber's (58) "Deutschland oder Briefe eines in Deutschland reisenden Deutschen", (1855): "The entire large Dukedom of Lüneburg...is a wide sandy waste of which only three-tenths is productive; one-tenth is to the left of the Weser and a second tenth to the right toward the Elbe... Nothing but heath and peatmoors broken by small woodlands...is in the marshlands. The Dukedoms of Hoya and Diepholz...are not much better. Bassum is Hanover's Abdera (Spain or Trace?). Among all these sad fields and plains the 'Duvels (Devil's) Moor' ranks highest. It is correctly named the Devil's Moor. It lies in the District of Bremevörde...where for fifty years no man had trod and the melancholy call of the lapwing heightened the sadness of the place... When the village of Dannenberg (twelve miles west of Clüversborstel) in the District of Ottersberg was founded in 1785, a boat was found deep under the moor. This boat was hollowed out of a trunk of a tree...and belongs to the most ancient German antiquity; it is now in the museum of Göttingen. In this Devil's Moor one can plow only with human beings since horses would break through the crust and disappear. When the Weser, Lesum, Wümme and Hamme reach flood stage, the people flee, the houses rise and at times a piece of land is torn loose and added to that of a neighbor... In the moors the ground trembles under foot. Earth, water and human beings are almost of the same color. The inscription on a village church 'Gloria in desertis Deo', ('Glory to God in this desolation') is quite fitting... The place is still like it was in Pliny's time when oaks torn loose by storms placidly swum along on small islands and in the night confounded and frightened the Roman watch (sentinels) on their anchored boats. Pratje in his treatise, 'Something New and Old out of the Dukedom of Bremen and Verden', states that many falcon were caught here. Now one does not find a falcon anywhere and over the faces of the human beings there is spread a gloomy mournfulness like in a house of mourning, where mourning over a departed soul is to last a full year--with closed windows."
- (\*af) The Treaty of Westphalia was signed in October 1648.
- (\*ag) The "Swedish drink" was not necessarily devised and used by the Swedes alone since we have an authentic record of a deputy (1) of the Clüvers

who had been subjected to this extremely unique method of torture almost one hundred and fifty years before the Thirty Year War. However, the Swedes did vary the method of torture by using particularly vile fluids which they poured into the pried open mouths of their victims and they applied their method often enough to permanently establish the term "schwedischer Trank" not only in the region around Bremen but also throughout Germany.

- (\*ah) Members of the clan who had migrated to foreign lands and their descendants as well as descendants who have continued to live in the original homeland of the Clüvers have not hesitated to serve their royalty. Some of these members of the clan are among the following: Claudius Clavus, 14th Century Royal Cartographer to the King of Denmark; Johannes C. Clüverus, Religious Instructor to Crown Prince Frederik III of Denmark; Carl Christian Klüver, Master of the Royal Hunt for Frederik VII of Denmark; Colonel Berthold Christ Clüwer, 16th Century Royal Polish Officer; Philipp Clüwer, 16th Century Mintmaster at Danzig; Johan Wilhelm Clüwer, 16th Century Governor of Liefland; Giesbrect (Clüver) Clüwer, 14th and 15th Century Courlandic Army Officer serving the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; Lorentz Diderich Klüwer, Officiating Gentleman-in-Waiting at the Court of Christian Fredrik, King of Norway from May until October in 1814 when the short-lived kingdom was crushed by Sweden; Johan Wilhelm Klüver, Swedish host to the Norwegian royal family in their flight from the Nazi invasion of Norway in World War II; Jacob Klüver, Staff Officer with George V of Hanover, and others.
- (\*ai) For an authentic picture of the brutalities perpetrated during the Thirty Year War, the reader is referred to Hermann Löns' historical novel, "Der Wehrwolf" (61).
- (\*aj) A part of this story about Gustavus II Adolphus is based upon the folklore of Americans who are immigrants from Sweden. (Dr. J. B. Janson, Excelsior Springs, Missouri).
- (\*ak) The Elector Ernest Augustine of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Brunswick-Lüneburg later became known as Hanover) married the granddaughter of James I of England. His son, the Elector George Louis, through his mother became King George I of England in 1701. For 123 years the rulers of Hanover were also the kings of England. By the laws of Hanover, a woman could not ascend the throne, and accordingly the fifth son of George III (the same King George who figured in the American Revolution) and not Victoria, became sovereign ruler of Hanover at the death of William IV in 1837 (64) and the line of Anglo-Hanoverian kings was ended.
- (\*al) For a conception of what took place during the Swedish occupation, the reader is referred to a historical novel, "Das Grosse Leuchten", written by Alfred Clüver (13, 65). This novel concerns the same farmer families whose experiences were described in Herman Löns'

- novel, "Der Wehrwolf". However the farmers of Clüver's novel lived after the Thirty Year War during the Swedish occupation and are, therefore, the sons and daughters of the characters described by Löns. The principal purpose of Clüver's novel is to show how the line of descent of a noble family was most precariously saved and incorporated into a farmer family. However, for this survivor and her descendants the grand nobility of her ancestors was only a glorious fairy tale. This novel is based on official records.
- (\*am) English translation: "Pray, my little ones, pray!  
The Swede comes at break of day,  
Tomorrow Oxenstjerna comes,  
He will teach you, little ones,  
I' pray! My little ones, pray!"
- (\*an) "Ossensteern" refers to Count Axel Oxenstjerna (1583-1654), Chancellor of Sweden. (Prof. Adolf Schück, Stockholm, Sweden).
- (\*ao) Much enigmatic mysticism, heteronymous flowery nonsense and even outright sculduggery has existed in modern heraldry (66). Could it be possible that some modern geneologists have been influenced by the shady practices of ill-advised exponents of modern heraldry?
- (\*ap) The name "Clüver" is here used in a collective sense. It implies that it includes not only members of the family who spell their name "Clüver" but also all others regardless as to how their name has been changed so long as they are descendants of the ancient Clawen. This collective term will frequently be used in the following chapters.
- (\*aq) There is considerable evidence which might lead one to believe that the Krempe Klüvers should not be classified as Clawen (See Chapter III) but this evidence is not conclusive concerning these former sailors and pirates who figuratively hung the severed heads of three Saracens upon their shields. Respect for the escutcheon with the bear paw may have been a factor in the development of a new escutcheon suitable to be taken aboard a freebooter's galleon. The authors are convinced that the bold and energetic Krempe Klüvers originated this startling coat of arms for themselves. This conviction persists in spite of Konietzko's suggestion that the arms were originated by the Schwarz (Black) family and were acquired by the Krempe Klüvers through intermarriage with the Schwarzes. Some Klübers and Klubers (See Chapters III and IV) have descended from the Clawen; others belong to entirely different families. Perhaps a few individual Klövers are also descendants of the Clawen but speaking generally the Dutch Klövers are members of a distinctly different family. They are however associated in some unknown manner with the Krempe Klüvers of Holstein.
- (\*ar) The king's nobility has two components; namely, the higher and the lower nobility. The higher nobility is further subdivided into gefur-stete Grafen and Reichsgrafen.

- (\*as) The schools of Achim were first established by Lüder Clüver. According to the "Achimer Kreisblatt" (67) "the oldest system of schools in Achim was the Peoples' School (Volksschule). It was established in 1598. Pastor Meiers, the first Evangelical pastor, records in his note-book that the Gogräfe Lüder Clüver in 1598 built a schoolhouse in the churchyard at Achim for the purpose of serving the whole Church District of Achim and that the Count directed 'dat von nun an (that from now on and for all times) und to allen Tiden' a qualified school master should live and conduct classes here in conformity with the provisions set forth by the pastors and dignitaries of the Church." The City of Achim still recognizes the important role which the Clüvers filled in its early development. This recognition is shown by the bear paw of the Clüvers in the coat of arms of this city.
- (\*at) The State Archives of Hanover were destroyed during World War II (1944). Approximately 15,000,000 old documents were totally lost and now it is not even possible to trace with documents the history of Lower Saxony or the Province of Hanover. The State Archives contained much material concerning the Clüvers which has also passed into oblivion. American Kluevers serving in the Armed Forces of the United States assisted in bringing about this destruction of their own family records. Fortunately not all of the original documents concerning the Clüvers have been destroyed (See Articles and Documents).
- (\*au) Alfred Clüver was stricken with poliomyelitis during childhood.
- (\*av) In the Dark Ages the actions of many people were constantly being influenced by superstitions of every description. This in itself was bad enough but unfortunately the cringing Spectre, Superstition, had a daughter called Witchcraft who ruled supreme over the muddled minds of unreasoning people and who was aided on every occasion by the evil minds of those whose moral depravity permitted them to stoop to any depth of wickedness to reach their own ends. The occasions which brought witchcraft to its infamous position of importance concerns the stupendous tragedy of the Knights Templars or Poor Knights of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon. This religious order, like the Hospitallers and the Teutonic Knights, was composed of monkish knights who carried on their shoulders most of the burdens of prosecuting the campaigns of the later Crusades. Because of the favor with which they were showered by all Christians, they soon became wealthy and influential. For more than a hundred years the Templars had been one of the wealthiest and most influential factors in European politics and to all appearances they were never more powerful than immediately before their ruin. However, the order contained several weaknesses. First, because it was a military order, it conducted all of its meetings in absolute secrecy. Secondly, it was a cosmopolitan order made up of men from many nations and therefore it contained many factions. But its great wealth proved to be the source of its greatest danger. Seeking spoils by destruction of the order, James II of Aargon, and Philip IV of France brought incredible charges against the Templars.

They accused them of committing nightly orgies of a supernatural and incredible nature. Most of these stories of rites which the knights were accused of practicing were too repulsive to bear the light. Devils were supposed to have appeared out of thin air in the form of beautiful women (succubi) (75), with whom the brothers supposedly had carnal intercourse. Their illegitimate children by these succubi they are said to have roasted and smeared their idol with the burning fat. The knights were imprisoned and their leaders hauled before the Inquisition which could act independently of the pope. Under torture they confessed their guilt only to withdraw their confessions as they were burned at the stake. On May 6, 1312, Pope Clement issued his final decision and the order ceased to exist. The destruction of the Templars had several consequences fateful for Christian civilization. It facilitated the conquests of southeastern Europe by the Turks by preventing the Templars from playing in Cyprus the part played by the Hospitallers in Malta. It partly set a precedent for the cruel criminal court procedure of France which lasted until 1800. It set the seal of the highest authority on popular belief in witchcraft, sanctioned the expedient of wringing confessions from the accused by unspeakable tortures and made possible the hideous witch-persecutions which continued into the 18th Century and gave the name "Dark Ages" to medieval times.

- (\*aw) The first two paragraphs of Mushard's account (1) are represented in "The Original Document" of the Clüwers by only one sentence; namely, the following: "The knight, Otto Clüver, was living in the year 1201". Mushard begins his account as follows: "The old shield of the Clüver knights presents the black paw of a bear in a gilded field. A blue sphere or globe decorated with a green wreath appears above the open helmet. A gilded column with a natural peacock's tail rises from the top of the globe. There are three black rods, with gilded banners, each bearing the black paw of a bear, located on the right side of the column, and four similar rods and banners on the left side of the column." These seven banners represent the seven gifts of God to man. From left to right, in order, the gilded or yellow flags signify "Knowledge", "Strength", "Love of God", "Godliness", "Wisdom", "Council" and "Understanding". "Wreath and covering of helmet are decorated with gold and the above mentioned colors. The following lines may give a short explanation of the escutcheon:

"Clüverii, insignem galeam vexillaque vobis  
 Ursi cuncta domans unguis habere debet.  
 Haec animi fortis monumenta decora manebunt,  
 Donec apud fortes fortia facta manent.

"Die Fahnen und die Zierd des Helmes können zeugen  
 Wie auch der Bähren-Fuess von Ewren Löwen-Muth  
 Wie mancher stoltzer Feind für Euch sich müssen beugen  
 Wenn Ehr und Vaterland begeistert Ewren Muth.

"This knightly race possessed many beautiful manors and manorial estates for many centuries in the Archbishopric of Bremen and Verden. In bygone centuries they held the castles of Cluvenhagen, Clüversborstel and also Wellen. In the Archbishopric of Bremen the name "von Cluvenhagen" is found in some old documents because of this reason. The princely Castle of Rorenburg (Rotenburg) was constructed in the year of our Lord 1190 by Rudolphus, Bishop of Verden, upon the ancient knightly soil of the Clüvers in the Bishopric of Verden. The Clüvers annually claimed a certain number of wethers and lamprey (perpetual toll), because of this land grant to the bishop. Vid., Chron., MSC., Verd., p., m., 141."

- (\*ax) See last paragraph of "First Part" of "The History of the Klüwer Family" (Chapter III).
- (\*ay) Johann Tzerclaes, Count of Tilly (1559-1632), General of the Catholic League in the Thirty Year War, was born at the Chateau of Tilly in Brabant (Belgium). He was educated as a priest but preferred the life of a soldier. After several years of service with Spanish troops, a part of which time he served with marked distinction as a common pikeman, he became Governor of Dun and Villefranche. He left the Spanish service for that of Austria, serving under the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in campaigns against the Turks. He became a colonel in 1602, a general in 1604 and a field-marshal in 1605. In 1610 he was transferred to Bavaria becoming lieutenant general to Duke Maximilian and later in 1620 commander-in-chief of the Catholic field forces. In the Battle of Lech, Tilly was killed while unsuccessfully opposing the passage of the Protestant army under Adolphus II Gustavus. Tilly, although a great general, is notorious for his scorched earth policy and the atrocities perpetrated by his men during the Thirty Year War. As the war dragged on for many years and money and supplies vanished, it became more and more the duty of each individual soldier to supply himself with food, clothing and weapons. What these soldiers could not carry away with them they burned, raped and murdered. This policy was also followed by all other armies during the Thirty Year War with the exception of the army under the Protestant Adolphus II Gustavus, and possibly also during the first few campaigns of the army under the Catholic general, Wallenstein. Scorched earth policy and "wolf-strategy" were used by all other participants, consequently causing this war to be particularly heinous. The worst offender, Count Ernest von Mansfield, was both Catholic and Protestant. Although he remained a Roman Catholic, he nevertheless allied himself with the Protestant princes. Mansfield's wolf-pack army ranged like a scourge far and wide throughout Germany until he died of disease. Of him it is said: "He must of necessity plunder where he was. His movements would be governed neither by policy nor by military considerations. As soon as his men had eaten up one part of the country they must go to another if they were not to die of starvation" (77), quite independent of the wishes of the Protestant sovereigns, whom they served. In 1624 Mansfield raised an army in England. James I of England was afraid to sum-

mon parliament for the purpose of raising funds to support this army. Consequently when this army was sent to Holland under Mansfeld the raw pressed men of England having neither pay nor experience in plundering, perished in the winter of 1625. From these accounts it may be seen that the end result of the passage of any one of these armies through any territory was identical regardless as to whether this army was Catholic or Protestant, and it thus becomes clear why the Catholic Clüvers were burned out by Catholic troops as well as by Protestants.

- (\*az) Weber (80) records that "the few people who remained at Rotenburg, Bavaria, as was true everywhere in the land, lived in desperate circumstances; human beings were rarer even than money and money was rare enough. Laborers could not be had and two priests had to haul their grain in from the fields themselves; the one hitched himself to the cart in place of oxen or horses and the other devine pushed behind. In the parsonage there were neither doors nor windows; the land was covered with trees and undergrowth and the altar with moss."
- (\*ba) Christina of Sweden was the daughter of Gustavus II Adolphus.
- (\*bb) The term "ausser Dienst", meaning "retired", is abbreviated as "a.D."
- (\*bc) The son of the former Fritz Clüver, daughter of Johan Wilhelm and Maria Intemann Cordes Clüver of Rotenburg, in 1940 met an even more terrible death in one of Hitler's concentration camps. He is said to have been slowly clubbed to death, or, in other words, he was intermittently beaten with a cane in strong hands until he died. (See the Hessians in the service of the British (Chapter V)). In connection with this atrocity of Hitler's Nazi regime, it is of interest to note that the first manuscript of the "Clüverii Chronica" (See Foreward) was the subject of an investigation personally directed by Himmler, the head of the dreaded Nazi Secret Police. But the single copy of the "Chronica" and the material from which the "Chronica" had been prepared had already been carefully hidden in order to prevent their destruction. The Nazi investigation was dropped when no written material could be found and no admission of its existence could be obtained. This first manuscript of the "Clüverii Chronica" missed the distinction of being burned together with hundreds of thousands of other books and manuscripts destroyed by the Nazi regime but nevertheless it was buried under the rubble of World War II.
- (\*bd) Heinrich Clüver, formerly of Rotenburg in Hanover, like his nephew, Alfred Clüver, was an energetic student of genealogy. In 1896 or 1897, this Clüver located the "Chronica of Jufr. Anna Clüver, etc." About this time he also personally made a trip to Bassum and obtained a photograph (Fig. 21) of a commemorative plaque prepared in memory of Anna Clüver. This plaque is still preserved in the church at Bassum. Heinrich later migrated to America but before he left his homeland he gave much valuable material to his nephew Alfred. This material has been incorporated into the "Chronica". Heinrich Clüver's son,

Henry Cluver, lives near Philadelphia.

- (\*be) Sister Anna Clüver's name also is recorded as "Klüver", "Kluuer" and "KLVVER". The latter form occurs because during the 16th Century the capital letters "U" and "V" were both written as "V".
- (\*bf) This first reference concerns the niece of Sister Anna Clüver.
- (\*bg) Given name is undecipherable.
- (\*bh) A Drost is a nobleman, holding the appointive office of high bailiff.
- (\*bi) The preposition "tom" is apparently correct; it is another form of spelling of the word "thom"; "tom Borstel" refers to Clüversborstel just as "thom Werder" refers to Clüverswerder. The prepositions "thom", "tho", "zu" and "in" which appear in this register are used in the same manner as "von" and "van"; their meaning "from", "to" or "in" is interchangeable. The prepositions "thom", "tom" and "tho" are Low Saxon.
- (\*bj) See Swedish Clüvers (Chapter II).
- (\*bk) This register is compiled according to a modified method of Kekule von Stradonitz. Conforming with this genealogist's method, the proband receives the numeral "1", his father the numeral "2", his mother the numeral "3", his grandparents the numerals "4-7", etc. Beginning with the first generation, all male persons receive the even and all female persons the uneven numerals. The father of every one's forefather may be found by doubling the numeral of the latter; the wife is always indicated by the uneven numeral that directly follows the even numeral of her husband. (The letters "a", "b", "c", etc., denote siblings; the letter "B" refers to the Teigelers).
- (\*bl) This information is compiled from the church records of Achim, Ahausen and Rotenburg.
- (\*bm) This information is drawn from the baptismal records of 1787 of the church record of Ahausen.
- (\*bn) All of the Clüvers of Ahausen were born in Ahausen.
- (\*bo) A "hufe" was a "hide" of land; a "voll-hüfner" was a landowner possessing at least one hide of land. The terms are obsolete.
- (\*bp) Prior to the 16th Century the Church Circuit of Plön was known as the Church Circuit of Dörnick.
- (\*bq) Church records begin in Plön in 1542.
- (\*br) Information concerning Johan Wilhelm Klüver of Sälén, Sweden, may be found in the following paragraphs of Chapter II.



- (\*bs) Duke Christian was the eldest son of Frederick I of Denmark.
- (\*bt) Johannes C. Clüverus according to some Dutch authors was a relative of Philip C. Cluverius, the father of historical geography (See Chapter IV) and the forebear of the colonial Cluverius family of Virginia.
- (\*bu) The Dithmarschen District which contained the Krempe marshes was originally known as Thiatmaresgaho (Dietmar's gaho (86), go or gau). It was located between the Eider and Elbe and the North Sea, thus forming the western part of the old Duchy of Holstein. The territory was subjugated by Charlemagne in 804 and ranked as a separate district. From the same century, according to one opinion, or from the year 1182, when the countship was incorporated with their See, according to another, the archbishops of Bremen claimed supremacy over the land. On the other hand the counts of Holstein were also lords of Bremen. From 1559 to 1773 the territory was part by part incorporated under the Danish Crown. Undoubtedly, the fact that this region had been under control of the archbishops of Bremen encouraged the Clüvers to migrate to Holstein and perhaps also to Mecklenburg. The Krempe Klüvers are recorded as having lived in the Krempe marshes of Dithmarschen since the 15th Century. They probably lived there several centuries before records were established since they were already a powerful and wealthy family in the 15th Century. The word "Dithmarschen" is Danish.
- (\*bv) "'The Dawn of the Apocalypse or a Commentary on the Coming Events Mentioned in the Revelations of St. John the Divine'. (Carefully edited and published by his son M. Mich. Clüver. (Straesundiae 1647 Fol.))" In addition to the foreword by Christian IV, this book also has a preface by M. Michael Clüver. The latter includes a short biography of Johannes C. Clüverus.
- (\*bw) Maj. von Pressentin married the daughter of one of the Clüvers of Neddernhude, Hingste and Magelsen.
- (\*bx) This Johan Wilhelm Klüver was the uncle of Capt. L. D. Klüver, the author of the history of the Norwegian Klüvers.
- (\*by) H. A. Klüver (101) of Kastrup Amager has traced his origin to Clüvers of the Principality of Lübeck. One of his forebears is Heinrich Friedrich Klüver, born September 4, 1830; baptized at Gleschendorf in the Principality of Lübeck October 10, 1830; parents: Wulf Heinrich and Elsabe Cathrina Klüver, née Westphäling.
- (\*bz) Johan Wilhelm Klüver's name appears as "Klüver" in the Danish article; this spelling is incorrect.
- (\*ca) "Höjfeldshotel" means Swedish "mountain resort hotel".
- (\*cb) Direktör Klüver's hotel was not just a place of refuge for the royal family. It was also the Temporary Seat of the Government of Norway.

Even the gold of the Norwegian Treasury was smuggled across the border and taken to the hotel.

- (\*cc) Herman von Bruggeney, Master of Knights of the Teutonic Order of Lief-land, states that the Bremen knights were a part of the Teutonic Order. See "The Certified Copy of Varification of Origin of the Courlandic Clüwers" (Chapter III).
- (\*cd) Liefland was populated (96) by the Finnish speaking Livs (Livlanders or Livonians). These people also lived in Courland. In modern times they were absorbed by the Letts. The Baltic Provinces were comprised of Courland, Liefland and Estonia; all three states bordered the Gulf of Riga.
- (\*ce) The Teutonic Order apparently left its characteristic military decorum and precision permanently stamped into the character of many Prussians.
- (\*cf) Since Clüvers are known to have lived in Mecklenburg, it is assumed that some of these Mecklenburg Clüvers also lived in the Principality of Lübeck. The Mecklenburg Clüvers supposedly became extinct in 1390 (6). Two reasons are suggested for the disappearance of these Clüvers. First, a considerable number of them undoubtedly moved to Prussia and Courland. On the other hand it cannot be denied that many of them died during the great cycle of epidemics of the 14th Century known as the Black Death (97). The mortality of this plague was enormous. It is estimated that two thirds to three fourths of the population of some districts perished during the first pestilence which reached Germany and the Scandinavian countries in 1348.
- (\*cg) Clüvers are known to have lived in Danzig on the western border of medieval Prussia. Philip C. Cluverius (6, 98), the father of historical geography, was born in Danzig in 1580. A record (99) exists showing that during the 16th Century Mintmaster Philipp Clüwer, also known as Klüver (father of the geographer), and his son, Daniel, had rented the farm "Hof Wartch" owned by the City of Danzig. Clüvers are still living in Danzig. H. Wilhelm Berner (14) knows of one Clüver of Danzig of whom he is certain that he descended from the ancient Clüver nobility.
- (\*ch) The order was finally suppressed in 1809. Later it was reestablished as a monastery in Austria; the latter is still supposed to exist at the present time.
- (\*ci) It is impossible to assign any precise date for the beginning of the loose but effective federation of North German towns known as the Hanseatic League (104, 105). In 1241 we find Lübeck and Hamburg, free cities like Bremen and at one time virtually small republics, agreeing to safeguard the important road connecting the Baltic and the North Sea. These and other German towns during the following century combined in a strong and lasting union for the purpose of protecting

their commerce by sea. The league's efforts at first were primarily directed toward gaining control of the Baltic Sea in order to permit the growth of German towns along its southern shore. The impetus of this remarkable movement of expansion not only carried German trade to the east and north within the Baltic basin but also reanimated the older trade from the lower Rhine regions to Flanders and England in the west. Throughout its existence, the league received no assistance whatsoever from the more or less ineffective central government at Vienna or from the Teutonic Order; in fact, the order at times opposed the league. The Hanse provided protection against pirates who infested the high seas during the period of its supremacy (1300-1500) and it carried on wars (Denmark 1361, Holland 1441, England 1469-74) in order to maintain its foreign commerce. It also no doubt provided sea rovers for the purpose of keeping in line certain Hanseatic cities that failed to properly support the league. The last wars of the league with the Scandinavian powers in the 16th Century left it shorn of control of the Baltic basin. In 1669, Lübeck, Bremen and Hamburg were the only remaining cities of the former seventy odd towns and cities which comprised the membership of the league. They alone were left to preserve the name and the small inheritance of the Hanse which in Germany's disunion had upheld the honor of her commerce.

- (\*cj) The nouns "Dornick" and "Doornick" now refer to a cloth manufactured at Tournai or Tournay, Belgium. However, the Flemish names of this same city were "Doornik", "Dornijk" or "Dornick".
- (\*ck) For housemarks see Fig. 31.
- (\*cl) Given name cannot be deciphered.
- (\*cm) These two names may refer to the same individual. It is impossible to offer proof until the money records of Plön are deciphered; they are written in 16th Century Low Saxon.
- (\*cn) The coat of arms of the Dörn<sup>ü</sup>ck Klü<sup>ü</sup>vers was accepted by the merchant, Willy Klü<sup>ü</sup>ver of Hamburg, for all descendants of Pasche Klü<sup>ü</sup>ver of Dörn<sup>ü</sup>ck.
- (\*co) The Low German dialects fall into western and eastern divisions. The western division, namely, Low Franconian, is the parent of Flemish and Dutch. The eastern division is Low Saxon (Plattdeutsch), or simply Low German. Low Saxon is usually divided into Westphalian to the west of the Weser and Low Saxon proper between the Weser and the Elbe.
- (\*cp) The German word "Buchstaben" means "letters of the alphabet", but this word also shows its derivation because literally it means "beech staves".
- (\*cq) A summary of Mr. Holand's story follows: Research has shown that in 1355 Magnus Erickson, King of Norway, Sweden and Skaane, sent Paul

Knutson with an expedition to Greenland. It had been reported that the people of the Western Settlement in Greenland had fallen away from the Church. The King directed Knutson to reestablish Christianity among these people. It is believed that when Knutson arrived at the Western Settlement he found it deserted; he then proceeded to Vinland in search of the lost people. In Vinland he established a headquarters. A stone fortress-church (Newport Tower) was built and the land may have been declared a part of the crown and named New Norway or Nova Norbega (Norumbega). Searching parties were sent out for the lost people of the Western Settlement. Forty men were directed to proceed to Hudson Bay. At the mouth of the Nelson River ten men were stationed with the ships; thirty men proceeded up the Nelson, crossed through Winnepeg Lake and proceeded up the Red River of the North to westcentral Minnesota, where their route is well marked by archeological findings consisting of "mooring rocks", medieval Norse iron implements, a Christian altar and the Kensington Stone. This route follows the Buffalo River to Stinking Lake and on to Big Cormorant, Pelican and Swan Lakes, the Pomme de Terre River, Ten Mile Lake, the site where the stone was located near Kensington, and finally on to Jessie and Osakis Lakes and the Sauk River. The expression "fourteen-day-journey", appearing in the inscription on the Kensington Stone, refers to the nautical measure of distance (one daghrise is equivalent to 75 miles) used by the Norwegian sailors of that period and represents approximately 1050 miles. This distance very closely approximates the total distance from Alexandria north to the mouth of the Nelson River. At Kensington, near Alexandria, ten of Knutson's men were killed by Indians; the commander, or perhaps the priest who accompanied the expedition, was compelled to describe the disaster and locate the place and establish the date of the death of these men. He, therefore, had the following inscription carved on the stone which was found near Alexandria in 1898 by Olof Ohman:

"(We are) 8 Goths (Swedes) and 22 Norwegians on (an) exploratory journey from Vinland round about the west. We had (a) camp by (a lake with) 2 Skerries one-day-journey north from this stone. We were (out) and fished one day. After we came home (we) found ten of our men red with blood and dead. AVM (Ave Virgo Maria) save (us) from evil.

"(We) have ten men by the sea to look after our ships fourteen-day-journey from this island. (In the) Year (of Our Lord) 1362" (110).

The ten men in charge of the ships in Hudson Bay waited a year for their comrades to return down the Nelson. When no one returned they sailed to Vinland where they vainly hoped to find them; from Vinland they returned to Norway in 1364.

(\*cr) Recently Mr. Holand (112) "found in Copenhagen a 14th Century map that gives a clear depiction of Long Island, Long Island Sound, Harlem River, Hudson River (and) Cape Cod. This map simply could not be forged."

- (\*cs) Bjarni Herjulfson discovered the American mainland in A. D. 986. Leif Ericsson (Lief Erickson, son of Erik the Red) came to America for the first time in A. D. 1003.
- (\*ct) See translation of Petersen's article in Articles and Documents.
- (\*cu) Christian IV of Denmark was decisively defeated by Tilly (1627).
- (\*cv) Christian IV rose to great heights during the years of war between 1643 and 1645, but his magnificent energy and courage was not sufficient. The Danish fleet was destroyed by the combined navies of Sweden and Holland between Fehmarn and Laaland and Christian was compelled to accept the mediation of France.
- (\*cw) Frederick, Archbishop of Bremen, became Frederick III of Denmark (1648-1670).
- (\*cx) The Norwegians elected Christian Fredrik as their king but Swedish arms forced Christian to abdicate; his reign lasted from May to October of 1814.
- (\*cy) The crowning achievement of the illustrious Queen Margaret of Denmark (1375-1412) was the Union of Kalmar, whereby the three northern kingdoms of Norway, Sweden and Denmark were united (1397) into a single state dominated by the latter. Sweden's first successful rebellion took place directly after the crushing Danish defeat by the Ditmarchers in 1500. In this engagement in Holstein the Daneborg -- the Danish national banner -- fell into the hands of the enemy. Although Danish authority was later extended temporarily over Sweden, this authority was never complete and it was soon broken.
- (\*cz) The chief language of the Holstein forebears of the America Kluevers was Low Saxon. In addition to Low Saxon they were also familiar with High German and Danish.
- (\*da) The confusion caused by the requirements of existing laws precipitated the so-called Schleswig-Holstein Question.
- (\*db) Denmark unsuccessfully resisted the invasion of Schleswig-Holstein by Prussia and Austria.
- (\*dc) When Napoleon abolished the Holy Roman Empire in 1806 he abolished the central power of the emperor in Vienna which had extended over all of the German states for almost ten centuries. Thus, for 60 years the fifteen sovereign German states remained completely independent until the formation of the North German Confederation during the Austrian-Prussian War (the Seven Weeks War, 1866).

The Dreyse needle rifle and carbine developed and adopted by the Prussians about 1845 were the first turn-bolt, breech loading firearms ever

produced. These weapons gave the Prussians such remarkable superiority in firepower that their army was almost unconquerable. The Austrians crumbled before them in less than seven weeks. The French who still relied on massed cavalry attacks at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71) were slaughtered by exposing themselves in mass to this remarkable firepower. The introduction of the turn-bolt breech loading rifle marked the beginning of a new era--an era climaxed by two world wars.

The German Empire (First Reich) was formed when the southern states joined the North German Confederation in 1871 at the close of the war with France. It was replaced by a republican form of government (Second Reich) after World War I (1914-1918). Hitler established the Nazi Third Reich in 1933.

- (\*dd) The "Herzogtum Lauenburg" was annexed by Prussia in 1865. "Hannover, Kurhessen, Nassau, Frankfurt am Main" and the "Herzogtümer Schleswig und Holstein" were annexed in 1866.
- (\*de) Claus Heinrich (Henry) Klüver (Kluver, Kliefer, Kluever), a great grandson and namesake of the farmer and magistrate of Krummbeck, brother of Adolph Kluever, soldier, sailor, slave driver and Iowa pioneer, is the same Klüver referred to in the previous chapter as having been shot and killed at Marne, Iowa, in 1884. The interesting story of his life has been preserved by his daughter, Mrs. Gustav A. Hahn (124) (Margaretha née Kliefer) of Belle Plaine, Saskatchewan, Canada. Without first hand information it would be quite impossible to piece this story together from existing records. Claus Heinrich Klüver was a typical sailor; he intentionally fouled up his records. He used widely different variations of his family name and changed some important dates as much as six years to suit his own purposes. Without supporting information, his records would have to be accepted as belonging to several different individuals. He was born in 1840 at Kamp, Holstein, and began his escapades early in life by bringing the inhabitants of his own village of Bannesdorf up in arms as a result of having (with the assistance of his brother Adolph) destroyed several stork nests. These birds built their nests on the chimneys and rooftops of homes in Bannesdorf and were regarded by most people as protectors or guardians of a sort of the homes where they nested. Consequently the robbing and destruction of stork nests by the two brothers was not to be tolerated. A few years later Claus decided to join the Danish Regular Army; he was only sixteen years of age but what he lacked in age he made up for in physical size and strength, resourcefulness and outright audacity. He falsified his age, increasing it from sixteen to twenty-one. His parents were married May 18, 1838; his only brother was born in 1842 and was only about one year younger. Claus is known to have been forty-three years of age when he was killed. Yet the falsified age given to the Danish Army almost followed him to his grave. His tombstone placed at his grave by Gustav A. Hahn bears the figure 1835 as the year of birth. This date, obtained from

the court records at Atlantic, Iowa, lacks one year of agreeing with the record of birth (1834) filed at the Haerens Arkiv, K benhavn; it varies five (plus) years from the actual date of birth. Claus served two years with the army and then became a sailor. With total disregard for possible consequences he "jumped ship" in a Brazilian port, but he disliked Brazil and soon found a job on an American ship. At a southern port of the United States he again "jumped ship". He worked as a slave driver on several southern plantations but when the Civil War began he returned to Holstein. He married Dorethea Lofrenz probably in 1873 in Holstein and brought his bride to America. Their daughter, Magaretha, was born at Marne on March 27, 1875. Claus Heinrich Kl ver was using the name "Claus Heinrich Kliefer" when his daughter was baptized December 22, 1880, at Island Grove, Illinois, but he became a citizen of the United States of America as Claus Henry Kluver (125) on September 6, 1882. His tombstone bears not only an incorrect date as has already been noted but also a name which he had never used, namely, "Claus Henry Kluever".

- (\*df) The variation in the spelling of the names "Friderich", "Friedrich" and "Friederich" are correct as written.
- (\*dg) The name "Thrin" is a contraction of "Catharin". The latter form of spelling is recorded in Ann Thrin's marriage record.
- (\*dh) See the "Norwegian Founder's Third Son", in the "Second Part" of "The History of the Kl ver Family" (Chapter III).
- (\*di) Claus Henry Kluver, his brother Adolph Kluever and others.
- (\*dj) "Das gr sste Gl ck der Geschichts-schreiber ist dass die Toten nicht gegen sie auftreten k nnen. (It is most fortunate for historians that the dead cannot rise and testify against them.)" -- An old German quotation.
- (\*dk) The American Kluevers have distant cousins living in California, Minnesota, North Dakota and elsewhere who are descendants of Emanuel Bonnevie Kluver. These latter Kluevers of direct Norwegian origin have an authentic family record extending back to 1414. (See Chapters III and V).
- (\*dl) Dorethea Kluever Arp died May 12, 1953.
- (\*dm) In the years following the War Between the States (Civil War 1861-1865) anything connected with the nobility was looked upon with disfavor in the midwestern states of the North. The very wealthy southern planters with their hundreds of slaves, stately mansions, beautiful formal gardens, grand social activities and their self-centered sophistication and airs of superiority as seen by the North had built up an American aristocracy of their own. This American nobility of the South, if the term is permissible, had to be crushed before the Civil War could be

won and the Union preserved. Every northern home had given its sons and its possessions for the Cause. When the veterans of this fratricidal war returned home, they were saturated with hatred for those whom they felt were responsible for the war, namely the southern aristocracy. Immigrants of northern states who had had no part in the war nevertheless adopted the same attitude. Consequently, Dorethea Klüver Arp could find no receptive ear among her brothers and her father naturally felt that there was nothing to be gained by countering with facts from the dim past, those principles of the new order of existence in a foreign, strange, wonderful land of opportunity and freedom.

(\*dn) When Adolph Kluever arrived in Davenport, Iowa, in 1883, his entire worldly possessions consisted of nine dollars and two family heirlooms; namely, a bible and one golden "shoe lace". Actually the "shoe lace" was a hood cord consisting of golden threads woven into a cord which had been used with a lady's ancient headdress, the so-called "Huw und Snippe". These hoods were made of linen, trimmed with gold or silver and decorated in front with a lace band; they were fastened at the back of the head with a golden or silver cord like the one brought to America by Adolph Kluever. The use of these hoods was discontinued about the time that Adolph was born and his descendants soon lost sight of the real purpose for which the golden cord had served and then incorrectly assumed that it had been used as a shoe lace. (Information varified by Peter Wiepart, Director of the Museum at Bisdorf, Isle of Fehmarn). Adolph's first job, obtained the same day that he arrived at Davenport, consisted in pulling cockleburs; his children assisted him in this job. As soon as he had sufficient funds he moved on to Oakfield, a village near Brayton north of Atlantic. The main line of the Rock Island Railroad reached Atlantic in 1868-69; a branch line was built north from Atlantic past Oakfield to Audubon in 1878. When the railroad was completed a new town called Brayton was established beside its tracks on a site one-half mile west of Oakfield. In 1884 much of the region around Oakfield was still open cattle range. Cowboys came to town when range duties permitted and on occasions rode up and down the single street shooting out all the windows in town. In season the inhabitants were awakened from their night's sleep by the drumming of the pinnated grouse (prairie chicken) and travel on foot through the prairies was often interrupted by the frightening warning of the rattlesnake. Indians, already quite subdued, occasionally came to farm houses for the purpose of begging food. In this strange land the possibility of being found by the Prussian government was remote indeed.

As would be expected the younger Kluevers soon adopted the ways of the people of this pioneer country. Chris Kluever, the father of one of the authors, "graduated" from school in a most spectacular manner. He and his brothers were unable to attend school regularly because their assistance was needed in earning sufficient money to feed and clothe the family. Consequently, Chris was already sixteen years of age, even though he was still a third grader. His schoolmaster, a small feisty



man, never tired of reminding everyone about how stupid Chris must be. Finally, the lad reached the end of his patience. Subduing the little man with one neatly placed blow, the boy swung him free from the floor and tossed him toward a window. With a crash, window and schoolmaster disappeared into a snowdrift and Chris Kluever's formal education had suddenly ended. Later he and his favorite brother, Matthew, each acquired more than a thousand acres of unencumbered Iowa farm land.

- (\*do) In all due respect, it must be stated that on no occasion did Grandmother Margaretha ever show any of her hostility toward Prussia and Prussians in her association with Pauline Hahn Kluever, her daughter-in-law of Prussian ancestry. In fact, she made every effort on all occasions to be most gracious, consoling and helpful. This grandmother was a lady in every respect of the meaning of the word. She was somewhat self-centered, retiring and inclined to be asocial; she could be gracious or forceful as the occasion required. She chose her friends and associates almost too carefully. For all others she had a curt expression: "Lat se man los gahn (loppen)! Mit de...hev ik nix to maken." For many years she was District Midwife for the Isle of Fehmarn; she received her education in Denmark prior to annexation of Schleswig-Holstein by Prussia. The members of her family were natives of Holstein and unquestionably of Danish origin.
- (\*dp) Other odd similarities may or may not be applicable, but still deserve consideration. There is an outstanding predominance of male offspring in this branch of the Clüvers. The Norwegian founder and the father of the Holstein founder each had five sons; the Holstein founder had three and the American founder eight. Both families have produced the odd combination of sailors and physicians. Finally, a comparison of the given names of Hans Jochim's children and grandchildren with those of the Norwegian Klüvers of this same period reveals a striking similarity, so striking in fact that it is difficult to understand how these two families living in different countries could have used these same given names without having belonged to one and the same branch of the Clüver family.
- (\*dq) The confusion which centers around Baron Melchjor Schlippenbach III does not concern the direct lineage of the Clüvers. (See Chapter III).
- (\*dr) Christian Meislahn was the husband of Adolph Kluever's youngest sister, Margaretha.
- (\*ds) This information was accepted and recorded by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C., February 1, 1932.
- (\*dt) Drawn from the marriage records of the Ev. Lutheran Congregation, Burg, Isle of Fehmarn, 1838, No. 7, page 23.
- (\*du) The Goths were originally one of the ancient tribes of the Scandinavian peninsula. With the aid of ever new contingents of adventurous volun-

teers from the north they pushed their victorious way through central Europe and on through the empires and kingdoms along the entire length of the Mediterranean Sea, eventually destroying the Western Roman Empire. While they were originally only one distinct tribe, they later absorbed many Germanic tribes and were therefore known as the Confederation of the Goths already mentioned in Chapter I. The primitive home of the Goths was in that part of Sweden still known as Gothland (132). Their migration began in A. D. 200.

- (\*dv) Sunday and Monday are derived from the Anglo-Saxon gods, Sun and Moon. The other five days of the week are derived in order from the following gods of the Saxons, Frisians, Danes and Norsemen: "Tuisca (Tyr), Woden (Wotan), Thor, Freya (Frigga) and Seater" (130).
- (\*dw) Adam of Bremen (133) who was an eye witness of the gradual acceptance of Christianity by the Swedes, states: "They receive the preachers of the Truth with great kindness...; our bishops are even allowed to preach in their great public assemblies."
- (\*dx) The religious role of the English people has been unique. Singularly, these descendants of the ancient Saxons and their kinsmen, in the Church of England preserved for the world a Catholicism which is democratic and in which the laity have by Canon Law a voice and vote in the business affairs of the Church. The Church of England is the mother church of all Anglican Catholic or Protestant Episcopal Churches established throughout the world. It is of interest to note that a Clüver was a priest of the colonial Church of England as early as 1644. This Clüver was the Rev. John Cluverius of York County, Virginia.
- (\*dy) The Britons, the original inhabitants of England, migrated to Brittany in France when the Anglo-Saxons forced them out. The legendary King Arthur of Camelot was one of the kings of the Celtic Britons who fought the Anglo-Saxon invaders.
- (\*dz) Norway is about the size of New Mexico, but ninety percent of its area is made up of mountains and bogs. That leaves for agriculture only about 12,000 square miles, an area equal to that of the state of Maryland.
- (\*ea) The Vikings almost destroyed Hamburg in 847. Consequently the Archbishopric of Hamburg was moved to the safer city of Bremen. During 1201-1223 Hamburg was under Danish rule. A coin (Fig. 38) struck during these years bears the Danish king's crown within the city gates. In 1679 the Danes tried unsuccessfully to force the walls of Hamburg. To commemorate this occasion the city fathers had a coin struck bearing the following translated statement: "The King of Denmark has been before Hamburg. What he accomplished is written on the opposite side." On the reverse side of the coin appears the word: "Nichts!"

- (\*eb) The time for colonization of America had not yet arrived. There was still sufficient land to be had in Europe and colonization of America at this early date was therefore unsuccessful.
- (\*ec) The Newport Tower is also part of Mr. Holand's story recorded in Chapter II. According to Mr. Holand (138), the eight columns of the lower portion of this Norse fortress-church are remarkably similar to St. Olaf's Church in Tunsberg, Norway, and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Cambridge, England. He believes that this church was erected by men of the same expedition which left the Kensington Stone in Minnesota.
- (\*ed) The Mandan Indians (140), one of the tribes of the Northern Sioux, were found (1738) by Capt. Pierre la Verendrye living in several villages southwest of the present city of Minot, North Dakota. This tribe of mixed white and Indian origin were of such superior civilization and peaceful disposition that their territory seemed like an oasis of comfort and gentleness in a desert of savage and warring Indians. They lived in fortified towns surrounded by a moat similar to those of European cities. The construction of some of their homes was almost identical to similar buildings constructed in Norway during the 14th Century. Many of these people were almost white in color; blue-eyed and fair-haired people were not uncommon among them. Travelers found them to be intelligent, well mannered and hospitable. Their traditions were especially unusual, being a blend of the usual traditions of other Indians and those reflecting Christian beliefs based on the Old and New Testaments. The Mandans also believed that their earliest ancestor had been a "white man" who had come to their country in a "big canoe". Practically the entire tribe was exterminated by a plague of smallpox in about 1840.
- (\*ee) The Englishmen Willibrord and Wilfrid of York were able to preach Christianity to the Frisians in their native Saxon tongue.
- (\*ef) Widukind later accepted Christianity.
- (\*eg) Was Claudius Clavus a descendant of these Clawen exiles? (See Chapter II).
- (\*eh) It appears most unfortunate that circumstances should have arisen during the dawn of the modern era whose consequences resulted in an almost complete annihilation of the descendants of the ancient Clawen. This is particularly true since these Clüvers were eliminated by their own, all be it, somewhat distant kinsmen--the Swedes. The minds of men are often too weak to understand the ways and purposes of God, particularly when their minds are fogged by their own misdeeds. Yet the facts are clearly recorded. The errors of the then residing dignitaries of the Church have often been magnified beyond their true proportions because these dignitaries represented a conspicuous, great and powerful force. The Clüvers on the other hand represented only a very

small locally limited power and their errors were therefore minimized in a corresponding manner, but even so a sufficient number of examples of extravagances and excesses have been recorded. It has also been recorded (143) "that in studying the ancient records of the family one is struck by the fact that the Clüvers never took part in marauding expeditions and that they are never mentioned as robber-barons". There are records, however, showing that these Clüver knights did oppose such robber-barons. But the descendants of these non-robber-barons (descendants who represented the Clüver family at the height of its power) have left records which indicate that these later Clüvers may have lost sight of their true purpose and direction. It is not for us to judge. Rather, it is our duty to try to understand and thereby mend the manner of our ways. The important fact stands out, and should be emphasized, that the late medieval Clüvers at the height of their power and the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church whose power had already somewhat waned but still was extremely great were chastened at the same time and by the identical force. Excessive power is often a tremendous force against evil but those who possess it may just as often have their souls burned to ashes by it. Those who do not heed the warnings of the ancient prophets of the Old Testament must assume their responsibility and accept the consequences.

(\*ei) Of the Mongolian tribes who became entirely subject to Russia prior to the 20th Century, the principal are those of the Crimea, Kazan and Astrakhan; of these the Tartars of Kazan are the truest representatives of the Mongolian Empire of the Golden Horde or western Kipchaks (1237-1783). This vast empire at one time extended from China to the Baltic and Danube; it held Russia in subjection for nearly three hundred years. During the reign of Ivan III, the Muscovy rejected the Mongol yoke. In 1480, Ivan refused to pay the customary tribute to the Grand Khan Ahmed. During the following year the grand khan, while preparing to attack Ivan, was himself attacked and slain by Ivak, the Khan of Nogai Tartars, and the Golden Horde suddenly fell to pieces. The story of Russian-Mongolian warfare with its characteristic examples of subterfuge followed by ruthless butchery of wretched duped victims (145) extends through the centuries. Russia finally in 1783 completed the destruction of the Golden Horde by absorbing the land of the Nogais. Continual expansion both toward the East and West has progressed until Russia now not only controls all of the former lands of the vast empire of the Golden Horde but also territories beyond both the eastern and western borders of the old Mongol empire. During the notorious World War II conferences held at Teheran (1943) and Yalta (1945), 900 million people, including those of Bohemia and Manchuria were sold into slavery under the Russian yoke. The Prussian Chancellor, von Bismark, has said that whosoever controls Bohemia, controls Europe. In recent times it appears that whosoever controls Manchuria controls Asia. The Moscovites control both and look toward world conquest.

(\*ej) This statement was made almost five hundred years ago, yet its identi-

cal counterpart with reference to atomic and thermoneuclear weapons (147) has been restated many times during recent years. There is nothing new under the sun; "alles ist schon gewesen". Even the explosions of thermoneuclear bombs are only minute duplications of identical processes which have been occurring on the sun and millions of other stars from time immemorial.

- (\*ek) This order also known as the Brethern of the Sword was recognized by Pope Innocent III in 1202 or 1204 and amalgamated with that of the Teutonic Knights in 1237 for the purpose of converting the heathen Esths, Letts and Livs and appropriating as much of their land as possible in the process.
- (\*el) Referred to in Chapter II.
- (\*em) Here in the Baltic Provinces the policies and methods of Charlemagne are repeated, but in this instance the Saxons and their kinsmen are the offenders and not the offended.
- (\*en) Kettler was Suzerain of Poland in Courland.
- (\*eo) The manuscript entitled "Kl<sup>ü</sup>wer Familien Historie (The History of the Kl<sup>ü</sup>wer Family)" was written during the years between 1810 and 1823 by Lorentz Diderich Kl<sup>ü</sup>wer, Captain and Division Adjutant of the Norwegian General Staff. Additional notations have been made by Oluf Chr. Kl<sup>ü</sup>wer, deceased, and J. (Johan) Wilhelm Kl<sup>ü</sup>wer, now living in Oslo. "The Original Document" was written prior to the Thirty Year War by the Cl<sup>ü</sup>wers of the Archbishopric of Bremen and the Bishopric of Verden. Part of the manuscript is written in Latin; a few lines are written in Low Saxon; the remainder is written in High German and not Low German, as is stated in Capt. Kl<sup>ü</sup>wer's manuscript. The original copy of "History of the Kl<sup>ü</sup>wer Family" in Capt. Kl<sup>ü</sup>wer's own handwriting is at present in safe keeping in Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Biobliotek, Trondheim, Norway. It is understood that "The Original Document" and "The Certified Copy of Varification of Origin of the Courlandic Cl<sup>ü</sup>wers" are in the possession of Johan Wilhelm Kl<sup>ü</sup>wer, Höjffjeldshotel, Sälen, Sweden. The document from which the certified copy was prepared had been given to Otmar and Diedrich Cl<sup>ü</sup>wer of Courland in 1637 by their distant relatives in Bremen; its whereabouts is unknown. Direktör Kl<sup>ü</sup>wer neither affirms nor denies that he is in possession of the old family documents.
- (\*ep) Rev. R. W. Kabelitz, Vincent Ev. Lutheran Church, Vincent, Iowa, translated "The Original Document" and "The Certified Copy of the Verification of Origin of the Courlandic Cl<sup>ü</sup>wers". The history of the Kl<sup>ü</sup>wer family of Norway was translated by Prof. Harris E. Kaasa, Luther College, Decorah, Iowa.
- (\*eq) The Götiska Förbundet or Gothic League was "a Swedish patriotic club with literary and archeological interests, known chiefly by its period-

ical", called "Iduna". Capt. Klüwer wrote an article entitled "Antiquarian Observations on a Journey from Christiania to Trondhjem in the Autumn of 1821." This article he sent to the league for publication; for some unknown reason the manuscript was lost. Recently it was found in Vitterhete Academy Archives in Stockholm and published by the Swedish historian, Adolf Schück (151, 152) in 1943 in "Fornvännen" (Swedish archeological periodical) under the title, "Lorentz Klüwer and the Gothic League. The first Association between Norwegian and Swedish Research". (H. C. K.).

- (\*er) Unfortunately, Capt. Klüwer apparently was not aware of the former existence of the ancient people's nobility or that the Clüvers were a part of this nobility since ancient times. Consequently he sought in vain to find where our ancestors had been introduced into the king's nobility by being knighted by some king. (H. C. K.).
- (\*es) Legends are handed down from father to son by word of mouth or they may be told as fairy tales by mother to child. Each generation receives a slightly different impression of the original story; the narrator unconsciously adds to or subtracts from the original information. If each narrator does not possess written references for the purpose of correcting his errors or if he fails to use available references and relies only on his memory, then the original story soon changes. Many legends are symbolic. Slight changes in the composition of these symbolic legends can change the entire meaning of the story. It is not certain that the Saga of the Norwegian Klüwers is symbolic but it is certain that this legend refers to some historical incident. The opposing opinions of some investigators (14) do not in any manner alter this belief so far as the Norwegian Klüwers are concerned. Yet the Saga in its present composition cannot literally mean what it says; either its original composition has been greatly altered during several centuries or its original composition may have been symbolic. If the latter condition is true, then the Bernhard referred to in the Saga may be Knight Berthold Christian Clüwer. This knight served the king of Poland in the wars against the Muscovites and symbolically it may be said that he helped cut off one of the paws of the Russian bear. The young mother who may have originated this little fairy tale for her children would naturally have added--of course with her tongue in her cheek--that the Polish king knighted Berthold. She was telling a symbolic story which required an ending which answered her children's questions. Besides, the answer was a simple way of disposing of a very difficult question, were it to be answered literally. After all, who could say when and how the first Clüver became a nobleman when the Clüvers were known to have been members of the ancient nobility long before there was a Poland. The wives of the Clüwers of Liefland and Courland were without exception members of noble families, many of them originating from Bremen and Verden. They were aware of the facts that the Clüver nobility extended back before the time of Charlemagne's wars with the Saxons, and that the Clüver name was in some way associated with the ancient Chaucians who assumed

the name of the Saxons at about the end of the 5th Century. They also knew that no certain historical data relates to Poland until the end of the 10th Century. However, a story must have a proper ending and no Clüver today has the right to destroy this allegoric presentation of a story originated so long ago that its true meaning can no longer be definitely determined. As long as all of the facts about the Clüvers are known, then the Saga of the Norwegian Klüwers is perfectly permissible. Without these facts, the Saga becomes most confusing and misleading. (Signed) Herman Christof Kluever.

- (\*et) A title-plate in one of the works of Philip Cluverius appears to prove completely the credibility of this legend. (O. C. K.).
- (\*eu) In the original, the name appears as Clüwer, but should probably be Clüver, for this is the way it appears, at any rate, in MONUMENTA NOBILITATIS ANTIQUAE FAMILIARUM ILLUSTRUM IN PRIMIS ORDINES EQUESTRES IN DUCATIBUS BREMENSI ET VERDENSI, which is the original to the biggest share of the FIRST PART. (This statement is not true. (H. C. K.)). It is also spelled in this way by the Clüwers now living in Germany. Thus, in all probability, our Norwegian founder changed the name from Clüver to Klüwer. (Signed) Oluf Chr. Klüwer.
- (\*ev) Mushard (153) spells "Hermand" as "Herman". (H. C. K.).
- (\*ew) Bishop's table land consisted of property from which the bishop's food supply was obtained. (H. C. K.).
- (\*ex) The 5th paragraph of the text is written in Latin in the original ms., as follows: "Anno 1284 Sabbato post Petri et Pauli, Volquinus Dei gratia Mindensis Ecclesiae Episcopus dedit Juttam uxorem Johannis Clüvere Militis ac ipsius filios et filias, qui ministerialis Ecclesiae Bremensis, recipiens pro ipsis Alheydim uxorem Conradi de Heclisen ac ipsius filios et filias in ministeriales Ecclesiae Mindensis, ritulo permutationis a Bremensi Ecclesia supradicta." One would expect "ministerialis" to be "ministeriales"; "ritulo" could be the dative case of the noun "ritus". This paragraph indicates a trade of vassals or serfs, since parishes at that time were occasionally also secular states. Bremen, e.g., was an imperial city and an independent political entity in the Holy Roman Empire. Vincent, Iowa, January 10, 1955. (Signed) Rev. R. W. Kabelitz.
- (\*ey) Mushard spells the given name of this Clüver as Hermannus. (H. C. K.).
- (\*ez) This name appears in two forms of spelling in the same paragraph and in a third form in the preceding paragraph. (H. C. K.).
- (\*fa) Henricus Wolterus states: "Ipse (nempe Archi Episcopus Otto) in primo anno introitus sui circumsevit castrum Ottersberg cum fratre suo Duce Henrico & Comite Ottone de Hois. Et ibi resedit quidam miles ministerialis nomine Johannes Clüver qui aliquibus deibus per vim tenuit, sed

postea debit." (H. C. K.).

- (\*fb) Duke Heinrich's name is spelled two ways in this paragraph. This spelling also corresponds to Mushard's copy. (H. C. K.).
- (\*fc) Archbishop Albert (8) had accumulated a very great indebtedness during his lifetime. When he died all of his properties were saddled with mortgages. For a very large sum of money Bishop Albert gave temporary possession of the Fortress of Ottersburg to the Clüvers. Bishop Otto, who succeeded Albert, attempted to take the fortress by force of arms; when he failed he was required to pay the debt before the Clüvers permitted him to take possession of the fortress. (H. C. K.).
- (\*fd) The spelling of this name varies. Two other authors quoted in this "Chronica" use the form "Johann Rhode" and "Johan Rode" respectively. See Articles and Documents. (H. C. K.).
- (\*fe) This veiled reference refers to Bertholdus of Landsbergen, Bishop of Verden. The bishop had given the Clüvers permission to build the Fortress of Clüversborstel (5). When it was completed the bishop discovered to his consternation that the Clüvers had constructed a fortress which according to martial science of that day was an unconquerable bastion. But the bishop was a warrior; he gathered an army and besieged Clüversborstel (1489). A full account of this war between the Clüvers and Bertholdus of Landsbergen will appear in the following pages. It is also described by Vernhalm (5). The first quotation in the adduced paragraph in question appears in Latin, the second in Low Saxon. (H. C. K.).
- (\*ff) A statement appears in Mushard's account (153), which follows the notation concerning Hinricus Clüver, legally appointed Warden of Bremen. This statement which is omitted in "The Original Document" is as follows: "In 1471 Alvericus Clüver loaned Bishop Bertholdus of Verden 280 Goldfl., MSC., Chron., Verd., p. 142." Also, Mushard's reference for "Hameland's Chron., Oldenburg" is given as "Hamelman Chron., Oldenburg." (H. C. K.).
- (\*fg) Mushard spells "Ghüyse" as "Ghyse". (H. C. K.).
- (\*fh) Literally translated, this reference to Clüversborstel reads: "Strong and noble house."
- (\*fi) The Clüvers were entitled to the yearly tax of eels because of the land grant which they had given the Church in 1190 for the purpose of constructing the Fortress of Rotenburg (5), where the city of Rotenburg, Hanover, now is located. The bishop intentionally provoked this war in order to have a valid excuse for his intention of reducing the fortress of Clüversborstel. He therefore refused to punish his administrator who had killed the representative of the Clüvers and also refused to pay the tax which was a legal obligation. The Clüvers retaliated by



raiding the bishop's lands and the bishop laid siege to Clüversborstel with approximately 500 men and several pieces of heavy artillery. When the bishop's nephew, Ottrabe of Landsbergen, was killed, the bishop lifted the siege which had been very costly and from that time on the Clüvers remained in undisturbed possession of their castle and the eels were promptly paid by the bishops until the year 1610. According to von Hassel (54) several scores of wethers had been exacted as perpetual tribute by the Clüvers from the bishops of Verden in about 1427. This tribute by agreement was discontinued in 1489. (H. C. K.).

- (\*fj) Mushard's account adds the following reference which is omitted from "The Original Document": "Conf., Chron., MSC., Verd., pm., 140 sq., it., 146." (H. C. K.).
- (\*fk) The author who here refers to himself was one of the medieval Clüvers, or their appointed scribes. The statement appears in "The Original Document" as well as Mushard's text and could therefore not have been originally written by Mushard. (H. C. K.).
- (\*fl) This Gisse is apparently the same Giesse referred to in the third previous paragraph: Mushard spells his name "Gise". (H. C. K.).
- (\*fm) A prebentary is a clergyman who receives a stipend out of the cathedral estate. (H. C. K.).
- (\*fn) Reference is omitted here but is given as follows in Mushard's account: "Conf., Chron., MSC., Brem., tom., 2 f., 43." (H. C. K.).
- (\*fo) "Wensens", "Diderich" and the reference "Erp., Lendent'm" appear as "Vincens", "Diederich" and "Erp., Lindenbr" in Mushard's account. (H. C. K.).
- (\*fp) In this sentence "Wentzend", "Claus" and "Diderich" are spelled "Viniuntz", "Claues" and "Diederich" by Mushard and in the next sentences "Segebaldus" becomes "Segebado" with Mushard. (H. C. K.).
- (\*fq) Mushard changed this reference as follows: "Vid., MSC., Chron., Verd., ad h.a." (H. C. K.).
- (\*fr) Mushard spells "Grotten" with one "t". (H. C. K.).
- (\*fs) Mushard includes the following reference: "Vid., MSC., Chron., Brem., ad h.a." (H. C. K.).
- (\*ft) Mushard spells "Hermandius" and "Ulrich" as "Herman" and "Oelrich", and adds "MSC., Brem., ad h.a." to the reference. In the following sentence he spells "Buckhard" and "Erbhardus" as "Burchard" and "Eberhardus". (H. C. K.).
- (\*fu) In the Latin quotation, "Hermanus Clüverus" with Mushard becomes "Her-

mannus Klüverus", as follows: "Reverendo & Nobili Viro Domino Hermanno Klüvero, hujus metropolitanae Seniori, Canonico & Cellerario Testamentarii Executores, cum, ejus bona, ut jussi erant, pauperibus adseripsissent, monumentum hoc pondenum curaverunt. Obiit Anno Domini 1570. d. 19. mens. Januarii." (H. C. K.).

- (\*fv) These tables also list information from Mushard's text. Numbers and letters are added for clarification of descent. The first register which ends with Johan C. (6i) belongs to "The Original Document". The other two tables are later additions. (H. C. K.).
- (\*fw) "Clüver" will be abbreviated as "C" throughout this register except where the main lines of descent are indicated by the name in full. (H. C. K.).
- (\*fx) This name appears as Alverus in Mushard's text. (H. C. K.).
- (\*fy) "In the latter half of the 14th Century the two sons (of Johan Clüver), Gise and Alverich, (5a and 5b), divided extensive possessions between themselves. The older Gise branch took the land upon which Clüversborstel was to be built; the younger branch took Cluvenhagen." It should be noted that while Gise Clüver was holding Langwedel in 1414, Gisebrict Clüver, another member of the older Gise branch of the family, was living in Courland. (H. C. K.).
- (\*fz) Capt. Klüwer apparently misspelled the names of these Clüvers just as he had misspelled the names of all medieval Clüvers of Germany listed in his copy of "The Original Document". (H. C. K.).
- (\*ga) This Dietrich Clüver is the grandfather of the Norwegian founder. (H. C. K.).
- (\*gb) The document signed by Herman von Bruggeney, Master of the Teutonic Knights of Liefland, is written in "mittel-neiderdeutscher Schriftsprache", the language of the Hanseatic League. (H. C. K.).
- (\*gc) The phrase "loco sigilli" or "instead of a seal", abbreviated as "L. S.", indicates that one or more seals were present at the same place on the original document. (H. C. K.).
- (\*gd) Johan Wilhelm Klüwer certified in 1681 that one of his grandmothers was a Merscheid. Consequently there must have been a Baron Melchjor Schlippenbach III who was married to a Merscheid; all of J. W. K.'s other grandparents are accounted for. (H. C. K.).
- (\*ge) Wilhelm Klüwer and his Courlandic forebears were Clüwers; the name was not changed to "Klüwer" until Johan Wilhelm Klüwer arrived in Norway. (H. C. K.).
- (\*gf) The "Second Part" is written in Norwegian. (H. C. K.).

- (\*gg) J. W. Klüwer's closest cousins were both recognized as able officers. This statement is especially true of Volkersahm, who died a Major General of Cavalry in Akershus County. Schlippenbach, who died in 1699 at Egge in Stad, was First Major in the 1st Trondhjem Inf. Regt.; his first marriage was to Dorothea Bjelke, daughter of Chancellor of the Realm Ove Bjelke, at Ostraad, his second to Johanna de Wibe, from which marriage there was no issue. (L. D. K.).
- (\*gh) These are probably Norwegian miles, each of which equals six-sevenths of an English mile. (Prof. H. E. Kaasa).
- (\*gi) Norwegian Klüwers believe that Birgitte Bjelderling was a Norwegian, yet there is reason to believe that Capt. Klüwer may have disagreed with this opinion. Petersen (150) observes that Capt. Klüwer's hostile feelings toward Sweden are clearly evident in the inscription which he placed in 1814 on the gravestone of his son, Johannes Sejerstad Klüwer: "Hil dig! Min fagre søn--du steeg som Nordmand ned i Jorden for Norges bliide Engel veeg for evig bort fra Norden" ("Hail you! My beautiful son--you stepped as a Northman down into the earth before Norway's blythe Angel departed forever away from our Northland"). Yet "his feelings regarding the Swedes must have later, as we have heard, undergone significant changes". Petersen offers no explanation for these changes in attitude, but it is known that the Captain was investigating the history of the Klüwers during the time that these changes occurred. It is possible that he may have discovered that either Brigitte Bjelderling, whom he erroneously believed to be his great-grandmother, or that some other member of the family was of Swedish origin and that his hostile attitude was being directed toward his own kit and kin. Capt. Klüwer apparently did not know that Mette Berentsdatter was his great-grandmother. (H. C. K.).
- (\*gj) The name of this place appearing elsewhere in this "Chronica" is there spelled as "Gerbin". (H. C. K.).
- (\*gk) Probably one who lives in a very remote place. (Prof. H. E. Kaasa).
- (\*gl) This unnamed Klüwer is presumed to be the founder of one branch of the Holstein Klüwers who in turn were the forebears of the American Kluevers. (H. C. K.).
- (\*gm) English translation: "A shield his bright head was  
Against the dark days of fate.  
Happy and content he burdens bore  
Which in others would cruelly rankle."
- (\*gn) These times were troublesome times for Norway. The loyalty of the Northmen had been rudely shaken by the disastrous results of Frederick's (Friederick VI of Denmark and Norway) adherence to the falling fortunes of Napoleon. Sweden forced Frederick to accede to the cession of Norway, but the Norwegians objected to becoming subjects of the

Swedish crown and on May 17, 1814, elected Prince Christian Fredrik of Denmark as their king. A short disastrous war with Sweden followed. In October Christian laid down his crown and returned to Denmark. He became Christian VIII of Denmark in 1839. Norway became a free, independent and indivisible kingdom united with Sweden under one king. Five days after Christian Fredrik became King of Norway, Capt. L. D. Klüwer was appointed Officiating Gentleman-in-Waiting at the Norwegian Court. (H. C. K.).

- (\*go) These two Clüvers are Johannes C. Clüverus and Detlev C. Clüver, referred to in Chapter II. (H. C. K.).
- (\*gp) Michael Clüver is M. Mich. Clüverus referred to in Chapter II; Philip Cluverius is the historical geographer referred to in Chapter IV.
- (\*gq) "Philip Cluverius of the noble and ancient clan of Clüvers was honored by the City of Bremen at the age of 40 in the year of our Lord 1620."
- (\*gr) "For me the grace of God is sufficient."
- (\*gs) "This book" refers to J. Wilhelm Klüwer's own copy of the Klüwer history; he made his own copy from Capt. L. D. Klüwer's history and added additional information.
- (\*gt) "Westphalia" means "western plain".
- (\*gu) Old Saxony or Saxonica is also known as Niedersachsen or Lower Saxony.
- (\*gv) Henry the Lion was a brother-in-law of Richard I (Richard The Lion Hearted) of England (1157-1199) and a contemporary of Valdemar I (1131-1182) of Denmark. Henry and Valdemar were allies in the campaigns against the Wendish pirates of the Baltic Sea.
- (\*gw) The emperors of the Holy Roman Empire were elected by members of certain princely families known as electors. The Golden Bull of Charles IV (1356) fixed the number of electors at seven. Electorates were the hereditary possessions held by the individual electors.
- (\*gx) See Articles and Documents.
- (\*gy) The Great Schism was the permanent separation of the Christian Church into Eastern and Western Churches (1054) with seats of authority in Constantinople and Rome respectively. The Great Schism of the West (173) refers to the dispute which led to the temporary division of the Western Church because of the election to the Papacy of Urban VI and Clemens VII (1378-1417). This division of the Church into German and Roman components lasted until 1448 at which time the German Church was bound afresh to Rome thereby perpetuating the very evils from which earnest churchmen had been seeking deliverance. Thus Germany lost the opportunity of reforming the Church from within and the upheaval of the

16th Century and the Thirty Year War were rendered inevitable.

- (\*gz) See Capt. L. D. Klüwer's "Notes" (Chapter III).
  - (\*ha) Capt. L. D. Klüwer must have owned a copy of Philip Cluverius' history of the Clüver family. The Captain presumably copied the geographer's coat of arms from this book.
  - (\*hb) "J. M." corresponds to "young man"; "J. D." to "young daughter".
  - (\*hc) The name of Berend Klüvers is spelled in several different ways.
  - (\*hd) Of Americans prior to the Revolutionary War, Wallace (186) writes as follows: "When Muhlenberg first came to the province (1742), the seeds had already been sown of that complex life which amazes and delights the traveler of today if he stays long enough in the Commonwealth to understand it. Among the 'free inhabitants' were men of all nationalities--Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotsmen, Swedes, Frenchmen, Hollanders, Germans, 'yellow Indians and black Africans'. And there was no less variety of religious affiliations--Quakers, Church of England, Presbyterian, Mennonite, 'Saturday and Sunday Anabaptist', Schwenckfelder, Zinzendorfer (Moravian), Roman Catholic, Reformed Lutheran and so on.
- "Muhlenberg found the American atmosphere 'variable' and the men 'unbridled'. There are, he wrote, two religions in America, the Messianic and the Satanic; and he noted that the Prince of Darkness had by far the largest number of adherents."
- (\*he) Sixty guilders amounted to about \$24.00.
  - (\*hf) In 1677 the fortunes of the Clüvers of Bremen and Verden were at their lowest ebb. There is every reason to believe that some of these unfortunate members of the family may have been persuaded by Penn to migrate to the "New World". Perhaps some day a member of the clan will clarify this part of the story of the Clüvers.
  - (\*hg) Reverend Charles Magnus Wrangel was a contemporary pastor. He was Provost of the Swedish Churches on the Delaware, Pastor of the Wicaco Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church in Philadelphia and former Private Chaplain to King Adolphus Frederick of Sweden. On one occasion "he spent two days and nights under the Muhlenberg roof and delighted the Pastor (Muhlenberg)...with his gentleness and humility" (193).
  - (\*hh) Muhlenberg had notified all of his congregations scattered widely along the frontier and a great gathering was on hand to hear him.
  - (\*hi) "It is generally stated and believed that the American light infantry who stormed the left redoubt were commanded by Col. (Alexander) Hamilton. Such, however, is not the fact for the immediate command of the

storming party was beyond all doubt entrusted to General Muhlenburg" (194). This error (195) occurred because General Muhlenburg was wounded during the battle and consequently the only dispatch reporting the success of the attack was the one written by Col. Hamilton. How historians reconcile the assumption that a colonel commanded a general's unit is hardly understandable.

- (\*hj) "John Burgus had been a Hessian soldier who, after being convinced that the Colonists were right, went over to the American side" (197). His grandson, Andrew Burgess (Americanized form of "Burgus"), born January 16, 1837, at Dresden, New York, was one of the few men who ever approached John Browning's stature in the field of designing and developing semi-automatic and automatic firearms.
- (\*hk) At least one Clüver is recorded as having succeeded in escaping from forced enlistment. Johan Christoffer Klüwer, also called the Long-Klüwer because of his unusual height, was taken prisoner by the French at the battle of St. Denan. He was taken to France and forced into the cavalry. In 1719 after seven years of forced service he escaped and returned to Trondhjem (See Chapter III).
- (\*hl) Among the Kluevers the name "Klever" has only been adopted by John and Henry Kluever, the first and third sons of the American founder.
- (\*hm) See Register of the Cluverius Family in America.
- (\*hn) Many Norwegian Bonnevis have been physicians.
- (\*ho) Hans Jochim's status in the line of descent of the American Kluevers has been fully discussed in Chapter II.
- (\*hp) The register of the Cluverius family is taken verbatim from "Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine" (211).

CHARTS

THREE DIAGRAMS

SHOWING LOCATIONS OF MANY PLACES

REFERRED TO IN

THE FIRST CHAPTERS OF THE "CHRONICA"

WESER RIVER BASIN

Region of Origin of the Clawen and Clüvers

OLD SAXONY

Home of the Clüvers

NORTHWESTERN EUROPE

Home of the Clawen and their Descendants

# WESER RIVER BASIN

REGION OF ORIGIN

OF THE

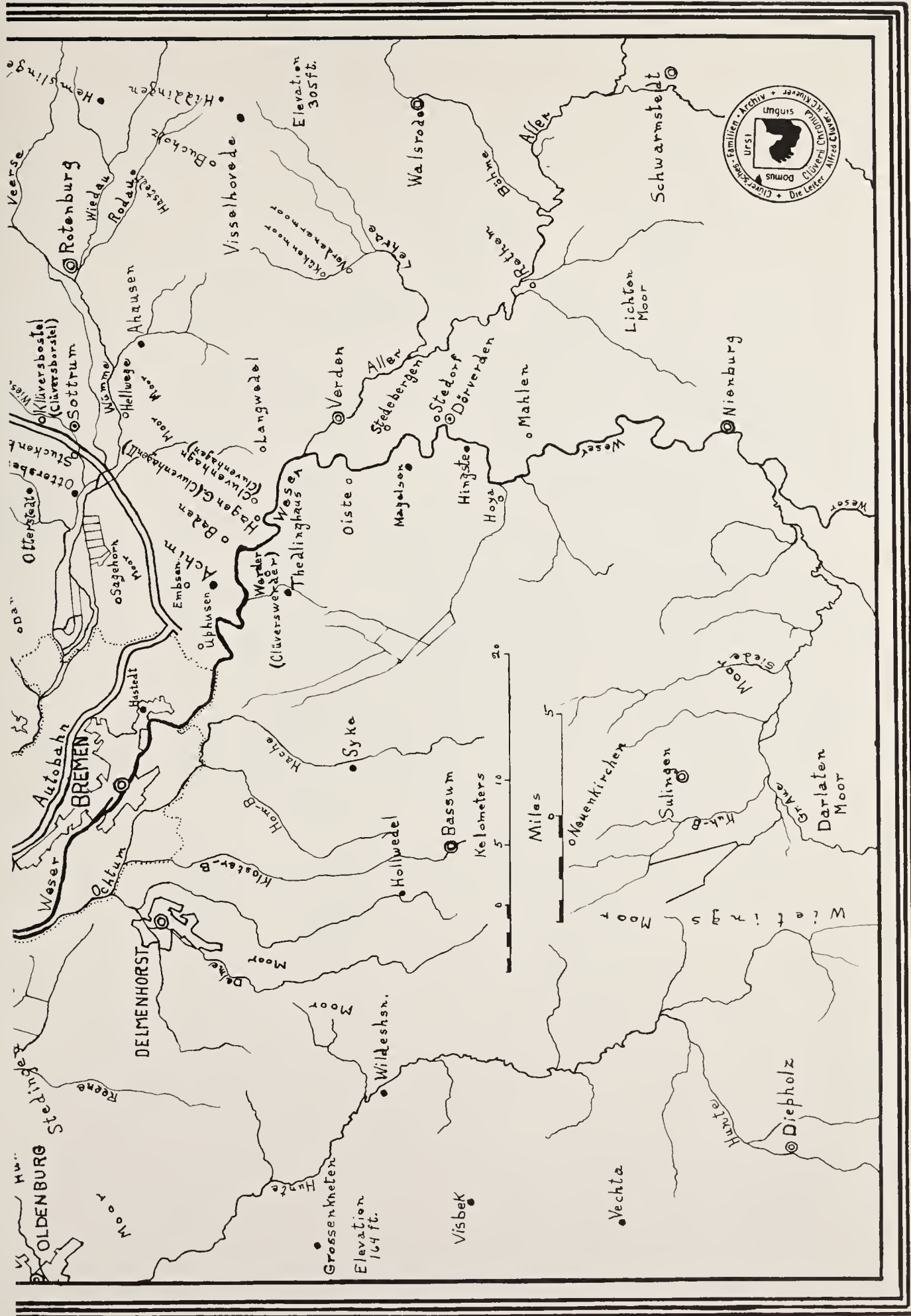
# CLAWEN AND CLÜVERS

H.C. KILGOUR, SB., MD., F.A.C.S.

1953







# OLD SAXONY HOME OF THE CLÜVERS

H.C. Kluever S.B., M.D., F.A.C.S.

— 1953 —





58°

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# NORTHWESTERN EUROPE HOME OF THE CLAWEN AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

H.C. Kluever BS., MD., F.A.C.S.  
1953



9°

14°



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## ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

### TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND GOVERNMENT AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT TRIBUNAL OR COURT OF JUSTICE OF ACHIM

by

Johann Bischoff

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(Translated from German by Rev. R. W. Kabelitz)

#### Part I

##### The Development of a District Tribunal of the Peasants from the Ancient General Saxon Tribunal of the People

The District Tribunal of Achim (Gogericht Achim), first so named in the latter years of the Middle Ages, embraces the old church parishes of Achim, Daverden and Arbergen. It was a territory that had been settled in ancient times. This is a fact proven by pre-historical urns, bone remnants, etc., of the Iron and Bronze Ages, found in old burial grounds of the dunes that stretch between Bremen and Langwedel. A wide region of marshy wasteland of the Weser and Wümme river basins and that of the Hellweger Moor which in early times could neither be settled nor cultivated enclosed this stretch of land on three sides. Only a limited possibility of travel and intercourse was possible with the neighboring districts, mainly to the South. These natural borders must have had an exceptionally strong separating effect, which caused the inhabitants of this territory to lead, in some respects, an isolated existence. This is the way in which the origin of the District Tribunal of Achim must be assumed to have taken place. It is possible that we have here one of those satrap districts of the ancient Saxons, to which Beda refers. The name "Hundertschaft" (one hundred men) is not used in the ancient Saxon references, otherwise one would be tempted to assume that our district tribunal is identical with those organizations which appear among other German tribes. Whether the ancient Saxon "Goe" (district) is to be placed on a par with the "Hundertschaften" is still a disputed question. As we have indicated above, it is probable that geographical conditions caused the origin of the District of Achim rather than earlier personal associations. The ancient Saxon "Goe" (also "Gawi" and Old Friesian "Go" or "Ga") just like the Latin word "pagus", designates a settled district with natural boundaries.

The later history of this district tribunal (Gogericht) also indicates

that it is of ancient origin. The Gogericht as late as the 17th Century still held its sessions on the Lindenwurth, a hill that was covered with linden trees, just as the old Germans often held court on such wooded elevations of the land. In accord with ancient tradition, the court personnel convened three times a year on set dates to hold court.

The preserved record of the election of a Gogräfte, during the year 1615 particularly, points back to ancient times. This record states: The officers of the court had assembled on the Lindenwurth in the vicinity of the church at Neuwahl after the death of the old Gogräfte Lüder Clöver. The district speaker (Landesvorsprache), Dietrich Selten from Harstede, stepped into the court and took over the management of the proceedings. First he called two spokesmen, Leffler Clawes from Hemelingen and Behrend Brandt from Mahnsdorf, but not the entire assembly, into the court and asked them whether or not the necessary number of days had passed in order that court might be held and the jury of landowners be impanelled. Both assented. Then the district speaker forbid all abusive language, and stated that everyone should bring in his "word" through a spokesman. The two spokesmen were now called upon by the representative of the landowners to encourage the court to proceed with the election of a new Gogräfte. Soon the landowners serving as electors assembled in conference and finally they sent the two spokesmen to the court with the message that they had reached a decision "to elect the honorable Alverich Clöver, hereditary owner of Sagehorn, to be their Gogräfte". He himself was present with three other gentlemen of the Clöver clan. When he heard that he had been chosen, he sent a messenger to the court with the "word" that he preferred to have them elect someone else who "is better qualified and more able to fill this office". This was probably not his real intention. The electors looked upon his words as an expression of modesty and begged him again to accept the office, and to help them meet the requirements of their ancient laws. Alverich Clöver answered courteously that he would try to serve them for a few years. The court had the following answer delivered to him: "As long as the almighty God will keep your honor from serious bodily sickness we will keep you as our Gogräfte." Only then did the young nobleman declare with finality that he would accept the office. The representative of the landowners again sent the two spokesmen to the court with the request to determine when the oath of office for the new Gogräfte was to be administered. They returned with the information that this (ceremony) must be performed at once. The advocates of the landed gentry were requested to consider the form of the oath with a few of their members, who were well versed in the law, and to have these people inform them concerning the law. When the Gogräfte proceeded to take the oath he laid his first fingers on a stick held before him by the district speaker and swore the following oath: "I, Alverich Clöver, promise and sware that I will have the murderer stretched upon the wheel, the sourcerer and witches burned with fire, the thief hanged on the gallows, the killer beheaded with the sword, the pious and just protected in their rights, and take the evil into fitting punishment, so help me God and His holy Gospel." The new Gogräfte now also took care that the other old customs of the District Court of Achim were not forgotten. He served the members with three barrels of beer and asked them to "empty his gift with love".

For the purpose of comparison we place this account beside the most ancient German court customs. With the ancient Germans, the judicial meeting

(Ding) and also the place of a judicial meeting (Dingstätte) were consecrated to the gods. Therefore the judicial meeting place was solemnly enclosed. After the judge had asked the enclosure questions (Hegungsfragen), he ordered the judicial peace (Dingfrieden). The form for the command of silence, "I command bliss and forbid grief" (Ich gebiete Lust, und verbiete Unlust), is the same in ancient German, Frankish, Friesian and Saxon references since ancient times. The decision or verdict was given by the vicariates of the court assembly in accordance with ancient Saxon law. In those ancient times the judge had no influence on the verdict. Occasionally a man well versed in the law would give legal information when requested. According to Brunner, those legal advisers who are named in Heliand had, at the ancient Saxon judicial meeting place, no constitutional, but only a factual standing.

The similarity of formalities of ancient courts of justice to those of the District Tribunal of Achim as they were in use after 1615 is quite apparent. What a tenacious clinging to ancient usages through many centuries! Does it not seem as if history bypassed the Lindenwirth without leaving a single trace? The care which was exercised by the court assembly in order to attempt to hold to ancient customs and use them and the manner in which experienced men were called upon to occasionally give information about the ancient use of the law is most remarkable. The core of the old traditions is found in the fact that the people themselves were master of their own affairs. The judge was not lord over his court-parish; his power had its origin in the people who had chosen him. This was symbolized by the fact that the Goggräfe had to swear his oath to the people. The democratic principles of the ancient German communal mode of life lived on in the ancient district court of Achim for many centuries. Indeed, one can say that the Gogericht was itself the Ancient Saxon Peoples' Court. The Lindenwirth evidently was the place where the people since ancient times had held their meetings. Thus at this place it appears as though time had stood still.

But it cannot be denied that in the course of centuries extraordinary and important changes were making themselves felt in the court-parish (Gerichtsgemeine). During the time when Alverich Clüver became Goggräfe, the court assembly no longer consisted of those who were completely free (Vollfreien). The landed gentry, though still personally free, had become economically dependent (wirtschaftlich); they held their land only according to the right of tenants (Meierrecht). Also the personnel of the Gogericht no longer included the resident population (Eingesessenen). Since the 13th Century the nobility was subject to its own court, or in special cases, to a feudal court. The right of electing their own court personnel was very much restricted in the 17th Century by the Clüver clan and the ruler (Bishop of Bremen). It is erroneous to assume that the District Tribunal of Achim had made no changes since ancient times. As early as the time of Charlemagne, legislation had severely jolted the traditional customs of the old Saxons. General meetings of the people were prohibited. Certain other meetings, though not permitted on Sundays, seemingly were tolerated on other days. One must assume that the Saxon Peoples' Courts, or Gogerichte, were continued in some other manner. The extent to which the jurisdiction of the Peoples' Courts was replaced by that of the courts of Charlemagne's counts (Grafengericht) remains uncertain. Yet, this much is certain. The encroachments of Charlemagne upon the judicial affairs of the Saxons did not completely eradi-

cate the Gogerichte, at least not forever.

The existence of the Gogerichte was also attacked from other angles, such as the forming of various ranks or classes, owing to the rapid spreading of feudalism, the combining of large land complexes in the hands of single persons or large corporations, the granting and leasing of property to the Church and the subjection of citizens, who originally were free, to various kinds of dependent relationships. All this and a few other circumstances caused the German people to divide themselves more and more into many different groups, each having its own interests. This state of affairs also led to separations in judicial matters. The fact that the farmers who were personally and economically independent were removed from the authority of the Gogräfen and placed under the jurisdiction of the village mayor (Schulttheisengericht) was especially important so far as the fate of the Gogerichte were concerned. The code of ancient Saxon law (Sachsenspiegel) knew the Gogerichte as a court for those of the land who had little or no property at all. Thus the court-parish of the District of Achim consisted at a later date of personally free, but tenantbound inhabitants. In the 13th Century the nobility (which included the Clüvers) received the special privilege of being freed from the duty of having to appear before the district judge. Naturally they kept their rights concerning their public life, if they resided within the confines of the district. As landowners they were very much concerned about the fate of the personnel of the court and also their landed property. It is, therefore, easily understood why they strove to keep the powers of the Gogräfen in their own hands.

## Part II

### The Relation of the Clüver Nobility, the Archbishop of Bremen and the City of Bremen to the District of Achim

At the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of a new era the Clüver nobility was very wealthy. District Magistrate Kelp of Ottersberg later wrote: "This family has almost the possessions of a count in the district of the Court of Achim and at other places." The Clüvers had quite a few tenants on their land and were able to influence the election of a Gogräfen to their liking. Members of the clan from the middle of the 15th Century on for nearly 200 years were almost in uninterrupted possession of the magistracy of the District Court of Achim. Kelp relates in his "Ottersberger Chronik" that the Clüver family at that time was in a flourishing state. He describes correspondingly the wealth of these gentlemen, when he states that Hinrich Clüver, who, it seems, was Gogräfe in the middle of the 16th Century, went about in colorful silk garments, trimmed with expensive fur; that at all times a silver-handled dagger or sword flashed at his side, and that he wore a mantle with silvery lace. In the 16th and 17th Centuries this clan spread out and numbered several branches. The district court to many people appeared to be the court of the Clüvers.

In the District Tribunal of Achim the interests of the Clüvers and those of the ruler (Bishop of Bremen) opposed each other. As the possessors of the court bench, as wealthy landowners and lords of many tenants and as hereditary owners of vast tracts of forests, they possessed a power which gave the district court the appearance of a closed territory under the administration of the clan. If these gentlemen wished to hold and enlarge their power, then it was their duty on the one hand to legalize their claims to the right of inheriting the magistracy of the court, and on the other hand to keep the arm of the ruling bishop as far as possible out of their sphere of influence and power. But the interests of the ruler could under no circumstances tolerate such upward strivings of the Clüvers. In 1500 the privileges of the Archbishop of Bremen were already being curtailed by the extensive powers of the Knighthood of which the Clüvers were a part. The knights appropriated more and more rights and possessions. Could this be permitted to go on? The Archbishop Johann Rhode bitterly complains about their usurpations! He describes the knights of the bishopric as "mice in a breadbasket". "Se wolt ok altofry sin... Se tehen to ehrer Molen, wat sie konen... Hier will de Stiftsman gerne by den Herren wahren und de Kassbeeren mit em eeten und de nicht deenen." (They want to be too free... They draw unto themselves whatever they can... Here the knight would gladly live with his lord and eat up his ready cash but never offer any service). At the end of the 16th Century a new burden was placed upon the ruler. Up to that time the freedom of action of the archbishop had already been limited considerably, but in 1597 the cities and the Knighthood received the right to take part in the government with the rulers. It can be understood that Archbishop Johan Friedrich, young and am-

bitious, should, in view of these conditions, strive for more authority, just as most of the German princes (counts of the king's nobility) were doing in those times, namely, in the second half of the 17th Century. Johann Friedrich realized that nothing could help him more in this respect than the old government rights and powers. He did not hesitate. In view of the proportionately great liberties and rights of the District Tribunal of Achim and the sovereign attitude of Gogräfe Lüder Clüver, he proceeded to defend his rights as much as possible. That attitude caused a strained relationship between him and the entire Clüver clan.

The City of Bremen could not be indifferent concerning the fate of the District Tribunal of Achim. Her position as a power among the estates of the bishopric demanded that she oppose any enlarging of the bishop's authority. For this reason she had to later declare that she could not agree to Johann Friedrich's request to take the Clüvers' court by force of arms. During the course of the great war (Thirty Year War) it appeared very clearly that the ruling bishop used the properties of the city more to his advantage than was bearable to the citizens of Bremen; antagonism toward the ruler grew from day to day. The city could not be indifferent to the manner in which the district court was used, since she had quite a number of possessions in the district. Bremen owned fourteen tenant farms in the Church Parish of Arbergen. These farms formerly belonged to the Teutonic Order. There were also eight additional farms from the possessions of the Monastery of the Grey Monks (Graumönchkloster). The income from the possessions of St. Jürgen and St. Gertrude Hospitals, both of which were under the protection and under the management of the town council, had to be protected in the District of Achim. These possessions served primarily to help support the city's poor but also assisted in supporting schools and churches; consequently, the citizens of Bremen were especially interested.

### Part III

#### The Struggle between the Three Parties for Control of the District Tribunal

It was certain that the various interests in the District Tribunal of Achim would easily lead to discord among the three parties. Johann Friedrich was not the man who would avoid such quarrels. At the beginning of his reign he seemed to take little or no interest in the court at Achim. But when he noticed that Gogräfe Lüder Clüver was hindering him in making the importance of his rulership felt, he proceeded to force the Gogräfe out of his way.

In view of the warlike unrest that also touched the Bishopric of Bremen, the necessity of placing the land in a state of defense was pointed out at various times before the Thirty Year War. The Archbishop adopted a plan. The few troops that he could demand from the knighthood according to feudal law were not sufficient according to his opinion. He, therefore, decided to conscript the inhabitants. In 1606 he ordered a muster of troops in the District of Otterberg, but it was soon apparent how poorly the men were equipped for defense. Of the 400 men whose duty it was to appear, only 54 were required to report with guns ("langen Röhren"). The others showed up with small pikes, with which, in case of an emergency, very little could be done. There was little difficulty in mustering the men of Otterberg, since the orders of the bishop was energetically supported by the district magistrate, but in the District of Achim the results were quite different. On August 22, 1609, Johann Friedrich had a proclamation read from the pulpits of the churches in Arbergen, Achim and Daverden, instructing every subject of the district to hold himself and the weapon which was assigned to him in readiness, in order that he might be equipped and ready for any emergency when called by the tolling (Glockenschlag) of the churchbell or otherwise. The Gogräfe replied that it was not customary in the ancient District of Achim for the ruler (Landesherr) to muster the militia or investigate their readiness. But Johann Friedrich referred to the "Vörder Register" which clearly stated that "tolling of the bell" and "the (Folge) command" were prerogatives of the sovereign. Lüder Clüver took no notice of this, since he may not have known about the "Vörder Register". He continually pointed to the "Old Agreements" (Rezesse). And, in fact, the "Old Agreements" of 1597, which enlarged the powers of the estates (Stände), stipulated that the various estates should take part in ruling the land. Were the royal prerogatives touched by these agreements in any way? Were they reserved for the sovereign? Or did the various estates now also have the duty to take part in their administration? Who was to decide these questions? Lüder Clüver maintained that the Archbishop's measures were illegal, since the estates had to first give their consent, and they had not been asked to do so. He called upon the City of Bremen for advice and help. The city fathers believed that it was necessary to protect the interests of the estates from the attacks of the Archbishop; Bremen self-evidently stood on the side of the opponents of the sovereign of



the country. On September 11, 1609, the Town Council wrote Lüder Clüver: "This matter in itself is easily understood by you and also by us. But where will it lead to if these and other innovations are brought almost daily against this or that estate, or this or that person of rank? Will it not result that almost no single and honorable ancient agreement and statute, that has been added to a good form of government, will remain? He (the Archbishop) will do as he pleases and will cancel this or that estate's freedom and take their rights unto himself." It is apparent that Johann Friedrich did not respect the rights of the estates. But his power was not yet great enough to oppose all the estates of the bishopric. He was caught in the fetters of the estates. But against Gogräfte Lüder Clüver the Archbishop proceeded with great energy. With threats he finally forced him to call together the court personnel for muster and review. Lüder Clüver himself appeared on the heath near Mandelsborstel (October 27, 1609) with some of his friends and the total number of resident inhabitants. The Archbishop also arrived with the chancellors, knights and others. But the army that had been assembled offered a sorry sight. Of real weapons very little was seen; the Archbishop wrote later, "The majority appeared with jump or chase sticks." Johann Friedrich had given the impression that he did not consider the review of much importance; Lüder Clüver had reported that the reviews had been discontinued. Suddenly during the review the Archbishop let the Gogräfte know that he, the Archbishop, intended to have the rural population swear allegiance to him. Perhaps Clüver would not have called his men together if he had known the Archbishop's intention. The court personnel had to swear that they would be true and amiable to their sovereign. In ancient times they gave this promise to their Gogräfen. Forcing the rural population to swear allegiance to their sovereign showed that the Gogräfte was henceforth to be no more than an officer of the Archbishop. Lüder Clüver finally sought support from the estates and brought the issues concerning mustering the militia and oath of allegiance before their tribunal (Hofgericht). It is apparent that a final decision was never given. The attempt to renew the squabble over the militia was soon dropped by the bishop; financial difficulties must have brought about the failure of this plan. A lasting success in these matters was possible only if the estates furnished the money. But were they to grant support to a measure that served only to strengthen the sovereign's power and weaken their own?

In 1615 Gogräfte Lüder Clüver, the old opponent of the Archbishop, died. The mustering and review of the militia in Otterberg had clearly shown how easily the sovereign could carry out his intentions even though the District Tribunal of Achim had presented many difficulties. Consequently, why should it not be very enticing for Johann Friedrich to take the court over entirely? A legal excuse was easily found. According to the "Vörder Record", the District of Langwedel had been discontinued. The bishop's emissary, the Magistrate of Vörde, on March 9, 1615, stated to the jury of the Tribunal of Achim (Gerichtsgeschworenen) that after the death of Lüder Clüver the district court had been forfeited to his master, and that they were forbidden by penalty of a fine in money to elect a new Gogräfte. In matters pertaining to law they were to consult the Magistrate of Langwedel. But the jurymen answered "that the words were good and that they didn't despise them, and yet they couldn't follow them, nor accept them without the knowledge of their landlords nor their

will. And since there had always been a free Clüvers' Court, they hoped that it would always remain a free court." It was evident that the Clüver clan would not vacate its position willingly. The magistrates of Bremen declared themselves against the usurpations of the Archbishop. They complained at the Diet (Landtag) of Basdahl that Johan Friedrich prevented the free election of court personnel, and endeavored to bring the court under his influence. In the same month the electors came together on the Lindenwurth and elected Alverich Clüver, the hereditary owner of Sagehorn, as their new Gogräfte. We have used the record of this election in the beginning of this paper. It appears that every one was elated over the election of Alverich Clüver. Court personnel, nobility and the City of Bremen stood united against their sovereign. Johann Friedrich must not have felt strong enough to bring the district court completely under his domination. But he was provoked and embittered. His bitterness is shown by his conduct and that of his officers at Thedinghausen and Langwedel. The new Gogräfte suffered every type of violence from them, but what struck the Gogräfte hardest was the fact that the master tenants in the District of Achim were forbidden to appear before him; if the other landowners had also kept their tenants away from him, then his existence would have ended. Alverich Clüver did as his predecessor: He appealed to the estates for protection. After the Gogräfte had once more in 1622 presented in another writ of complaint all of the damages to the rights of the Gogräfte by the Archbishop and his officials, further hostility by the Archbishop were abruptly ended. It may, therefore, be assumed that the estates had prevailed upon the ruler to abstain from future acts of violence against the District of Achim. But peace and tranquility did not come. The district had to suffer much from troops passing through and from quartering them.

In the year 1630 Gogräfte Alverich Clüver died. Johann Friedrich was obstinate; if he could not annex the entire district, he was determined to at least in some way firmly establish his authority over it. He did not repeat his former demand that the district was to be administered by the Magistrate of Langwedel and when the Domherr (Cathedral Official) Dietrich Clüver, a brother of the deceased Alverich Clüver, was chosen Gogräfte, he did not oppose him. But the magistrates of Bremen, who had not taken part in the election, were absolutely opposed to the elevation of the Domherr to district judge. Their tenants had suffered much injustice during the war years and they wanted a Gogräfte who could do something to help these "poor, downtrodden and completely exhausted people." In their estimation, Domherr Dietrich Clüver was not that person. In order to weaken his position they maintained that Dietrich Clüver belonged to the clerical estate and as such could not himself preside over a court that sentenced criminals to the wheel and to the block. They preferred to give the office to Havemann, the Mayor of Bremen. The Clüvers, however, strove to make the office of Gogräfte hereditary in their clan. If the Archbishop gave his silent consent to the election of Dietrich Clüver, the Clüvers would have to desert their former friends in order to gain the Archbishop's support. The ruler was willing to help the new Gogräfte if he would recognize the Archbishop's feudal supremacy. Dietrich Clüver accepted this condition and Johann Friedrich gave him his sanction, and declared his willingness to transfer the District Tribunal of Achim to the Clüver nobility and make it hereditary in the Clüver family. If Diederich Clüver complied with the ruler's request, then the desired sanction from the ruler would be

refused only if the estates of the bishopric declared him to be unsuitable for the office.

Diederich Clüver had to promise "to remain true (treu und hold) and friendly" to his sovereign, to exercise justice in his decisions and to conduct himself as a faithful judge and loyal subject. Archbishop Friedrich, the successor of Johann Friedrich, confirmed this document in 1635 but he emphasized that he considered the office and title of Gogräfe as his own by inheritance, and that it would have to fall to the Archbishop's estate of Langwedel in case the Clüver family became extinct. Under these conditions the Clüvers obtained sovereign recognition of hereditary family ownership of the district court but the conditions connected with this recognition resulted in a marked loss of independence because their district judge was placed on the same level with the Archbishop's magistrates. The City of Bremen was completely shoved aside by this arrangement and her magistrates planned to attack their opponents on the first favorable occasion.

Gogräfe Diederich Clüver died a few weeks after the Archbishop had recognized the hereditary rights of the Clüvers in the District of Achim. His brother, Segebade, considered himself the legal successor and his relatives and the Archbishop supported him. But the City of Bremen refused to give her consent. She threw her support to Havemann, Mayor of Bremen. The Mayor was very active in the election campaign. Twelve days after the demise of Dietrich Clüver the Council of Bremen explained to the Archbishop that according to agreements and capitulations of previous elections ("Investitura" und "Belehnung") investing of the Clüver family with hereditary rights was illegal. According to the agreement of 1597 the estates had to be contacted for any act of government; Johann Friedrich had only had the consent of the Cathedral Officers (Domkapital). It appears that Friedrich did not find any provisions in the election agreement with which he was able to prove the legality of his transmission. In reply to the Council of Bremen, the Archbishop stated that the hereditary right of the Clüvers in the District Tribunal of Achim was in keeping with the ancient custom and that the court personnel had the right to elect only a Clüver. But according to the recordings of Johann Rohdes in the "Vörder Record" it was absolutely illegal to limit the electors in their election rights in such a way. It was clear that with this conglomeration of old, new and weakly founded rights and claims an objective judicial decision in these claims and counterclaims of the various parties could hardly be rendered. Only he who had the greater power would be able to realize his claims or rights.

The Council of Bremen leaned heavily in this election campaign upon the good opinion of the electors. In the extremities of the great war the electors had found no better protection than that which was offered by the City of Bremen. The inhabitants of Arbergen had been forced to leave house and home for a time, and seek safety behind the strong walls of the city. In times of dire necessities they, their wives and their children had received a friendly welcome in Bremen. They acknowledged these kindnesses in a document of 1633. Could it be otherwise than that they now desired the mayor of this city for their Gogräfe? Who else could offer them the needed protection in the future war years than he? In any case, certainly not Segebade Clüver nor any one else of his clan. They had no choice. In this election they cast their vote for Mayor Havemann. He, of course, had done everything he possibly

could to bring the people over to his side. He had reminded them of the benevolence they had received from the City of Bremen, and had also promised to let them retain their old freedom and rights.

Both parties strove with much energy toward their goal. At first it seemed as if the efforts of the City of Bremen were to be rewarded with success. Havemann on his own initiative, even before the date of election, set by the Archbishop, called the electors together for an election in order to quickly reach a decision. The inhabitants of the Church Parish of Arbergen stood by him to the last man and other voters seemed inclined to support him. According to a notary of Bremen, Havemann had at a previous meeting of tenants from Achim and Bierden been asked to assist them. At the election, however, the masters of the tenants also appeared and ordered the tenants under various threats to leave the meeting place. Consequently these other voters no longer attempted to take part in the election, even though this had clearly been their intention. Only the voters of the Church Parish of Arbergen remained and were not prevented from electing Havemann. After this meeting Havemann considered himself the legally elected Gogräfe of the District of Achim. All that was lacking was the consent of the Archbishop, which under the resulting conditions was impossible to obtain. It was useless for him to declare himself satisfied with the Church Parish Arbergen (in which Bremen was especially interested) because Friedrich stood unmovable on the side of the Clüvers. The ruler considered the completed election illegal, and ordered a new election on March 25, 1635. It appears that Havemann was also elected on this date. Naturally the Clüvers were not satisfied with this result. Therefore, new election dates were set again and again. But the rural population could not be moved to elect Segebade Clüver. The antagonism between the parties grew from day to day. This state of affairs was clearly apparent at the meeting of the voters and their masters on April 7, 1635. It is necessary to give an extensive report of this meeting, since this session in the manner of form and usages differed greatly from the old elections of the magistrate of the district court. The Archbishop and the nobility, and not the speaker of the landed gentry, had called the meeting. The speaker, Siemens of Mahndorf, protested in the name of the inhabitants of the Church Parish of Arbergen against this manner of calling a meeting. It was absolutely contrary to ancient customs, when Magistrate Marquardt, the representative of the Archbishop, took over the chairmanship of the meeting. Instead of the district speaker, who otherwise played an important role in the proceedings of the district court, the parties made use of learned lawyers and notaries. Naturally the old enclosure questions which were still asked at the election of Alverich Clüver were dropped. Instead of the ancient formalities, new ones were used that appeared alien and had never before been heard at this venerable place. It must have touched these plain people of the soil, who were serving as court personnel, in a very disagreeable way, when lawyers operated with Latin phrases in their discussions. The old system, with the chairman directing questions to the court personnel while the landed gentry in common discussion came to a decision about them, was discarded in this session of April 7th. In former times the court personnel had taken an active part in the court proceedings, in accord with ancient customs, and the judge had continually requested their decisions; now there was nothing left of this mode of procedure. Authorized lawyers were directly concerned in the proceedings.

In addition, not counting the chairman, only members of the nobility were permitted to participate. Everywhere the fact emerges that the court and the authority connected with it was gradually going into alien hands. The court had been reformed until it could hardly be recognized as having been an Ancient People's Tribunal. The Archbishop had indicated very clearly even though he had placed the judgeship and the right to inherit it into the hands of the Clüvers that his objective was to gradually add the court and its power to his sovereign prerogatives. It is the spirit of the Roman conception of justice that revealed itself more and more as time went on. The City of Bremen again and again sought to maintain the rights of the people, and especially defended free elections; her representatives continued the fight at this meeting. Consequently the discussions took on a loud and excited tone, so much so that the chairman could hardly make himself heard. The Clüver party declared the election of Havemann to be invalid and maintained that the court was a Court of the Clüvers (Clüver-Gericht). Marquardt, the magistrate of the Archbishop, asked the landed gentry to hold a new election and elect the knight, Segebade Clüver. The representatives of the City of Bremen who had appeared under military escort declared that Havemann was the legal Gogräfte and protested against a new election. Repeatedly they defended the rights for free elections. It was impossible to agree. All parties tenaciously held to their point of view. Marquardt did his utmost to induce the court personnel to hold a new election, but he never succeeded. Then the Clüver candidate became impatient and lost his temper. He called out angrily that he would rather sit amongst the Turks than in the Council of Bremen. Havemann's lawyer, Dr. Wachmann, answered sarcastically that one must take into account his (Clüver's) youth and inexperience, and pointed out that so far the council had not been "turkisch", or unchristian. Quite to the contrary, it had proved itself very Christian and compassionate when someone sought safety in the City of Bremen. Otto Clüver declared that the court must remain with the Clüvers even if, in order to bring this about, he had to spend his entire possessions. Then Dr. Wachmann, with a loud voice, asked the court personnel, who had been excluded from the proceedings, if they were willing to uphold the completed election. Many answered "yes". The battle of words of the learned lawyers had not reached the desired end and the form of discussion of the first part of the meeting was discontinued. The debate could no longer be called an orderly discussion. According to the report of a notary of Bremen, the nobility and the court clerk of Langwedel threatened their tenants if they supported Havemann; they threatened to take the land from them and punish them with imprisonment and fines in money. Otto Clüver threatened to wreck the house over the head of Lüder Boschen, a tenant from Mahndorf, and chase him out of the country if he did not vote for a Clüver. It is quite possible that the Clüvers in their anger over the stubbornness of the peasants or small farmers (Bauern) uttered such invectives and threats. Naturally, as we have already seen, the City of Bremen had also tried to influence the voters, but they tried more to influence them by persuasion. If the Clüvers accused Bremen of creating dissension and protested against it, they merely saw "the silver in their brother's eye" and ignored the "beam in their own eye". Finally they had to admit that the voters could not be forced to change their minds, so they resolved to leave the whole matter up to the sovereign to decide and to ignore the rights of the voters. The friends of Segebade Clüver

ordered their tenants off the court environment and Havemann called his followers together and left the Lindenwirth. A decision was never reached; the quarrel lasted for years. Havemann died in 1639 without obtaining undisputed possession of the magistracy.

## Part IV

### The Destruction of All Independent Authority of the Court During the Swedish Occupation

When Havemann died the Clüvers were relieved of their rival and his limiting influence. The Archbishop placed their comrade, Otto Clüver, on the bench of the district court (Gerichterstuhl) and granted the family the right to inherit the office. There was every reason to believe that the Clüvers had finally won their fight and that the office and title of Gogräfe des Gogerichts Achim had become their personal property to be held forever by members of their family. However, historical events brought completely new conditions to the district. The Swedes occupied the Archbishopric of Bremen and Otto Clüver was removed from his office. The Swedish magistrate at Langwedel became his successor, and when he died (1648) the Swedes ordered the court personnel to elect Count Königsmark.

The future fate of the District Tribunal of Achim was finally decided. The three rivals, namely, the Archbishop, the Clüver clan and the City of Bremen, had to leave the scene of their mutual battles. The Swedes became the legal successors of the Archbishop of Bremen. They drew the power of the district court (Gogerichtliche Gewalt) and its rights into the circle of the sovereign's jurisdiction and thereby attained the goal which Johann Friederich had been unable to reach because of the opposition of the estates. The principle of complete sovereignty over a country, according to which all separate powers and all separate rights are subordinated to the will and the prerogatives of the sovereign, was finally established at Achim. This article has been prepared in order to attempt to show the reasons for the century long battles between the territorial lords and the estates. The described quarrels concerning the District Tribunal of Achim give us only a small part of the whole picture. The District Tribunal of Achim could not maintain its separate position indefinitely within the gradually developing sovereign state. The Swedish court bailiff brought this fact very emphatically to the attention of the inhabitants of the district. The Magestracy of the District of Achim was finally no more than an office that was completely subservient to the ruler of the land.

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THE CLÜVERS  
(An Extinct Dynastical Clan)

by

W. von Hassel

1896

(Translated from German by Rev. R. W. Kabelitz)

During several centuries of strife between the Archbishops of Bremen and the Dukes of Bilung and Welf of Saxony for the possession of the District Court of Wimodi (Gaugrafschaft Wimodi), the obstinate Clüvers developed into an independent and powerful clan with extensive holding throughout the lowlands of the Wümme. The District Court of Wimodi became extinct during the 11th Century but the Clüvers continued to hold undisputed authority in the wide territory between the place where the Veerse enters the Wümme as far to the west as Ottersberg and from the convent at Zeven in the north to Achim in the south. They owned numerous farms throughout this region and collected rents and tribute from these holdings. The names Cluvenhagen, Clüverswerder and others even today still refer to these former owners.

They exercised their own jurisdiction over their extensive possessions and like the von Stote nobility (Edlen Herren von Stote) they recognized no other authority except the emperor.

It is well known that the Clüvers in 1090 gave Bishop Rudolf I. of Verden a tract of land for the purpose of building a strong castle where the united rivers of Rodau and Wiedau meet with the Wümme. It was a piece of waste land full of deep marshes and was therefore practically worthless, yet to compensate the Clüvers, most likely for the loss of fishing rights, the bishop was bound to deliver to the former owners 360 eels annually. The boggy subsoil created great difficulties when the castle was built, but it also made the castle almost impregnable. The red brick that were used in building the fortress were taken from the ruins of Bardowiek Castle. The new fortress was named Rotenburg because of the color of the brick from which it was built.

After the fall of Henry, the Lion (1180), the warlike minded Archbishops of Bremen sought to extend their territory on all sides and to fortify it. The bishops had already been granted control over the District Court of Lesmona (Lesum) by Emperor Henry IV, after the death of the pious Countess Emma (1062). To strengthen their position they erected strong castles at Bederkesa, Monsove (1) near Beverstedt, Hagen, Ottersberg and Otterstedt. The castle wardens whom they placed in charge of these fortresses assumed the title of counts (Grafen). It is well known that the free inhabitants of Steding were subjugated with the help of an army of crusaders. Even the von Stote nobility who called themselves counts were forced to acknowledge the archbishop as their feudal lord after the battle of Altenesch (June 1234), in

which the von Stotes fought on the side of the Archbishop. The Clüvers soon followed their example.

There are no other records of the Clüver clan for the next one hundred years. In the latter half of the 14th Century Gise and Alverich, the two sons of Johann Clüver, divided extensive holdings of their father between themselves. The later Clüvers of Clüversborstel descended from the older Gise lineage; the younger Alverich lineage received the possessions in the District of Achim and in Verden. The latter seems to have split into various branches. At any rate there were during the middle of the 16th Century owners by succession of this family in Baden, Embsen, Clüverswerder and Sagehorn. Ruins of their former castles may still be found in this region. The main ancestral seat of the family, however, was Cluvenhagen. Various members of this family were residents of Bremen, and their names are well represented among the members of the cathedral chapter. They are also mentioned as castle wardens of the fortress of Ottersberg (and were the Magistrates of the District of Achim). They continued to hold the latter office for an unbroken period of years until Otto Clüver of Cluvenhagen, the last of the Clüvers, was deposed by the Swedish general Count Königsmark in 1646. He tried to regain his position through court proceedings, but death claimed him in 1660 before the Tribunal of Wismar could render a verdict. His possessions which had shrunk decidedly during the Thirty Year War were divided among his distant relatives. A certain Segebade Clüver of Wellen claimed the succession to the office of Goggräfe, but it seems that he was unable to prove his descent from the Clüver nobility of the ancient District of Achim. On election day in 1684 no Clüver appeared. Probably descendants of Clüvers are those whose names are numerous among the farmers and civilians in the districts of Bremen and Verden.

The history of the older Clüver lineage in the first fifty years after the division of the family is sunk into the obscurity of the past. Residing near the borders of the Archbishopric of Bremen closest to Verden, they knew how to turn their position to their own advantage. After the death of the war-like Archbishop Giselbert, the conqueror of the free Friesians in the land of Kedingen, the might of the Archbishops of Bremen rapidly deteriorated. While the obstinate knights gradually decreased their services to their overlords, the latter in turn were forced to grant their vassals one concession after another. The required service in the bishop's armed forces shrunk to only a few days each year. After these days of service had been rendered the Clüver knights very often left the bishop's army with their entire contingent, whether the campaign was ended or not. The Clüvers had also secured for themselves many advantages for their service in the bishop's cause. How many horses they were supposed to furnish, I find nowhere stated... It is self-evident that the archbishop had to release the Clüvers from tithing on the income from their lands which they held as grants. In addition they demanded and received doubled amounts of wood and lumber from the forests of Ottersberg for building purposes and other necessities, and free rental to pasture two hundred hogs in these woods.

The Clüvers enjoyed even greater freedom in the Bishopric of Verden, where at this time the wildest anarchy prevailed. At the end of the 14th Century the Archbishop of Bremen, who at the same time also wished to maintain his position as Bishop of Verden, completely ransacked the Castle of

Rotenburg. The castle in the following twenty years even passed into the possession of the von Klenkes as security for debts. The indebtedness was not paid and the castle released until Johann III, Count of Asle in Hildesheim became bishop (1427). Johann was a man full of ambition and self confidence. By force of arms he brought order out of chaos and drove the haughty and arrogant knights into their lairs. He seems to have been less fortunate in a quarrel with the Archbishop of Bremen who pillaged and burnt out the Bailiwick (Vogt) of Rotenburg. The Clüvers through service to the Archbishop seem to have profited through these quarrels because beginning with this date it is frequently mentioned that the Bishop of Verden was required to annually deliver several scores of wethers to the Clüvers.

The patronage over the Church Parish of Sottrum was probably possessed from ancient times by the Clüvers and was among the last of their possessions to be lost. In the earliest days of Christianity the Bishops of Verden had founded a deaconry near the border of their diocese, which was managed by their clerical assistants. On or about the year 1350 they began to build a church at Sottrum (2) for which the Clüvers furnished most of the money and which was dedicated to St. George, the Dragon-Slayer, whose wooden statue is still to be seen today on a beam under the roof. It is true that the old chapel was torn down in the beginning of the 18th Century, but the old statues of former years were preserved in the new building. Only the old, four-cornered tower still stands as a reminder of days of long ago. It was built of undressed field-stones with small arched romanesque windows. Quite a number of places also on the other side of the small river along the border of the bishopric belonged to the Church Parish of Sottrum. Consequently the Clüvers had the right to present three persons from whom the bishop had to choose the archdeacon.

In the last years of the reign of Johann III, who had become rather childish in his old age, the arrogant vassals seemed to have asserted themselves again. At first Berthold von Landesbergen, Johann's capable successor, deemed it advisable to remain friendly with the powerful Clüvers. He confirmed their release from tithing and granted them other valuable prerogatives. From the time of Charlemagne, the small Wieste River which enters the Wümme near Ottersberg had been established as the boundary between the two bishoprics in their documents of diplomacy. On the left bank of the river, the Verden side, the Clüvers had "a place ('an einem lustigen Ort') where one could enjoy himself." An ancient record describes it as a farmhouse with outbuildings built on a man made mound (Wurt) in the midst of bottomless marshes. At this place the bishop permitted Hinrich Clüver to build a fortress for the protection of the bishop's borderlands. Construction was begun in the year 1478. Around the old mound, Hinrich Clüver had his men dig a double moat which surrounded an outer wall on which his archers could ply their trade. A dam with a flood gate was erected about a hundred feet below the mound. Two drawbridges, the one over the Wieste, the other over the canals, were the only entrances to Clüversborstel or Clüvers' castle place (Burgstelle). In those days such a castle was considered impregnable.

It seems that Bishop Berthold soon regretted his willingness to favor the Clüvers. He had entered the bishopric with 300 horsemen to take up his residence at Rotenburg and he had later taken into his service many mercenaries. He also managed to obtain heavy guns. He was greatly disappointed when he discovered that on the very borders of his residence a stronghold had been erected

that threatened his territory from the region of Bremen. He was determined to destroy it as soon as it might be feasible to do so. A pretext was soon found. In 1489 when the steward of the Clüvers appeared and demanded the annual tribute of mutton and eels, Berthold's stewards not only refused to pay the tribute but they had the representative of the Clüvers killed. This dastardly deed and insult to the Clüvers was soon to be repaid. They entered the bishop's territory, plundered and burned a few farm houses and imprisoned the bishop's tenants. The bishop gathered his forces and began a regular siege of Clüversborstel during Lent of 1489. He had with him several pieces of heavy artillery with which he bombarded the castle, but little damage was done. He could not advance close enough to the fortress because of the swampy terrain. A few of the stone cannon balls which were used in those days have been found near the river bank in the morass and are in my possession. The garrison more than held its own. The Clüvers had provided plenty of weapons. Ottrabe von Landesberg, a nephew of the bishop, in drunken arrogance, ventured too close to the castle, and was shot and killed by one of the archers who had climbed upon a chimney of the castle. To starve out the garrison also seemed hopeless because, according to old sayings, the bishop's men heard the squeals of a pig every morning, such as pigs emit in the last moments of life. However, each morning it was the squeal from the same old sow whose ears and tail were twisted to make her emit those ear piercing squeals, thereby convincing the bishop's men that the garrison had an inexhaustible supply of fattened animals in their possession. The bishop lifted the siege and returned home. However the warring parties seemed to have come to an understanding; a compromise was drawn up, captured peasants were released, mutton tribute was abolished, and the Clüvers remained in undisturbed possession of their castle. According to later records the tribute of eels was delivered until 1610. During the rule of Bishop Berthold, a delivery of salt from the bishop's salt mine in Lüneburg had finally, after 30 years, been released by the Clüvers upon receipt of payment by parties concerned.

At the turn of the 16th and 17th Centuries, the Clüvers stood at the peak of their power and wealth. The artistically minded Philipp Siegesmund was Bishop of Verden from 1586 to 1623. He was a son of Julius, Count of Braunschweig/Wolfenbüttel, whose successor, Eberhard of Holle, introduced Protestantism into his domain. The Clüvers acknowledged the Archbishop of Bremen as their "gracious lord and ruler", but the dependency existed only in name.

In 1624 Johann Clüver and his wife gave a pipe organ and an expensive pulpit carved out of sandstone to the church at Sottrum. The pulpit was supported by a statue of Moses and the two tablets of the Law; its sides were decorated with the figures of the four Evangelists and the apostle Paul. Under it is the inscription:

"IOHAN KLVVER UND GOSTE S.EH.SINT  
ON ERVEN GESCHEDEN V DESSER WELT  
DARVMB SE DESSEN PREDIGSTOL TO  
MAKE BESTELT TORE GEDECHTENIS ANNO  
1609" (3).

A testament drawn by the widow in 1618 provided funds for repair of the organ. It also set aside a very substantial sum of money for the support of

a school, which she had built. She established various legacies; the incomes from these bequests are still being paid to the needy of the parish to this very day.

Two works of art on the walls of the church at Sottrum have a much greater artistic value than the pulpit. They are designed in the style of the noblest Renaissance and made of stucco. On the south wall a wonderful representation of the perspective may be seen. It presents Christ in the temple surrounded by many colored coats of arms of the nobility of Bremen. Much of this work has been damaged and broken. Across from this piece of art is another representing the crucifixion of Christ and above it His ascension; this one is just as beautiful as the first but the arms are also somewhat damaged. The inscription of only the first can still be read, so that one may know in whose honor it was made. This inscription reads as follows:

"EIN FROW GEBOREN VTH EDLEM STAM  
LISE VAN DVRING DOGENTSAM MIT  
BORCHERT KLVVER IM EHESTANDT  
WAST DRITTEIN IAR VER DAG EIN  
MANDT VND DO SE KVM ERLEVET GAR  
TWOLFF DAGG VND VIFF VND VERTIDT  
IAR MEN SCHREFF VOFFTEN HVNDRT  
NIEGNTIDT.3 MANDAGES NA REMINISCERE  
MIT FRED VND FROVWD ALS SIMEON ER  
EDLE SELE FVHR DARVON VND LEVET  
NV BI GODT GEWIS DE LICHAM HIR  
BEGRAVE IS VND WERT AM IVNGSTE  
DAG VPSTAN MITT GROTER KLARHEIT  
ANGEDAN" (4).

Their graves are located before the altar and are covered with sandstone slabs upon which the family arms have been chiseled. The black bear claw in a white field has almost been obliterated by the many feet that trod over it.

A double coat of arms, carved out of wood and fastened to a tablet above the ancient door of the old mill at Clüversborstel, is in a better state of preservation. This inscription states that the mill was built beside the dam in 1602 by Johann and Borchardt Klüver. Formerly the mill stood a short distance further down the stream. The old building with its straw thatched roof still breasts the storms of time. Because of its picturesque and romantic situation it is often photographed and landscape painters set up their easels before it.

The splendor of the Clüver family rapidly diminished during the Thirty Year War. In 1627 Tilly burnt all the outbuildings of the first island and other buildings were badly damaged. Two families lived in the massive castle, but they were constantly bickering and quarreling among themselves. The castle seems to have been in fairly good condition in 1640. I have reached this conclusion from an ancient description of the castle given to me by the generous Senator Smidt of Bremen. Nothing much is said about the outer appearance of the structure; pictures or paintings of it do not exist. It is stated that many cannon balls were imbedded in the gables; a grim reminder of the siege and of the valorous defense of the garrison. This information is the last

which is available concerning the old castle. Five years later (1645), the Swedish troops under Count Königsmark invaded the helpless archbishopric pillaging, burning, murdering and raping. The Clüvers could not even have thought of offering resistance, but still the Swedes wrecked the place, as if they wanted to take revenge on the "ancient, noble stone house". The bridges were burned, making it impossible to get to the ruins except by boat. No funds were available to rebuild the place. Twenty years later only a few walls were left of the once proud castle. The roof had fallen in; the floors had rotted away; the iron had been stolen and no one dared venture inside the ruins without risking his life. The entire building site upon the island with its alders, alder-brake, willows, weeds and brush became a sad sight of neglect and desolation.

One of the two owners remodeled a tenant house into a modest home on the right bank of the Wieste. The other moved to Stuckenborstel and established new living quarters on the highway from Rotenburg to Ottersberg. In 1660 the lineage of Cluvenhagen died out. The two lineages of Stuckenborstel and Clüversborstel formally divided the entire remaining possessions between themselves. The "corpus bonorum" drawn up for this purpose in 1662 is still in my possession. According to this document the property which was divided was still quite extensive, especially for those times. The land that could be cultivated and seeded by the Clüversborstel branch of the family was valued at 7,000 Reichsthaler; from the grasslands they annually harvested 100 loads of hay. The sheep and cattle pastures ("that none of the tenants dared to use for his stock") extended a mile around the inner courtyard and timber lands extended as far as to Sottrum. In addition all trees on tenant farms and on common property of the surrounding villages belonged to the estate. About 50 tenant farms are listed in the document; these had to deliver extensive amounts of grain, large numbers of hogs, chickens and other natural products. Interest payments in money were demanded as well as rents, taxes and services by tenants with their horses. The mill was rented to a miller for an annual payment of 10 Malter of rye. A Malter is equal to about 18 bushels. The possessions of the Stuckenborstel branch of the family were just as extensive. The two families had hunting rights for small and large game throughout the districts of Ottersberg (up to the very gates of Rotenburg), Börde, Rahde (as far as Lilienthal Convent), Achim and Tedinghausen. The fish rights in the Wieste, Wümme and old Weser Rivers were valued at 1,500 Reichsthaler annually.

Even though all these possessions were heavily mortgaged, the owners would no doubt eventually have liquidated these debts and have regained at least a part of their former wealth and position if new misfortunes had not come upon them. In 1676 the undisciplined hordes of Archbishop Bernard of Salen invaded the District of Achim and robbed the unfortunate inhabitants of the last of their possessions. These hordes belonged to the army of the Holy Roman Empire sent out to enforce the emperor's proclamation which in effect outlawed King Karl XI of Sweden. For four years these wild hordes remained in the territory (1676-1680), and during this time the misery and distress of the inhabitants reached almost unprecedented heights. The bishop used to say, "The land is like a cabbage stump which seems to sprout most when it is plucked most." Now the last supply of grain, the last horse, and the last cow was taken from the farmer. The cost of billeting the soldiers

amounted to 50,000 Reichsthaler per month; when these vampires finally left, the land actually choked in its own misery.

The province had hardly begun to breathe again when it was engulfed in the Great Northern War. It has been estimated that this last war cost the double Dukedoms of Bremen and Verden an amount equivalent to 76 tons of gold, or approximately 7,600,000 Reichsthaler. Finally under the benevolent government of the Electors of Hanover the dukedoms gradually began to recuperate from the hardships and miseries of the previous century, but the splendor of the Clüvers had departed forever. The Stuckenborstel lineage died out at the end of the 17th Century and the estate was inherited by a Major von Zigeser, who had married a daughter of the last Clüver (3).

The possessions of the Clüversborstel lineage seem to have shrunk more and more during the war years. Many of the farms which they had owned and that are listed in old records were sold or pawned, and about the middle of the 18th Century the entire family became extinct. The only exceptions were four old ladies whose names appear on the outer wall of my church at Sottrum. They lived in loneliness and seclusion in their modest little house on the Wieste River. An old hunter is supposed to have been in charge of the management of the estate. It is said that he squandered much of what was left. Meta Marie Clüver passed away during the Seven Year War. She was the last of an ancient and renounced clan. For many years she was in charge of the Neuenwalde Convent. Lots were drawn by her three closest relatives for the estate, or rather what was left of it. My great grandfather, the former Swedish Major a. D. Lorenz Ernst von Hassel, heir of Baden and Eissel, drew the winning number, and since then the estate has been in my family.

The ancient, noble Clüver knights are still remembered by the inhabitants of the region formerly controlled by this ancient clan. The narrative of the siege and the pig that saved the day still circulates among the natives and the income from the legacies that are annually distributed among the needy keep alive the memory of the founder. The former protective wall around the island at Clüversborstel can still be seen and in times of severe drouth the old piling of the drawbridge also appear. Now there is a vegetable garden where the castle once stood and annually the spade turns up queerly formed roof-tile and pieces of green glazed stove-tile. These discoveries show the highly developed technical skills of former times. One of these pieces of tile bears the bearded head of a man and the defective inscription stating that this is a portrait of Elector Fredrich of Saxony, the champion of the Protestant faith. By chance I came upon a cast iron plate from a stove of 1579 which had been stolen after the castle had been destroyed. Judith and Holofernes (Apocrypha, Book of Judith, Chapter 2) are portrayed on this relic of great artistic perfection. A spit twelve feet long was found when a fish-pond was dredged; on it an entire oxen could have been roasted. Perhaps this spit was lost at a campfire. Even today the two Clüver islands are still called the "Haus Insel und Vorwerksstelle Insel".

## NOTES

1. "The Clüver land grant near Wellen is the one mentioned in the first part of my paper as Monsove Castle near Wellen, and is also called Mosilienburg." (From Aug. Freudenthal's "Heidefahrten").
2. Sottrum was known as "Sottmer" or "Sootmoore" in ancient documents; it was so named because of the many surrounding moors or swamps and is still referred to as "Sootmoore" by the peasants of that region. (From "Neidersachsen", year 1896, pages 73, 74, 92, 93 and 94).
3. "Johan Klüver and Göste Klüver departed this life without heirs, therefore they have had this pulpit built for their remembrance - 1609."
4. "A lady, born of noble blood, Lise von Düring, lived with Borchardt Clüver in honorable matrimony for 13 years, one month and four days, and while she hardly lived 45 years and twelve days she died in peace and happiness in the year 1590, three Mondays after Reminiscere - 2nd Sunday in Lent. Like Simeon of old her noble soul departed and now truly lives with God. Her body, here interned, will arise again on the Last Day in great glory."
5. Lt. Col. Hans Christoph von Zigeser (180) married Maria Mette Clüver, daughter of Heinrich and heir to Stuckenborstel. The colonel's son, Christoph Diederich had four daughters; the eldest (Agnes Elisabeth von Zigeser) married Christoph von Zesterfieth, heir to Saghorn. Thus two of the former possessions of the Clüvers were consolidated under the von Zesterfieths. (H. C. K.).



EARLY HISTORY OF CLÜVERS<sup>U</sup>BORSTEL  
(Excerpts)  
(Assembled at the request of Magistrate D. Wahlers)

by

W. von Hassel

1913

(Translated from German by Rev. R. W. Kabelitz)

During the middle of the 18th Century the entire (Clüver) clan became extinct (1); the only exceptions were four older sisters whose names appear on the outer wall of the church belonging to the estate's domain. The last of these Clüvers passed away on June 17, 1759, during the Seven Year War; she was Metta Maria Clüver, for many years Sister Superior of the Convent of Neuenwalde. She had reached the age of 96 years. Three distant relatives cast lots for her possessions. Major a. D. Lorenz Ernst von Hassel, heir by succession in Baden and Eissel, formerly in the Wismar Dragoons and later in the service of Sweden, drew the winning number (2).

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Notations Copied from the Papers of Major von Pressentin

Part of a Copy of a Document  
of  
Carl Heinrich Clüver of Clüversborstel

"I, Carl Heinrich Clüver, heir of Clüversborstel, document and avow to my sisters and heirs with this open bill of sale before me that I have with good consideration and aforethought sold and given for sale to his highness, Colonel Caspar Cornetius von Linstow and his heirs, my part, namely half of the tract of grass land that lies next to the Wümme on the socalled thick brakes near Bullenbarg's tract. With all justice, etc.

Done at Clüversborstel May 25, 1739.

(Seal) C. H. Clüver

For me and my sisters."

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Excerpts from the Church Records of Suttrum,  
District of Rotenburg, Hanover

July 14, 1710.

The following information was sent by Chaplain Georg Henrich Otto of the

Hanoverian troops who are fighting the French in the Spanish Netherland:  
 "Captain Diedrich Clüver was killed by a bullet when his troops stormed the city and the fortress of Donay for the last time. He was buried in Ryssel, also called Lisle (Lille), on the evening of the above named day." His mother of Clüversborstel states that he was 32 years old.

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Anno. 1715.

"On March 27th, the noble Lady Metta, née Fresen, the widow of Diedrich Clüver and heir of Clüversborstel, was placed into her vault at the church at Clüversborstel during the evening at 8:30 with ringing of bells and proper committal services. She died March 1st at the age of 81 years and 5 months. From 1696 to 1708 she is mentioned five times as sponsor at baptisms.

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Anno. 1742. Buried December 7th.

The Honorable Fräulein Catharina Sophia von Clüverin, daughter of the sainted Dietrich von Clüver, and heir of Clüversborstel, was born February 10, 1671; baptized February 12th; died December 1, 1742. The committal services were held in the evening at Wilstädt. She attained the age of 71 years, 10 months. From 1695 to 1739 she is mentioned eleven times as sponsor at baptisms.

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Anno. 1748. Buried April 30th.

The Honorable Fräulein Maria Anna von Clüverin, daughter of the sainted Dieterich von Clüver, born December 21, 1669; baptized December 23rd; died a blessed death April 17, 1748. Committal services at Wilstädt. Age 78 years, 4 months. From 1693 to 1747 she was mentioned thirty-seven times as sponsor. According to Carl Heinrich she signed the papers of the Clüver estate from 1734 up to the time of her death. She is supposed to have lived most of the time at Clüversborstel.

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Anno. 1759. Buried June 22nd.

The Honorable Fräulein Metta Maria von Clüverin, daughter of the sainted Dieterich von Clüver, and the heir of Clüversborstel, was born September 7, 1666, and died a blessed death on June 17th. She was buried in the Clüver vaults in the evening at 8:00 o'clock. She reached the age of 92 years and 9 months. Metta Maria was baptized on September 14, 1666. From 1701 to 1756 she is mentioned seventeen times as sponsor. After the death of Maria Anna she signed the Clüver legacy papers.

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Carl Heinrich Clüver. Baptized April 21, 1668.

From 1691 to 1728 he is mentioned thirty-two times as sponsor. From 1718 to 1728 he signed the Clüver legacy papers. Nothing was found in the church records concerning his marriage or death. Possibly he was buried in Wilstädt. It is also possible that he was not married or his wife would have been mentioned several times as sponsor.

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Nothing much is found in the church records about the young nobleman, Dietrich Clüver, the husband of Metta née Fresen and father of the above mentioned three noble Fräulein or about Captain Dietrich Clüver (killed at Donay), Carl Heinrich Clüver, Dorothea Elisabeth Clüvers or Fräulein Anna Catharina. Nothing was found in a small incomplete notebook dating from 1654 to 1734. The first regular church records begin in 1686. At that date Dietrich Clüver had already died. A protocol of 8 pages from February 4 to 14, 1678, describes a serious quarrel between Dietrich Clüver and the resident pastor.

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Fräulein Dorothea Elisabeth Clüvers from 1701 to 1734 is mentioned eight times as sponsor. It may be that she died on February 17, 1742 (?), and was buried in Wilstädt. When the present church was built in 1737 she was mentioned as living at Clüversborstel.

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Fräulein Anna Catharina von Clüverin is mentioned with Fräulein Anna von Clüverin at a baptism on December 27, 1730. Her name is also affixed to a church pew in Clüversborstel.

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The names of Anna Catharina Clüvers, Metta Marie Clüvers, Maria Anna Clüvers and Catharina Sophia Clüvers appear on a church pew belonging to the estate of Clüversborstel. They must have been living in 1737, since the church was built at that date.

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Postscript.

The noble Lady Metta Clüvers, née Tressen (undoubtedly Fresen) of Clüversborstel, had the pulpit covered with a green cloth on February 1, 1688, and on August 14, 1701, the noble Widow Metta Clüvers, née Tressen, again had the altar covered with a green cloth.

Given at Sottrum, February 9, 1897.

Signed J. Witkopf, Pastor.

## NOTES

1. Major W. von Hassel is the great grandson of Lorenz Ernest von Hassel, who inherited the Clüvers' estate at the death of Meta Maria Clüver in 1759. Under the circumstances the Major could hardly afford to admit that any Clüvers still existed after his forebear had taken over the last of their ancient possessions. However, this matter is no longer an issue. It is sufficient to emphasize the fact that when a family becomes impoverished it loses its ability to exact justice through the courts of the land. The Norwegian Klüwers also lost their inheritance in Courland because the material possessions of a lieutenant colonel in the Armed Services of Norway were insufficient to finance the long drawn out court procedure required in order to establish rights of inheritance. When the cat is sick or away the mice will play. While the Clüvers do not condone Major von Hassel's suggestion that they are extinct, they nevertheless are grateful to him for his assistance in preserving their family history.

(Signed) Herman Christof Kluever.

2. Material already omitted has previously been covered in Major von Hassel's article written in 1896. Further discussions by the Major concern only the place of Clüversborstel and not the Clüver family. (Alfred Clüver).

JOURNEYS INTO THE HEATH  
(Excerpts)

by

August Freudenthal

1890

(Translated from German by Rev. R. W. Kabelitz)

In ancient times Uphusen had a chapel, a subsidiary parochial chapel of Achim, dedicated to St. James; Uphusen at that time belonged to the Achim Parish. This chapel had been built and endowed by members of the Clüver family; consequently, the Clüvers also held the patronage over it. In an old document, dated December 13, 1339, the brothers Nicolaus and Alverich Clüver call themselves deacons of the House of God at Uphusen. According to ancient reports the chapel was supposed to have been built before the church at Arbergen had been erected. The inhabitants of the lowlands (Hollerland) of Bremen are supposed to have come here to worship in Catholic times. There is no longer any trace of the chapel; it formerly stood on the site which is now used as a garden by Architect F. Seekamp. The building was torn down after the Reformation, and the Clüvers of Clüverswerder took back the endowments made by their forebears and gave them to their tenants at Uphusen.

The Clüvers were feudal lords of the archbishop. Various branches of the family resided in and around Bremen and Verden and were very wealthy. For a time they owned the fortresses of Langwedel and Ottersberg. Their family estates were Clüverswerder near Uphusen, Cluvenhagen near Etelsen, Clüversborstel not far from Rotenburg, Wellen near Beverstedt, Baden near Achim, Lessel in the Verden district, Sagehorn and others. They also had a good representation amongst the ruling divines of the Archbishopric of Bremen and the Verden monastery.

The site of the former estate of Clüverswerder is about 2 km. southeast of Uphusen, not far from the Weser. Formerly it was a castle, well protected with moats and ramparts; even today it can be recognized as such. The old fortifications were replaced by a friendly country home with beautiful gardens, parks, canals and man-made islands. Since the Cluvenhagen branch of the family became extinct in 1660, the estate has repeatedly changed hands. At first it was granted to Captain Kunst von Lilienfeld by the Swedish crown. He in turn bequeathed it to his son-in-law, Captain Schütz von Modersitsky. After the latter died, Claus Mindermann, Recorder and Altermann of Bremen, bought it. Lieutenant General von Klinkowström, an old swashbuckler and friend of Pastor Heisius of Arbergen, bought it from Mindermann; the general's widow continued to live there after he died. Her son, G. C. von Klinkowström, Castle Captain of Wolfbüttel and later Privy Councillor, sold Clüverswerder around 1772 to a citizen of Bremen and Bleicher Prange. Around 1800 a certain Friedrich Elmken owned it; about the middle of this (19th) century Senator

Iken of Bremen became the owner of the place. There is very little left of the former land of this estate; the most of it was disposed of during the 18th Century. The country house and park are now (1890) owned by H. Walte, a merchant of Bremen, who has also rented the adjacent hunting rights.

Members of the Clüver clan whose names are mentioned since the beginning of the 13th Century were more closely associated with the Cathedral Chapter and the Council of Bremen than any of the other families of the nobility. Their extensive holdings in and around the city made it necessary for them to maintain this close association both politically and socially.

Johann Clüver, who lived in the latter half of the 14th Century, had two sons--Gise and Alverich. These sons became the forefathers of the two Clüver lineages which are named after them. The Clüvers of Wellen near Beverstedt and the Clüvers of Clüversborstel descended from Gise. The descendants of Alverich held possessions located chiefly in the Districts of Achim and Verden. The Gogräfen descended from Alverich. The latter lineage which is also called the Cluvenhagen lineage is considered in the following discussion.

Around the middle of the 16th Century there were owners by succession of this family at Cluvenhagen, Badensen or Baden, Lessel, Embsen, Clüverswerder and Sagehorn.

Senator Heinrich Smidt writes in the Bremen Yearbook of 1880 that if it is self evident that those Clüvers who were living close to Bremen kept up a social and business intercourse with the people of that city (who were at that time still partly ruled by the bishops) it was even more true of the various Clüvers who had members serving in the Cathedral Chapter and made their home in Bremen. In public life the name "Clüver" became quite prominent in Bremen, especially towards the end of the 16th Century.

In 1589 Segebado Clüver of Wellen and his brother-in-law, Segebade von der Hude, quarreled over a piece of grassland, and S. Clüver shot his brother-in-law with a blunder-buss and killed him.

In the following years, 1593 and 1598, Segebado's son, Heinrich Clüver, became guilty of serious excesses in the District of Neunkirchen. He was apprehended and had to serve a prison sentence of several years in Bremen because the District of Neunkirchen was under the jurisdiction of the city. The Council of Bremen was especially disturbed by the friendly, or sometimes unfriendly, intercourse of the Clüvers who were Gogräfen of Achim and dared to extend the jurisdiction of their office to the very gates of the city.

On October 3, 1600, Gogräfe Lüder Clüver had a house torn down on the Bremen side of the boundary between Bremen territory and the ancient District of Achim. The Council of Bremen retaliated two days later by having a house torn down on the opposite side of the boundary in the Clüvers' District of Hastedt. The dispute was settled in 1603. The Bremen Council and the Gogräfe agreed on a boundary line and three boundary markers were placed between Hastedt and Bremen. A part of the highway between Bremen and Hastedt was named after these markers; even today the name is still unchanged.

When the Gogräfe Lüder Clüver died in 1615, the Archbishop Johann Friedrich refused to permit his subjects in the ancient district to proceed with the election of a new Gogräfe. He maintained that the court had reverted to his own authority and that he, the Archbishop, would henceforth have his Magistrate of Langwedel administer the court. The Council of Bremen opposed the bishop's decree. These men had possessions in the Parish of Arbergen and

naturally were concerned about the administration of their property. The council followed the proclamations of the compromise of 1597 which was established when Johann Friedrich was elected Archbishop; according to his compromise the cities and the knights were to assist each other. Thus the city council had authority to instruct its representatives to the Landtag at Basdahl to work in the interest of the Clüvers and for the preservation of free elections. They emphasized the fact that the Clüvers had been in possession of the ancient court for years. In the meantime the election convention assembled on the Lindenwirth at Achim in spite of the bishop's edict and elected Alverich Clüver, resident of Sagehorn, to be the successor of Lüder Clüver. The representatives of the Archbishop were unable to stop the election.

The contest for control of the ancient district court had a different ending in 1630. Alverich Clüver had died and his successor was to be chosen. The Cathedral Chapter supervised the election which was held in the Cathedral in Bremen and behind locked doors. Diedrich Clüver, the Senior of the Chapter, was elected.

Diedrich Clüver acceded to the demands of the Archbishop insofar that he acknowledged the claims of authority over the court--a court which had been free since ancient times. Clüver accepted his position as a grant (held in fief) from the ruler, with the specification presented in the document of investiture that the Archbishop's estate of Langweden could lay claim to the court only after the Clüver family had become extinct. The document specified that a Clüver must always be elected to the office of Magistrate of the Ancient District Tribunal of Achim as long as the family existed. The Council of Bremen protested against this strange election, maintaining that a divine could not hold a secular office, but its protest went unheeded.

In the meantime the Thirty Year War had come to Old Saxony and the Archbishopric of Bremen. The well fortified City of Bremen, the heart of Old Saxony, had as early as 1625 given protection and housing to the many inhabitants around Bremen. From far and near these families fled before the marauders and hords of thieves and murderers. The people of the Archbishop soon realized that their neighbors, who lived near the city, were very fortunate. These neighbors were not molested by the marching armies, thieves and murderers. Especially those people of Hastedt, Hemeling, Arbergen and inhabitants of other outlying districts longed for similar sovereignty and protection. In 1633 they petitioned the Council of Bremen to have the city take them also under her immediate protection. They complained that they suffered more oppression than they received protection from their present rulers; namely the Magistrate von Langwedel and Gogräfe Diedrich Clüver. In 1635 the Council took advantage of the opportunity offered by the death of Diedrich Clüver to enlarge the city's territory. Havemann, their own mayor, was immediately elected Gogräfe of Achim, but only by the residents of the Church Parish of Arbergen. The council hoped to diplomatically persuade the Archbishop to recognize their election and at least have the bishop accept Havemann as judge over Arbergen which in former years already had a separate judge. But they were to be disappointed. The Archbishop not only refused their requests, but also set the 6th of April for another election. The inhabitants of Arbergen and other residents of the district refused to take part in the election. On the 7th of April at another meeting, Mayor Havemann appeared with several members of the Council under the protection of several knights of Bremen and the

residents of Arbergen. As the duly elected Gogräfe, the Mayor intended to prevent another election. Havemann took his place on the judge's bench on the Lindenwurt at the request of several residents of Arbergen and the upper church parishes. Marquard, the Archbishop's counselor, and four members of the Clüver family also appeared with their supporters and proceeded to try to hold an election and solicit votes. Their candidate was the eighteen year old Segebade Clüver of Wellen. Then a truly dramatic turmoil of claims and counter claims was heard; affirmations, denials and protests were made, all of course, within the forms of parliamentary order. Young Segebade Clüver forgot his manners and declared that he would rather sit amongst the Turks than with the Council of Bremen. He added that he had not forgotten what the authorities in Bremen had done to his imprisoned father. But the protests of the Clüvers remained fruitless; Havemann's election was approved by the residents of the districts because they greatly desired the protection of the City of Bremen. However, Havemann had the name of a Gogräfe, but unfortunately could not carry out the functions of the office. Archbishop Friedrich, the son of the Danish king, was a young man with energy and character who took the duties of his office seriously. During the few years that he had been Archbishop he had sought to curb the territorial expansion of the City of Bremen. Consequently he simply ordered the residents of the ancient district not to appear before Gogräfe Havemann in Achim or to obey his orders. Until further notice they were to appear before the Archbishop's judges in Langwedel with their legal difficulties. Havemann never was recognized as Gogräfe by the ruling bishop. The Council of Bremen sought for years to establish his rights through court action and arbitration with the bishop but it never succeeded. Because of the election of Havemann as Gogräfe, the City of Bremen acquired the animosity of the Clüvers and at the same time she alienated the Knighthood which had so often been her true ally in time of need.

When Havemann died the Clüvers appeared to have regained their former rights. Otto Clüver, Lord of Lessel and Baden, became Gogräfe (1640) and functioned several years as such. But he was not chosen by the residents in a free election. He was appointed by the ruler. Soon after this event the Council of Bremen once more had the satisfaction of seeing all the residents of the district desert their Gogräfe and come to them with their petition to be governed by the city. This happened when the Swedes, in 1645, attacked the domain of Archbishop Friedrich. In the war with Denmark, the Swedes attacked both Christian IV of Denmark and his son, Friedrich of the Archbishopric of Bremen. They overran the archbishopric and remained in it; they abolished everything that in any way reminded them of the former Catholic archbishopric. Even the Knighthood of Bremen suffered the loss of prestige and legal rights.

Count Königsmark attacked the Archbishopric of Bremen in 1644 and when he captured it the rule of the last Gogräfe of the Clüver clan was ended. Queen Christine of Sweden granted the Court of Langwedel to Peter Brandt, the Swedish Commissioner of War. Brandt's secretary, a man named Wolfsstern, ordered the residents of the District Court of Achim to elect Brandt as their Gogräfe. Peter Brandt, as lord of the renters of Langwedel, became one of the most important landowners in the district. The forced election took place in 1646; Otto Clüver was formally removed from office by a decree of the Swedish government on the 3rd of December of the same year. Otto Clüver



never ceased to protest against the acts by which he was removed from office; he appealed to the courts without success. When Brandt had died he again assumed the title and duties of Goggräfe. The court convened on April 5, 1648; Otto Clüver seated himself on the judge's bench. He declared that he legally held the office of Goggräfe because he had been unlawfully disposed and that he would continue to function in that office. But Swedish Magistrate Wolfstern ordered the dependent residents to elect the governor of the dukedom as their new Goggräfe. Thus, Governor Count von Königsmark was elected April 10, 1648. This enforced election was confirmed by Queen Christine on May 1, 1649, and the governor's male descendants and heirs were given the right to inherit the office. The Queen, however, gave the residents the right to choose one of these heirs. Otto Clüver protested and sought to regain the dignity of his office by litigation, but he died before the tribunal that had been entrusted with this matter could render a verdict. Segebade Clüver of Wellen continued the litigation in 1670. The Tribunal of Wismar reached a decision on April 19, 1675. They concluded that Segebade Clüver had to prove that he really descended from the lineage of Clüvers who resided in the ancient district and had administered the office of Goggräfe. This proof Segebade Clüver had neglected to present; and he had died in the meantime. The feudal court convened in 1684 but no Clüver appeared. The office of Goggräfe remained in the family of von Königsmark.

Members of the noble clan of Clüvers henceforth disappeared in the darkness of private life. There are still quite a number of civilian and farmer families which bear the ancient name. Among others are those in Rockwinkel near Bremen. Eberhard Clüver was a descendant of this branch of the family; he was an eminent mathematician and orientalist. He was a pupil and friend of Gauss and was well known among the scientists of the Commonwealth of Bremen. In 1824-25 he assisted Gauss in laying out the first triangulation points in the survey of the Territory of Hanover. Eberhard Clüver was born at Rockwinkel in March of 1800. His life and work has been extensively portrayed by Dr. H. Wellmann in his book "Eberhard Clüver, a Contemporary and Friend of Olbers", Bremen 1845. Eberhard Clüver died in 1845, a plain tiller of the soil on the ancestral estate.

The Clüver clan also continues to exist at Achim as a family of landowning farmers who possess one of the best farms (Baumannshöfe) in the vicinity.

The southern crossarm of the church of Achim was called St. Laurentius Chapel and was built by the Clüvers in olden times; it is also known as the Clüver chapel. The Clüvers had their hereditary burial place in this chapel. St. Lazarus Chapel is attached to the Clüver Chapel on the east side and has served as a sacristy since 1733. The Clüvers had sepulchral vaults under St. Lazarus. These vaults with others have long been closed off by masonry. There are still several epitaphs of the Clüver family in the sacristy. One of these epitaphs bearing the date 1594 partly portrays the resurrection of Christ, while another which is almost destroyed portrays the crucifixion. There are inscriptions under these works of art. The inscriptions state that here rests the noble and honorable Cilliacus Clüver who died in Baden on April 8, 1605, age 30 years and 8 weeks, and that his wife, Jutta von der Lith, rests beside him.

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LORENTZ DIDERICH KLÜWER

by

Th. Petersen

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(Translated from Norwegian by Prof. A. E. Kaasa)

In the picture of ineptitude which the Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association unfortunately presents during the first half of the 19th Century, there are really only two names which give the Association a certain independent, scientific relief. The one is the student of antiquities, Major Lorentz Diderich Klüwer, the other Rector Fredrik Moltke Bugge, the brilliant pedagogue and philologist. When our organization last year held its annual celebration, the day was dedicated to the memory of Rector Bugge. This evening we turn to Lorentz Diderich Klüwer, and I have the honor of briefly describing his life and his contribution to Norwegian scientific learning which has won him a name in the history of our Association.

Lorentz Diderich Klüwer belonged to a well-known officers' family of inner Trøndelag. Its patriarch in Norway, Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, immigrated in 1670 from Courland (a coastal part of present-day Latvia), where he was born in 1652. He became First Lieutenant in the Trondhjem National Infantry Regiment and participated in the war with Sweden during the Gyldenløve War of 1675-79. As late as 1718, when Armfeldt attempted his attack on Trondhjem, he served as an officer, and he was the last man to evacuate Steine Fortress, on September 12, 1718. Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, who never advanced higher than the rank of Lieutenant, settled on Inderøy (Inner Island), but about 1700 he moved to Namdalen (Nam Valley), where he bought several farms in Overhalla, and here he died in 1739.

From Johan Wilhelm Klüwer stems a large family, the older members of which we find for the greater part dwelling in Innherred as officers. Several of them had interests beyond the necessary demands of daily life. For example, his oldest son (who also bore the name Johan Wilhelm and who also served in the Norwegian Army in 1718) gave to posterity an account of the Armfeldt invasion and the Norwegian defense (1) which found its way into print in 1806 and since has often been quoted.

Another son was Lieutenant Colonel Lorentz Diderich Klüwer, a name which often recurs in the family. He became a large landowner and bought several estates in Verdalen, among them "Bjartnes", which for a number of years was considered the family's home farm. For a time he also owned the large estate, "Trones". One must remember that this was before the era of banks, and the

safest investment of money was in land. Lieutenant Colonel Klüwer was a cartographer, and among other maps is one which he made of Verdalen and published in 1767. Surviving him on his death at "Bjartnes" in 1771 were his three sons, all of whom became officers. The oldest, Major Lorentz Diderich Klüwer, ran the family estate, "Bjartnes", and was an excellent farmer, a typical representative of the pioneering gentleman-farmers of the Age of Enlightenment. He was one of those who helped set a stamp on the community for a long time and his memory is still freshly alive. He is also listed in the "Authors' Lexicon". He wrote about soil cultivation in the northern mountains, and an agriculture text book called "Bonde-Praktika", which was published in 1815 by our scientific Association, of which he was a member. In 1791 he received the Grand Gold Medal from the Agricultural Society.

A younger brother, Broder Wilhelm, after the mother's death took over the so-called Leksdals estate in Verdalen and made his home on "Bunes" (Boö-nas), the farm which he bought in 1784. Here Klüwer fixed the place up royally. But access to the place was difficult, at least in summer, at a time when there was still only a primitive riding or cow path over Klinga, that hogsback which separates Leksdalen from Verdalen's main settlement in the south, and where the road from Leksdalen comes down above Stiklestad. In winter, when Leksdal Lake was frozen over, one could, on the other hand, drive all the way from "Bunes", and then it is said the Leksdal tenant farmers had to stand on the ice and light the area with torches for the guests when they rode home at night from parties at the farm.

A son of Broder Wilhelm Klüwer was our antiquarian, Lorentz Diderich Klüwer, born at "Bunes" December 23, 1790. It was a foregone conclusion that young Lorentz Diderich, whose family was still almost exclusively made up of soldiers, would also enter the military service. He was therefore enrolled in the Military Academy in Christiania (Oslo), or as the school at that time was called, "The Royal Norwegian Land Cadet Corps"; not until 1820 did the school get its present name, "The Royal Norwegian Military School". This (enrollment) was in 1804, and he was not more than 14 years old. As you know, the officers in olden days received their entire education at the military school. The commander of the military school was at that time General v. Haxthausen, but the real leader of the Corps was Major Diderich Hegermann, a man who exerted great influence on the future officers. Klüwer, too, certainly esteemed him highly and his map of Stiklestad, which was accepted and lithographed in 1821, was dedicated to Hegermann with the title, "To the guide and guardian of my youth".

Klüwer's training at the military academy took place at a time when people here in Norway, as elsewhere in the whole of Scandinavia, had zealously begun to search for a national cultural foundation, and when we can speak of a national renaissance coming on the heels of Romanticism. This current also reached into the Land Cadet Corps' schoolrooms, where it had a representative in that one of the school's teachers who more than any other guided Klüwer's interests outside the military in the historical national direction. This teacher was Captain, later Major (in the Danish army), Christian Henrich Sommer, who from 1805-1809 was connected with the military school. Sommer was among those who, after the triumph of the new Romanticism (we are reminded of Oehlenschläger's Horns of Gold in 1802), shared with not a few of his contemporaries, an awakening interest in the relics of national culture no matter

what kind they might be, either from ancient days or from later periods. He had assembled quite a valuable collection of relics which were turned over in 1812 to the National Museum in Copenhagen where it may still be found. In 1807 he (Sommer) began archaeological work in the ruins of (St.) Halvard Church in Oslo Old Town, which as far as I know is the first research of its kind to take place in the historic soil of Oslo. After Sommer moved away people sought help from the Association for Norway's Welfare, which as is known was established in 1809, to continue the digging and research. This application did not, to be sure, yield the sought-for results, but it did, however, have far reaching effects, which we cannot go into here (2). Suffice to say that for Klüwer's growth, Captain Sommer has had, as said, great influence, and Klüwer himself says of him that he gave him "desire to acquire knowledge of Norway's history and its Oldsager (objects of antiquity)".

Klüwer also had during his service as officer ample opportunity to cultivate these interests. On January 1, 1809, he was appointed Ensign in the Nordenfieldske Ski-Troops Battalion with date of commission as of June 1, 1808, and in the spring of 1811 he advanced to Adjutant in the General Staff. As such he was ordered, as early as 1810, to draw up a military map of "a part of Trondhjem's Diocese (Stift)" as the orders read. Until 1814 he continued his map making for the General Staff. Then it came to an end because it was thought that after peace with Sweden this work was no longer necessary. A little later, 1815, he was appointed Captain and Division Adjutant. I might say at this point that Lorentz Diderich Klüwer was a very capable cartographer, and his maps are outstanding for their accuracy and neat execution. Most of these maps are now preserved in the Norwegian Geographical Survey, and many of them, such as his boundary maps, became the groundwork for later map work. In the years 1813 and 1814 he prepared among others a "Military Situations Map over that part of Trondhjem Stift which could presumably become a war theatre in a future instance".

This map work gave him an excellent chance to map, sketch and describe places of historical and antiquarian interest, an opportunity which he took advantage of to a great extent. And here we are at the heart of the matter. In Klüwer's time, and of course even more in Gerhard Schöning's time around 1770, many of the old cultural relics still existed, but which have since disappeared and which we now know only from Schöning's and Klüwer's descriptions and drawings. I shall name two examples: Those of you who are acquainted at Steinkjer will have heard talk of the stone circle at Tingvoll on the flats below Hegge. It represents the last remnant of a very large graveyard which we now know only from Schöning's description in 1773 and Klüwer's excellent map of 1815, as it existed before the building construction on Steinkjer's north side had managed to level this particularly important cultural relic. Klüwer's map shows that at this place we were obviously dealing with one of Norway's most monumental ancient relics, an exponent of Inner Trøndelag Viking period culture. Relying especially on Klüwer's map I have in my time attempted to connect this graveyard with the progressive growth of the settlement of Steinkjer (3). Another example: At Forbregd in Verdalen, where once there had been one of the largest graveyards in Innherred, Klüwer has mapped out an extensive, now vanished, grave complex which had escaped Schöning's attention, in that the grave mounds he records and which now also are leveled off, are not the same which we find in Klüwer's map; Klüwer himself calls attention to

this fact. Klüwer has sketched many stone monuments which are now gone. His ground plan of Minkeby Cloister Church within Levanger shows details which are no longer discernible. And we could go on and on.

What Klüwer had gathered by 1814 of antiquarian drawings and descriptions he turned over to the Scientists' Association in Trondhjem, of which he had become a member back in 1811. At the Association's expense he travelled in the years 1815-17 through the greater part of Innherred, what is now More and Romsdal County, and Selja Parish in Nordfjord. From the material which he collected on these trips, he prepared his book "Norway's Memory Markers". The manuscript, a folio protocol, was delivered to the Scientists' Association and is now preserved in its collection of manuscripts. The foreword is dated March 1, 1818, but the printing was not completed until 1823. It then came out as a publication of the Association with support of King Carl Johan, who paid for the plates, and the work was dedicated to the Association's patron, Crown Prince Oscar.

In the foreword of "Norway's Memory Markers" Klüwer points out that he will hardly make any more journeys with a view toward continued antiquarian research. When he did continue nevertheless, it was in the first place because of his warm interest for his fatherland's old cultural relics, yet the chief reason was the fact that he in the beginning of 1819 had become a member of the remarkable Swedish historical-romantic society, the Götiska Förbundet (the Gothic League), an honor which he particularly coveted and which stimulated him to continued antiquarian activity. An introduction to the League occurred through some ancient war ballads (Kjaempeviser) with melodies which Klüwer had jotted down and which he sent to a member of the League, namely August von Hartmansdorff, who as is known served in Christiania as Secretary to the Governor-General (Statholder), and with whom he had come in contact in 1817. Klüwer was the only Norwegian ever to be a member of this exclusive brotherhood, which in its midst counted several of Sweden's most significant cultural figures, and which stood as an exponent of the Scandinavian Renaissance, which at that time also surged through Sweden's literature and art. Members chose their League names from legend and saga. Klüwer called himself Orm Lyrja and according to the laws of the Swedish organization he had to give a speech in memory of his namesake; this speech is preserved in the League's Archives in the Academy of Science. The League had its own periodical called "Iduna", and in the year 1821 we find in the same an article by Klüwer entitled "Forntidsminnesmärken i och vid Christiania" (Relics of the Past in and around Christiania). His "Antiquarian Observations on a Journey from Christiania to Trondhjem in the Autumn of 1821" also was sent to the Gothic League to be published in "Iduna". But it was never published and Norwegian archaeologists, like Ingvald Undset in 1887, had looked in vain for the manuscript in the Swedish Archives. Even so, it has recently been found in the Archives of the Academy of Science by Librarian, Dr. Adolf Schück, who in 1943 published it in the Swedish archaeological periodical "Fornvännen" as a part of an article entitled, "Lorentz Klüwer and the Gothic League. The first Association between Norwegian and Swedish antiquarian Research". The monograph is dedicated "To Norway's Museum-man". The dedication was a kindly gesture from a warm friend of Norway during a time of ill fortune for our country (German Invasion of Norway during World War II).

Klüwer's intimate connection with the Gothic League is seen in the fact

that he accepted travel expenses from the Swedish organization and in return he gave the League his Norwegian material. It even went so far, according to what he himself writes in a letter which the Secretary of the League received October 1, 1822, that he transferred sixteen parchment letters from Budbrandsdalen to the League. This contact seems to have awakened discontent in Norway, and Klüwer himself got into a difficult situation squeezed as he was between the Scientists' Association in Trondhjem and the Swedish League. From the latter he had accepted a contribution of 200 Riksdaler for his next trip but when he also received a contribution from the Scientists' Association for this journey, which took place in 1823, he returned the League's money, and the report of the trip in three pamphlets was turned over to the Scientists' Association. Unfortunately, this manuscript is now existent only in a copy which was made in 1838 by Governor Christie of Bergen, and which, therefore, is now in the Library of the Bergen Museum. The original manuscript was in the possession of the Library of the Association in 1841 but it was no longer in its place in 1864. It is so much more regrettable that this manuscript now is gone since among other things it contained Klüwer's handsketched copy of the important Runic inscription on a vanished stone from Hønen in Ringerike which is the famous Hønen Inscription. In 1902 an attempt was made by Sophus Bugge to translate the inscriptions. A more recent, and on one decisive point, surely a more accurate translation was brought forward by Magnus Olsen (4), but unfortunately both have been necessarily based upon second-hand copies. Klüwer's journey in 1823 was undertaken in south Norway, through the country districts on both sides of the Oslofjord, through Eiker, Ringerike and Toten to Hamar, Ringsaker and as far as Gudbrandsdalen.

At his own expense Klüwer undertook a journey in 1824, which he likewise described in three pamphlets. Only the first two articles are preserved in the manuscript collections of the Scientists' Association, but we know the contents of the third manuscript from a summary, which is also preserved in the collections. These pamphlets have varying content. They deal mostly with monuments in Trøndelag; in addition they contain some presumably second-hand information of cultural relics in Valdres and in Nordland, and the Oddernes Stone at Kristiansand, as well as an ancient war ballad, some legends from Nordland, an essay about the art of healing among the Lapps and, finally, a description of a visit the gifted, but eccentric, runologist, M. F. Arendts, made to Trondhjem in 1817 and his and Klüwer's combined studies in the cathedral.

It was the Association's intention to combine the reports of 1823 and 1824 in a publication resembling "Norway's Memory Markers". But Klüwer's antiquarian activity and with it also the idea of a new publication came, unfortunately, to an abrupt end. A cerebral accident instantaneously ended his life on January 5, 1825. He was then no older than 35 years. His friend, General Paul Birch, reported the death in a letter to Baron Jacob Adlerbeth (5), the Gothic League's Secretary.

Klüwer's sudden death was a loss for the awakening antiquarian interest in Norway, especially in Trøndelag, where his energetic work for study and preservation of all national heritage has left such an indelible mark. Borne up as it was by that single personality, the antiquarian work fell into inactivity after Klüwer's death. Many years passed before it was again resumed and then not with the support of the Scientists' Association, which was con-

cerned with other important matters, but by the Fortidsminneforening (Memorial Society of the Past), which was founded in 1844, and had its own branch in Trondhjem from 1848.

Klüwer's connections with the General Staff required particularly in his earlier years that his residence should remain most of the time in Christiania; later he made Trondhjem his headquarters. In a letter to Adlerbeth on August 1, 1821, he promises to send him drawings and descriptions of interesting material from heathen times as soon as he is able to settle down to his old peace and tranquility in Trondhjem. We know very little about his private life up here. He was married to Anna Birgitte Marie Krog, daughter of Ove Kristian Korg, a parish paster in Melhus, and the former Albertine Sylow; they (the Klüwers) had four children, two of whom died when quite small. He was troubled with economic difficulties, like so many other public servants, especially perhaps those of the officer class, and this seems to have made him bitter. It is evident from his letters to Adlerbeth that he thought the Association could have done more for him; his feelings for the Association were not particularly warm, at least not in the latter part of his lifetime. But this did not dampen his enthusiasm. He must have been a temperamental man (it is mirrored in his facial expression) and one could no doubt add of a somewhat brusque nature. But his disposition was deep and full of feeling. He had an open ear for poetry and folk verses and he could also strike up the lyre himself. When his little boy, Johannes Sejersted, died, barely a half a year old, on October 6, 1814 (that is after Constitution Day, the 17th of May, but barely a month before the Day of the Union, the 4th of November), he placed on the child's gravestone the beautiful inscription in verse:

"Hil dig! Min fagre Søn--du steeg  
Som Nordman ned i Jorden  
For Norges bliide Engel veeg  
For evig bort fra Norden."

The verse bears witness to his mood in 1814, but his feelings regarding the Swedes must have later, as we have heard, undergone significant changes.

He could also be ironic. His one year older brother, Captain Jakob Hersleb Klüwer, who, upon applying, had received the title of Kammerjunker (gentleman-in-waiting). He poetically teased:

"Til lykke Bror! Du Junker alt  
Er bleven; bliv og Herre!  
Thi intet er jo dog saa galt  
Det jo kan blive vaerre!"

One may also find light verse in the style of Joh. Herm. Wessels among his poetry. Most of the poems, however, have a historical background. A few of them were printed, partly in "Nytaarsgaven (New Year's Gift) Snotra" and partly in "Hermoder" (6). A book with a small collection of poems under the title "My Pastime" (7) is among those of his possessions which the family has preserved. Other poems by him, found in a book with minutes delivered in the remarkable club called "The Round Table" (7) are also preserved by the family. Besides Lorentz Diderich Klüwer, three theologians; namely, Rasmus Parelius

Dreyer, Albrecht Crantz Stabell and Hans Bull Motzfeldt are named as founders of the Round Table, which is said to have existed between the years 1817 and 1822. Erlandsen (8), speaking of Dreyer and Stabell, states that they were also poets, particularly the former, who undoubtedly was the most gifted. Dreyer also had antiquarian interests. Motzfeldt may also have had a poetic vein, and all in all it is obvious that the club was of a literary character. Further information about this group is not available at this time, but we have at least a glimpse into our town's intellectual life during an otherwise rather impoverished period of years.

Between the years 1820-1826, the poet, Maurits Hansen, resided here in Trondhjem and served as instructor in the Realskole (high school). His letters to his friend, C. N. Schwach, during these years in which he prattles fast and loose about conditions in Trondhjem, are of great interest (9). One sees from them that Klüwer must have belonged to Maurits Hansen's nearest circle of acquaintances. They were spiritually very well suited to one another, too. From the letters one can see that Maurits Hansen, with enthusiastic support from Klüwer, worked at getting a Free Mason Lodge started here in town. But Klüwer, "who is the most able of those that have the will, has to battle personal animosity", says Hansen in a letter written during 1821. Klüwer was promoted to Major in 1823.

Klüwer was buried on the south side of the Domkirken, at the southeastern corner of the southern cross, not far from the so-called Kongeinngang (Royal entrance) and so close to the wall that his grave may be said to lie right under the eaves. The beautiful, cross-shaped stone which now covers the grave and which was designed by architect Chr. Christie was placed there by the Trondhjem branch of Fortidsminneforening in 1875. The stone is designed in medieval style and inscribed with so-called Old English or Gothic capitals.

Lorentz Diderich Klüwer's life was short. He did not have Schöning's learning and broad, general scientific education, but he was for his time a solitary shining star, a pioneer in Trøndelag for that movement which, with its source in Denmark, led to the establishment of the University's Museum of Antiquities and Bergen's Museum. Unfortunately, here in Trondhjem his efforts did not lead to any change. His significance lies in his practical work in the field, and what he has saved from oblivion through his maps, drawings and descriptions of now lost culture values. His work is invaluable for archaeological antiquarian research. Without Klüwer we would have been poor indeed, and for this reason we will always remember him with gratitude.

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The word "Nordenfjeldske" refers to the area north of the Dovre Mountains. We might call this North Norway, except that it also includes Trøndelag, not normally included under the name "North Norway". (Prof. H. E. Kaasa).



## LITERATURE

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- Einer Musum: Verdalsboka. A Village Book about Verdal. IV. Farm and Family History. Nidaros 1930, pages 123-126.
- G. Gjessing in "Norwegian Biographical Lexicon", Vol. 7.
- Adolf Schüick: Lorentz Klüwer and the Gothic League. The first Association between Norwegian and Swedish antiquarian Research. (Fornvännen, 1943, pages 221-236).

## NOTES

1. Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, "...at last Captain of the Fosnes Company in Nummedall District": An eye witness' description of the Swedish Army's expedition, under Lieutenant-General Armfeldt's Command, which invaded Trondhjem's Diocese at Steene Skandse, September 12, 1718. ("Ny Minerva", 1806, April-June, pages 19-73. Published by Knud Lyne Rahbek. Copenhagen).
2. Anders Bugge: Norway's Antiquarian Discovery and Conquest. (Year Book for Hembygdsvård, 1933, (Lund), page 112).
3. Th. Petersen: About the Graveyard at Tingvoll and other Ancient Relics around Steinkjer. (Nordtrond. "Historical Year Book", 1922. Steinkjer).
4. See report of Magnus Olsen's address in The Norwegian Science Academy in Oslo. The Academy's "Year Book", 1945, page 33.
5. See Adolf Schüick's above-mentioned article about Klüwer in "Fornvännen", 1943, page 228, from which most of the herein stated information about Klüwer and the Götiska Förbundet was taken.
6. See J. B. Halvorsen's "Author's Lexicon", Vol. III.
7. With regard to "My Pastime" and "The Round Table", the reader is referred to Einar Musum in "Verdalsboka", Vol. IV, pages 124-5. When Musum states that these two pamphlets are preserved in the Trondhjem State Archives, it is a misunderstanding; they are found in the family.
8. Andreas Erlandsen: Biographical Information about the Clergy in Trondhjem's Diocese. Chra. and Levanger, 1844-55, pages 237-8 (Stabell), s. 263 (Dreyer).
9. Ludvig Daae: "Of Maurits Hansen's Letters to C. N. Schwach, 1820-1842."

("Historical Collections". Published by The Norwegian Historical Sources Commission, Vol. 2, pages 355-482. Chra. 1907). The then "Captain Klüwer" is mentioned often. This must, according to the nature of the reference, be our antiquarian and not his brother, the Chamberlain, J. H. Klüwer, who at the same time was Captain and as far as is known also resided in Trondhjem.

LORENTZ KLÜWER AND THE GOTHIC LEAGUE  
THE FIRST ASSOCIATION BETWEEN NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH  
ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCH

by

Adolf Schück

1943

(Translated from Swedish and Norwegian by Mrs. J. H. Flodman)

Archaeologically minded organizations of Sweden were greatly interested in establishing a close association with Norwegian scientists following the formation of the Union of the two countries. These early efforts however were not particularly successful. In 1814 the renowned archaeologist, Professor Nels Henrik Sjöborg, persuaded his patron Lars von Engeström, Minister of State, to grant him authority to guard the kingdom's antiquities. The arrangement was made without the knowledge of the Academy of Literature, History and Antiquities and consequently caused some discord. Sjöborg apparently believed that his authority concerned Norwegian as well as Swedish antiquities (1) and he therefore visited Christiania in 1815. The results of his visit were disappointing; he was firmly rebuffed as may be readily understood (2). Sjöborg's letter to the Academy, dated August 10, 1818, among other statements, relates the following: "The efforts which I with rightful authority made to preserve Norway's antiquities or replace those which had been removed for economical reasons from their original locations were unsuccessful. However, my efforts eventually may not have been entirely in vain. After there has been time to reconsider my objective, then perhaps its value may be realized and men may be touched by the relationship between patriotism and the nation's ancient glory."

Nevertheless, the Gothic League, an influential Swedish organization which had been founded eight years before this time was to gain the distinction of establishing the first close contact with antiquarian minded Norway in the person of Captain Lorentz Klüwer of Trondhjem. This famous League was a society with many interests. It was composed of the Värmland Country Club, a social club, a literary club and an antiquarian society and counted among its members several of Sweden's most prominent cultured personalities. The Gothic League represented the forerunner of the Renaissance which at that time was sweeping through the literature and art of this northern kingdom.

Klüwer first came in contact with one of the members of the League in 1817 when he met August von Hartmansdorff who served as secretary to the Governor of Norway. Several of Klüwer's letters to Hartmansdorff (preserved in the Archives of the Swedish Government) indicate that Klüwer had sent the latter several war ballads and melodies. The Gothic League held a convention on December 12, 1818, and on this occasion passed a motion to invite Klüwer to become a member. It was stated that Klüwer was "born at Stiklastad". He was

described as "a man zealously interested in our antiquities with whom our League brother, Ulf (Royal Secretary Olof Erik Bergius), has become intimately acquainted last summer while he was in Norway". Ulf then read a poem composed by Klüwer and entitled, "Orm Leyra (Lyrja?) and Gudrun Berg"; he proposed that the poem be published in "Iduna", the League's periodical.

On April 13, 1819, Baron Jakob Adlerbeth sent a written communication to Klüwer informing him of his election to membership during the League's convention. The antiquarian minded Norwegian military officer had every reason for being overjoyed because of his election to the illustrious Stockholm society which was widely known throughout the Scandinavian countries through its publication, "Iduna". The honor was especially important to Klüwer since he was the only foreigner who had ever been elected to membership in the Gothic brotherhood. He replied on May 1, 1819, "I accept this honor bestowed upon me with the greatest pleasure and I shall always endeavor to deserve it. My name will be Orm after Orm Lyrja and I shall see that the required speech about him will be sent to the League in due time" (3).

The newly chosen League brother was born in 1790 and belonged to a family of Norwegian military officers who had originally come from Courland (4). Its first member, Johan Wilhelm Klüwer, immigrated to Norway as an eighteen year old lad; he fought against the Swedes in the Gyldenlöve War (1675-79) and was still an officer in the Norwegian Army in 1718, when Armfeldt made his famous attack on Trondhjem. His eldest son, whose name was also Johan Wilhelm (died 1755), was an army officer like his father and is credited with having written an account of the disastrous Karolinian Campaign which was published in the "Ny Minerva" in 1806. Parts of this account have often been quoted. The family seems to have been stationed in Trøndedalen for a considerable length of time. Lorentz Klüwer was the great-grandson of the immigrant ancestor. Shortly after receiving his commission in the Norwegian Army he was assigned the task of preparing military maps of Trondhjem Province. Klüwer had come under the influence of C. H. I. Sommer while he was a cadet. This Danish officer, who was Klüwer's teacher, had gathered many objects of northern antiquity and it was he who stimulated and developed the interests of his young pupil in the field of antiquity and historical memorials.

Klüwer's task of mapping Trondhjem Province lasted several years and provided the young officer with the opportunity to also describe and illustrate many ancient things such as ship harbors, bauta stones, runes, graveyards, cloister ruins, etc. For some of this work he received compensation from the Scientists' Association at Trondhjem, which in turn received the results of his antiquarian studies. In 1818 he gave the Association a manuscript entitled, "Norway's Memory Markers", which contained the information he had gathered around Trondhjem and elsewhere. This manuscript, through the mediation of Captain Sommer, was thoroughly examined by several Danish scientists including C. J. Thomsen, Rasmus Nyerup and especially Finn Magnusen, who proposed several interpretations of the Runic inscriptions.

It was announced at the League in October 1820 that Orm Lyrja would soon be in Stockholm to publish the drawings of his "Antiquarian Journey through the Northern Mountains of Norway" (See "Norske Mindesmaerker") as lithographic prints. The League received the drawings of this work as a gift on April 30, 1821, but Klüwer (who had been in Stockholm) had already been obliged (because of financial difficulties) to return home on January 8, 1821. He

sent an enthusiastic letter to his "honorable friend and brother", Rolf Adlerbeth: "Greet each League brother for me! And express my warmest thanks for every happy moment which I have spent in every honorable friend's company. I shall never forget those days..."

The meeting with the Swedish antiquarian enthusiasts, including the Royal Antiquarian Liljegren and Professor Limnell of the Academy of Arts, had obviously encouraged Klüwer to continue his explorations. In the above mentioned letter to Adlerbeth, he writes: "At last I have the pleasure of sending some of my discoveries to you for the Gothic League. According to agreement, I have already visited several places within a distance of 4-6 miles around here and I have found several interesting things from heathen times, drawings and descriptions of which will be sent to you when I return to Trondhjem. I am sending you the enclosed three pieces as samples from which it is hoped you may judge my handwork. Perhaps this material could also fill space in the next issue of 'Iduna'. It was high time that I found Hovendöen's Cloister. Soon there will be no trace of it. A gravestone is the only remaining remnant of St. Halvard's Church which itself was covered with earth and lost so long ago. Aggers Church can still be seen. It seems to defy the teeth of time; but why not save them while there still is time? No one knows what their future state of preservation may be. Regarding your brotherly offer--may I, though somewhat reluctantly, have the privilege of asking you for money for further explorations? I have already received information about certain wonderful things in various places in the highlands which I would very much like to bring to 'Iduna's' secure haven before they are destroyed. Under the circumstances I am unfortunately unable to accomplish my purpose because the stringency of a slender purse has been my companion all through my life. Do you care to have me visit Toten's remarkable Runestone and explore the surrounding places where there are rich remains both from heathendom and the Middle Ages? If it is agreeable, send me a sum of money which you can spare and I will continue my search as long as there is a shilling left. I myself will add as much to it as I possibly can because any part of the old remains that may still be saved is a real contribution to posterity who surely will not see much of it on this earth in any other way."

Klüwer thus received a meager pecuniary assistance from the Gothic League (e.g., from wealthy Adlerbeth) for his continued explorations in Norway. During this time the text of his "Norwegian Memory Markers" was published in 1822 and was dedicated to Crown Prince Oscar, the patron of The Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association. Klüwer also fulfilled his promise to Adlerbeth by sending his manuscript entitled, "Antiquity's Memory Markers in and near Christiania, including Drawings" (5). Adlerbeth expressed his satisfaction with the paper in a letter dated December 24, 1821. He suggested that after the article had been translated (to Swedish) and had been slightly revised, it would be published in the ninth series of the "Iduna", which was to appear early in the following year. "And," he continued, "I sincerely hope that in the future (namely next year) we may in some way be able to help you to carry out your noble intention to accurately illustrate and describe Norway's antiquities."

Klüwer describes his new discoveries of ancient objects in a letter containing the following: "As soon as I can get the descriptions ready I will send them to you in exchange for Sommer's 'Travels from Christiania to Trond-

hjem'. I hope this arrangement will meet with your approval." This statement is followed by an interesting account about the economic difficulties which continually troubled the Norwegian brother of the League. "May I deplore the fact that I have received more sorrow than joy as pay for my many years of work as a true Northman. To cover the expenses of my return from Stockholm I had my 'Gage' (contract or pledge concerning pecuniary returns from publication of later editions of my book) and 120 Specieriksdaler of Norwegian money in my pocket. I have, therefore, used every shilling in paying for the publication of my book which is now the property of the League. Until the present time I have received nothing at all for my work and I will not receive anything until the first edition is sold out. This circumstance has caused me considerable mortification and worries me daily, since I have no possessions except my 'Gage'. I have, therefore, been forced to make the decision that I shall never write again for our Society. However insignificant the sum of indebtedness may seem to be, I would nevertheless have come to grief--namely, a jail sentence--if the laws of Norway were the same as those in Stockholm. In order to get out of this undeserved predicament I have contracted to make a map of the Battlefield of Stiklestad and the surrounding region, in order that, with Snorre's description, the place where the battle was fought might be easily located. (You undoubtedly know that this matter has long been a controversial subject)." Klüwer intended to publish this map, together with (Snorre's?) description, if he could get a sufficient number of subscribers in the three Scandinavian countries. In Sweden he appealed for the most part to the interests of the "Goths" (of the League).

On February 12, 1822, Klüwer sent Adlerbeth the promised account of his "Antiquarian Journey from Christiania to Trondhjem with attached Drawings", thereby fulfilling his obligation to Adlerbeth (and the League), who had advanced him fifty Riksdaler to make the journey. The manuscript was transmitted to Liljegren, who, on July 26th, expressed his views before the Gothic League concerning the disposition of several ancient articles described by Klüwer. The manuscript never appeared in the "Iduna". It is published for the first time together with this article.

On May 2, 1822, Adlerbeth received another letter from the zealous Orm Lyrja who congratulated Adlerbeth on his election to the Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association. Klüwer's thoughts were chiefly occupied with the map of the Battlefield of Stiklestad and how it should be lithographed. He relates that he had applied for permission to go to Stockholm "where I with my own hands can do the work". Unfortunately his hopes were crushed. Adlerbeth received another letter on September 21, 1822, from his faithful friend. "I shall gladly collect for the Gothic League whatever may be found in my fatherland but unfortunately I am unable to do so (as I have honestly told you before). When you send me the proposed assistance for traveling expenses, I will be glad to try to do what I can by traveling on foot."

This Norwegian military officer was at this time a most zealous League brother. Adlerbeth received another letter on October 1, 1822, and Klüwer at this time also sent the League "sixteen original documents written on parchment which I found last summer in the southern half of Dovre Mountains". He asked Liljegren to study them. By means of these documents Klüwer hoped to compensate the League for the assistance which had been given to him. He also proposed that he be authorized to make a journey to Helgeland. Adlerbeth re-

plied on December 5, 1822. He was interested in the trip which Klüwer was planning and he informed him that the League was willing to advance him 150-200 Riksdaler as travel assistance. He explained that Liljegren intended to include several illustrations which Klüwer had sent to the League early in the year in his monograph entitled, "Northern Antiquities". On December 20, Klüwer replied that he was obliged to forego the journey to Helgeland but he asked permission to explore "places on both sides of Christiania Fjord, especially west of it from Tønsberg as far west as I can go because these places are rich in ancient objects which are in great danger of being destroyed. The inhabitants of this region worship the earth more than they do in Helgeland". Adlerbeth apparently agreed to the proposition involving Christiania Fjord. On April 4, 1823, Klüwer wrote that he had applied for 3-4 months leave of absence and a month later he acknowledged receipt of 200 Riksdaler (with an additional 35 (from the Association at Trondhjem?)). He also informed Adlerbeth that he would be able to go to Christiania in July.

Later Adlerbeth wrote General Poul Birch, who was his Norwegian friend. He had received no report from Klüwer about the latest journey. He suggested that the General might prod Klüwer along. On June 21, 1824, Klüwer replied that he had long ago given the material to the Scientists' Association at Trondhjem and suggested that Adlerbeth contact Senator Krohg (Krog), Professor of Law and the president of the Association. The Senator gave Adlerbeth a full report. He pointed out that Klüwer had informed the Scientists' Association that he had received assistance from the Gothic League but he had also received assistance from the Norwegian organization for his last journey. "The results of the explorations concerned were delivered to the Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association in Trondhjem for their examination."

It is evident from Krohg's report that Klüwer, who had recently been promoted to Major, had become involved in an unpleasant and difficult situation. His association with the Swedish Gothic League had evidently resulted in dissatisfaction within Norway's organization. This discord was especially in evidence when the report of his last antiquarian journey was being considered for publication. Both of the two organizations claimed ownership of the report and the right to publish it.

Krohg wrote as follows: "On the contrary we are under the impression that, indeed, in order to avoid possible misunderstanding it may be found to be more suitable and in fact to be desirable if it can be conveniently arranged to give the last antiquarian drawings and description to the general public through the Association in Major Klüwer's native land, through whose assistance the Major's former works were published and whose services shall also be available to him whenever they are required. The mutual objective of both organizations--namely, scientific progress--thus seems to be adequately covered by this arrangement.

"Should a liberal construction of what has happened result in your consent, then it may be added that Major Klüwer wishes under the above named circumstances to transfer the results of his antiquarian expeditions of former years to the Association's disposition instead of dividing them between the two organizations. He believes that in their magnanimity the Gothic League's only traveler would find an advocate who would kindly free him from blame when he, in view of what has been said, asks permission to pay back the last sum of money. I, at his request and in the behalf of the Royal Norwegian Scientists'

Association, am taking the liberty of herewith enclosing the amount in question."

Professor Krohg's correct but firm letter gives us an interesting insight into Norway's attitude regarding cultural cooperation with the Swedish Unionists of 150 years ago. There was obviously an honest enthusiasm for closer association with the Norwegian brotherland on the part of the Swedes but this endeavor was often answered in exactly the same manner as was exemplified by the controversy resulting from Klüwer's discoveries. The Norwegians apparently believed that these friendly endeavors threatened annexation of Norway's culture with that of Sweden. Nationalism was awakening in Norway and threatened trouble. Klüwer's dilemma was not an isolated instance. When the Union between Norway and Sweden was established there were quite a few men in Norway who strove for closer cooperation with Sweden. Yet at the same time they were inclined to hold fast to their national anthem.

The Gothic League thus received their 200 Riksdaler and it was not long before their contract with Klüwer was definitely cancelled. On February 7, 1825, Adlerbeth informed the Gothic League that he had received a letter from General Birch in Trondhjem containing the sad tidings that "just as my friend Klüwer was about to arrange his business and provide a widow's fund" he suddenly died of a paralytic stroke. But this undertaking to provide a widow's fund was not completed. "Consequently his wife now lives in desperate poverty with two small children who cannot follow in their illustrious father's footsteps." Birch begged Adlerbeth or some other League brother to call the king's attention to the widow's plight. Whether she received any help from that source is not known.

In about 1890, the Norwegian archaeologist, Ingvald Undset, the father of Sigrid Undset, wrote a short essay, "About the Antiquarian L. D. Klüwer and His Manuscript" (6). He records that during a visit to Stockholm in 1887 he had unsuccessfully searched for Klüwer's "Antiquarian Observations on a Journey from Christiania to Trondhjem in the Autumn of 1821". The Gothic League had transferred its archives to the Academy of Literature, History and Antiquities. Fortunately, manuscripts written by Klüwer are still preserved in the archives of the Academy; there are also twelve of his letters to Adlerbeth and two of the latter.

Klüwer's (presumably last) manuscript contains fourteen pages and eight separate attached drawings. It has been added to this publication because it undoubtedly contains many facts which are still of interest to archaeologists, local historians and explorers in our Norwegian brotherland. The author is not competent to comment on the manuscript. He leaves this task for Klüwer's compatriots and followers!



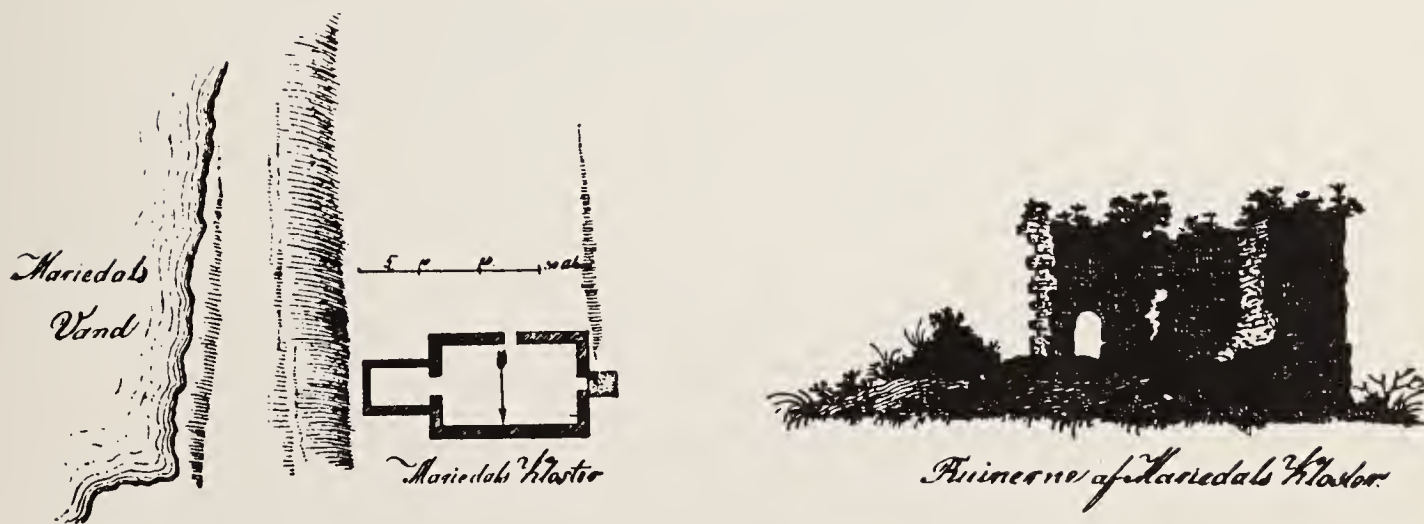
ANTIQUARIAN OBSERVATIONS ON A JOURNEY  
FROM  
CHRISTIANIA TO TRONDHJEM IN THE AUTUMN OF 1821

by

Lorentz D. Klüwer  
Captain and Division Adjutant  
of the  
Norwegian General Staff  
Member of the Royal Norwegian Scientists' Association

No 1.

**Mariedals-Kloster.**



Extensive ruins (No. 1) of the so-called Mariedal's Cloister may still be found about one mile north of Christiania near the end of Mariedal's road and down beyond Kirkeby estate. The cells (rooms) were evidently of wooden construction since not even the slightest trace of them remains, but the church was built of more durable material, namely, uncut graystone. A part of the west wall of the latter, measuring about twelve to fourteen alnar in height (an alnar is equivalent to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft.), is still standing. This Cloister bore the name St. Maria and gave its name to the whole valley and the stream which flows through it. The valley is still called Mariedalen (Mary's valley). There is no doubt concerning these facts.

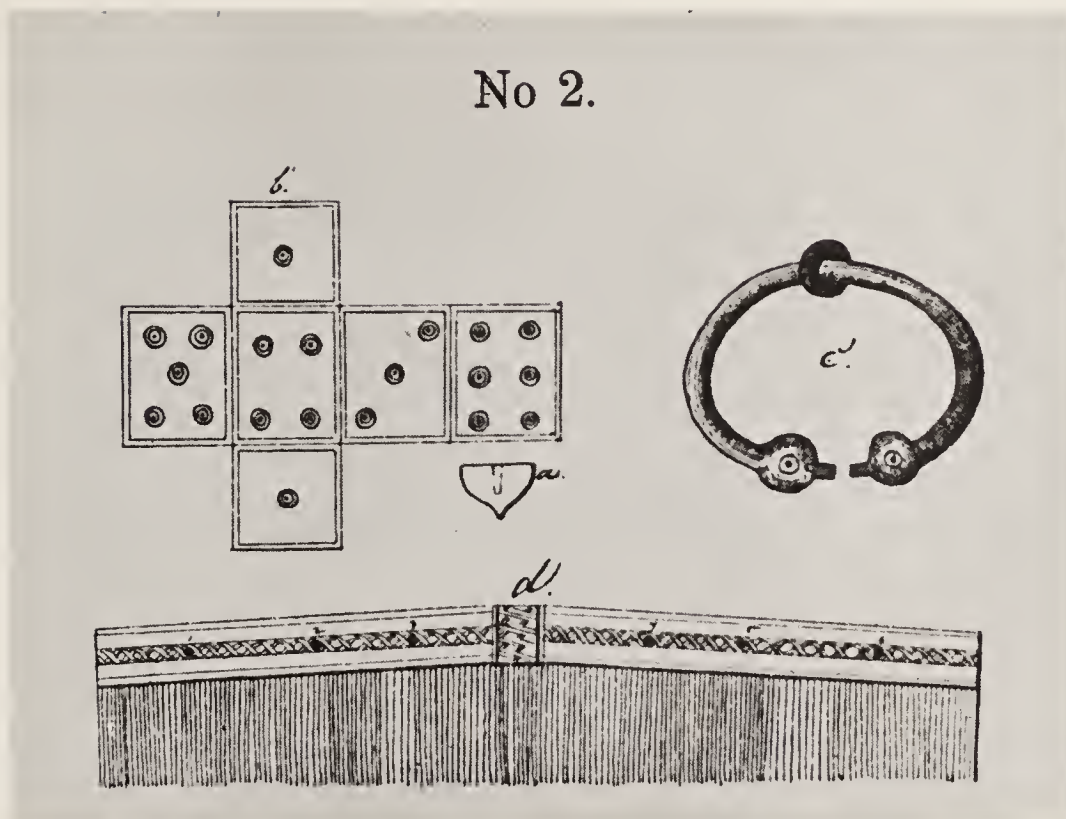
Strange indeed are the superstitions of the inhabitants of Mariedalen.

Their unusual convictions date back to the age of the erroneous monks. The inhabitants still believed they can help the sick by sending a certain number of lights to the ruins. On the evenings of all holidays they built fires in the ruins, hoping to heal those who are ill.

Some people maintain that there also was a cloister (or convent) on Saende farm beside the above mentioned Maria River, but no trace of it remains. Several urns were found in either a mound or bog on this farm. It is claimed that these urns may be seen in the home of Agent Jakob Nilsen in Christiania.

A war-mound measuring twenty alnar in diameter and seven or eight alnar in height was opened on Oppen (perhaps Opheim) farm in 1810, and an ancient rotten wooden chest or box was unearthed. A piece of mixed gold and silver crocheted cloth with silk bands (ties) was found in the chest and a material resembling the hair of Angora goats was adherent to the opposite side of the piece of metal cloth. Presumably this piece of cloth was part of what had originally been a coat. Other objects found in the same chest included a ball of yellow woolen thread, a sewing needle of horse bone and four iron goblets of equal size. The goblets measured about five inches in diameter and were probably urns (perhaps used as receptacles for the ashes of the dead). The chest also had contained pieces of a rusty sword and a wedge (Tordenkile) about three and one-fourth inches in length which had been made from common clay slate.

The Bjerke farm in Sörem's Parish is not far distant. There is a mound of fine sand measuring twenty alnar in diameter and eight to ten alnar in height on this farm. The mound which was dug up three or four years ago and later closed contained several rotted tree trunks, the skeleton of a man, three lances, one very large sword and a halberd (a weapon in the form of a battle-ax and pike at the end of a long staff).



The following items (No. 2) were found in a war mound about five alnar high and twelve alnar in diameter located down beyond Alve farm (Wangs Sogn Furnaes Annex paa Hedemarken):

1. Twenty-four similar objects measuring one to one and one half inches in length and made partly of bone and partly of a chalk like substance. These objects apparently were arrowhead shoes (protectors) used to prevent the points of arrowhead from becoming dull or broken while the arrows were being carried in a quiver (see a).
  2. Three dice made of horse bone (see b, actual size).
  3. About ten arrows laid in one bunch. Some were dull, some were sharp. All were made of iron.
  4. One halberd made of iron or steel.
  5. One sword almost consumed (by oxidation).
  6. One hammer five inches long, made of iron.
  7. One bridle bit.
  8. One rod of iron which resembles a modern knife handle (or blade or pliers).
  9. One ring of bronze? (see c).
  10. One comb made of bone with engraved ornamental designs (see d). This comb was made in a very unique manner and could still be used even now. The upper edge or rim is sawed open and steel nails (see 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) were partly stuck through it to serve as teeth.
- The following objects were found in a mound located on Flakstad farm

in Hedemarken:

1. One sword three-fourths of an aln in length. Midgaard's Law (Midgaardsslangen) was engraved on the face of the weapon.
2. A pair of scissors which is exactly like our shearing shears.
3. One spear.
4. One halberd, all of iron and steel.

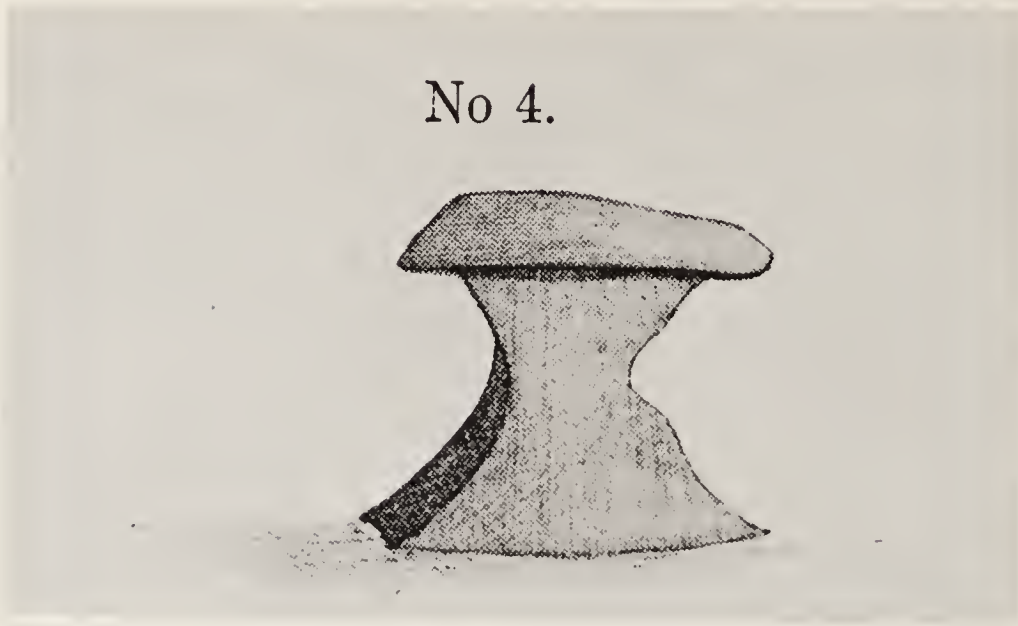
## No 3.



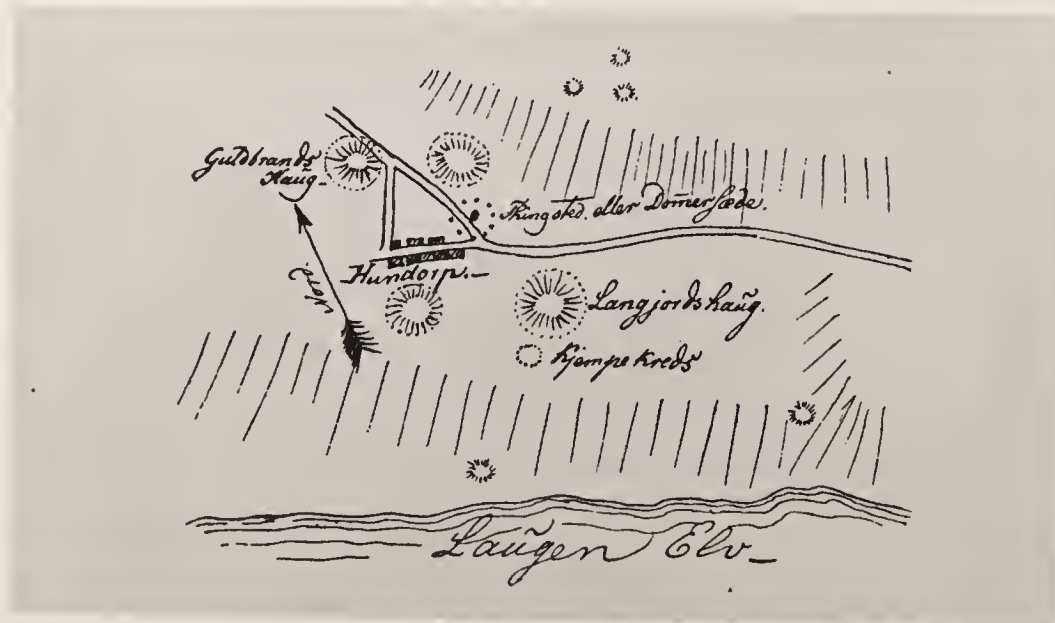
This wonderful gravestone (No. 3) was found as several pieces under the foundation of an outhouse on Skaaden farm about one-fourth of a mile beyond and above Öyer parsonage in Gudbrand's Valley. Originally it was about four and one-half alnar in length, three-fourths aln in height at the front and middle and the same width at the widest part but only about one-half aln at the small end. About sixteen years ago this remarkable monument was completely intact, but it happened that about this time the owner of the farm lost his mind and in his insanity he found pleasure in breaking up the stone and placing the pieces under the before mentioned outhouse. I therefore took the pieces which remained and made drawings of them.

The stone is of common textured graystone with figures in half relief located on the sides as can be seen in the drawings--and of a more artistic type than I can possibly describe. The above mentioned Skaaden farm lies on the steep incline of a hill where an excavation for a church or chapel may still be plainly seen. The engraved stone had originally laid on the south side of what is presumed to have been the choir loft (Choret). It is still said that a church once stood on the excavation and there is no reason for doubting it because the description of the church corresponds to known facts. The owner of the farm showed me a door hinge (Dörrebeslag) and a lock from a shed which are believed to have belonged to the church.

No 4.



There is a stone (No. 4) under a meat house or pole house in Skaaden farm which is artistically shaped. However, I have often found similar stones on hillsides which undoubtedly were shaped by water. I found a similar stone four hundred alnar south of the meat house which might suggest the supposition that these stones were used as seats either at a court of justice or a court of administration of treaties existing in the age of heathenism.



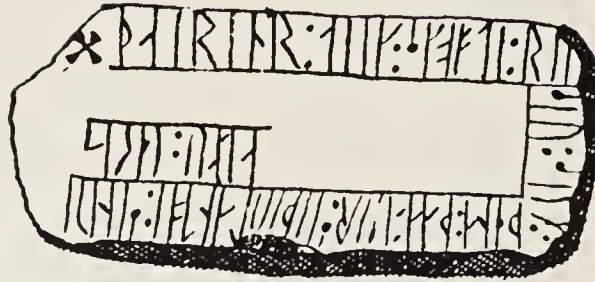
In 1812, excavation on the grounds of Öyer parsonage unearthed two swords, one spear, an arrow, a bridle, two spurs and one halberd. Five hundred arrows bound in bundles of twenty each (in quivers) and a halberd of steel were found about fifty years ago on Luncke farm.

Remnants of Dale-Guldbrand's grave mound still exist near Fort Hundorp (Skydsskafferstedet Hundtrop). The mound is built of warstones and earth; it measures about forty alnar in diameter and eight alnar in height. There are three other mounds near by; one of these mounds (Langjordshaugen) is especially remarkable because of its size and construction. It is about sixty alnar in diameter and eleven or twelve alnar high. The fact that this mound is flat on top leads to the assumption that it had been used as a sacrificial altar. A war-heap (Kjaempekreds), a stone construction about sixteen alnar in diameter, lies to the south at the base of Langjordshaugen.

A large square stone still stands erect near Dale-Guldbrand's grave. Undoubtedly this stone is an ancient judge's bench standing in what was formerly a courtyard of justice. The upright stone used to be surrounded by smaller stones. Remains of many larger and smaller mounds are still in evidence on the farm where the above mentioned remains are found but they are not as old or as important as those which have been described. (I have enclosed a separate sketch of Hundorp in order that the description of this place may be more easily understood. I do not care to have this sketch printed. It is intended for "Iduna's" publisher; it is hoped that it will assist him in translating the description).

An important place is located along the king's highway on a hillside on Hove farm which is near Hundorp. At this place King Oluf is said to have converted the community of Guldbrand from heathenism after which they permitted Kolbein the Strong to smash their images of Thor. Also, according to the Sagas, a church is supposed to have stood at this place, but I was unable to find any trace of it. I did, however, find several small war mounds of about ten to fourteen alnar in diameter and two to two and one-half alnar high.

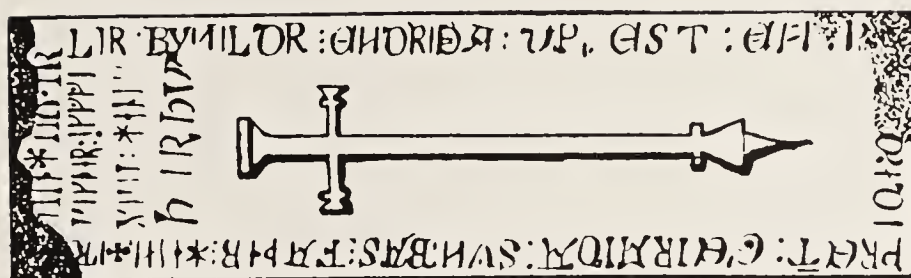
## No 5.



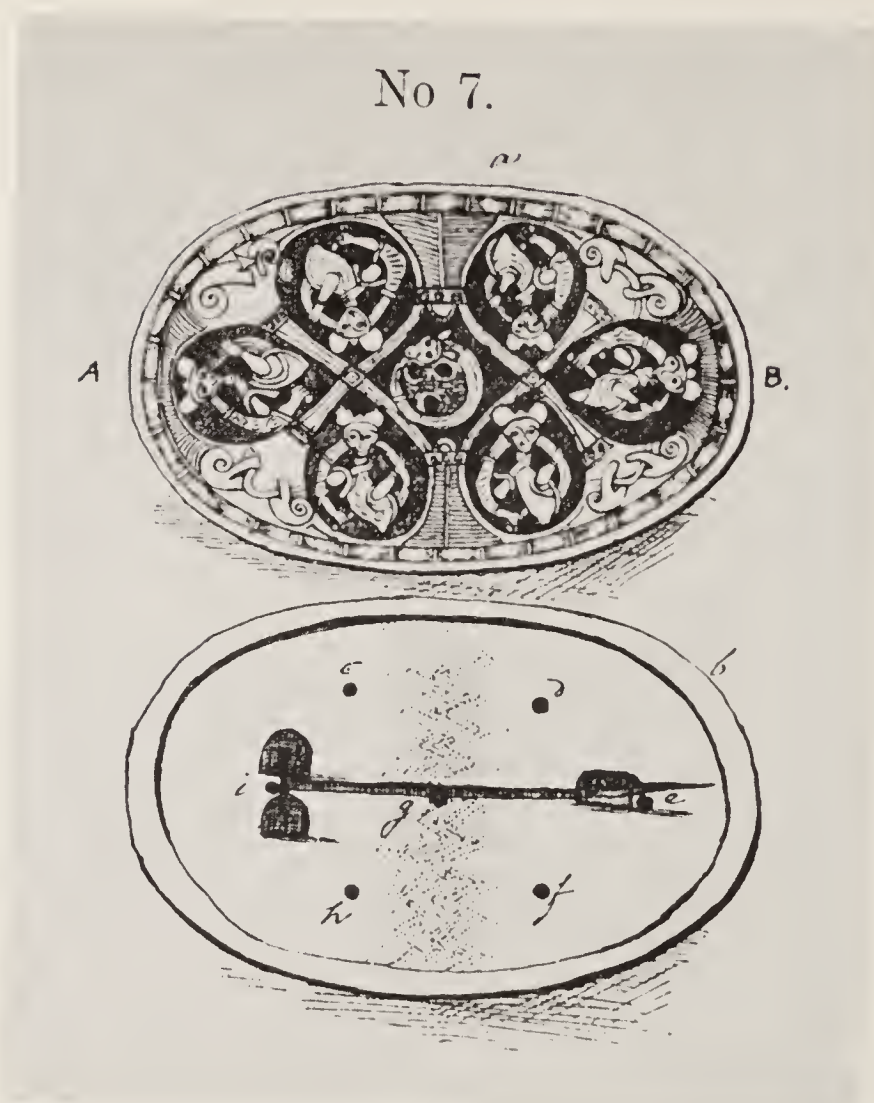
This stone (No. 5) has been preserved for an unknown length of time on a farm in Laesøe Parish. As is obvious, it possesses both beauty and antiquity. I am not aware of the fact that anyone has ever made a description or drawing of it. It is said to be a monument (or marker). At present it is in Trondhjem where I have had it brought. A more accurate description of this monument and the name of the place where it was found will be sent to you later (7). The man who knows the name of the place is at present on a journey but he will return.



## No 6.



This stone (No. 6) was found on Skaarvolden farm near Störn's church in Guldalen, Diocese of Trondhjem. It had been laid in the stairway of a meat house. Its composition is common graystone or clayslate and measures two and one-half alnar long and thirteen inches thick. It is unusual because it is engraved with both Runic characters and Monk's lettering. It is supposed to have belonged to the church and had covered the grave of the daughter of a priest whose name, according to the Monk's inscription, may have been "BRYN-ILDR : ENDRI da(tter)" (Brynildr, Endri's daughter).



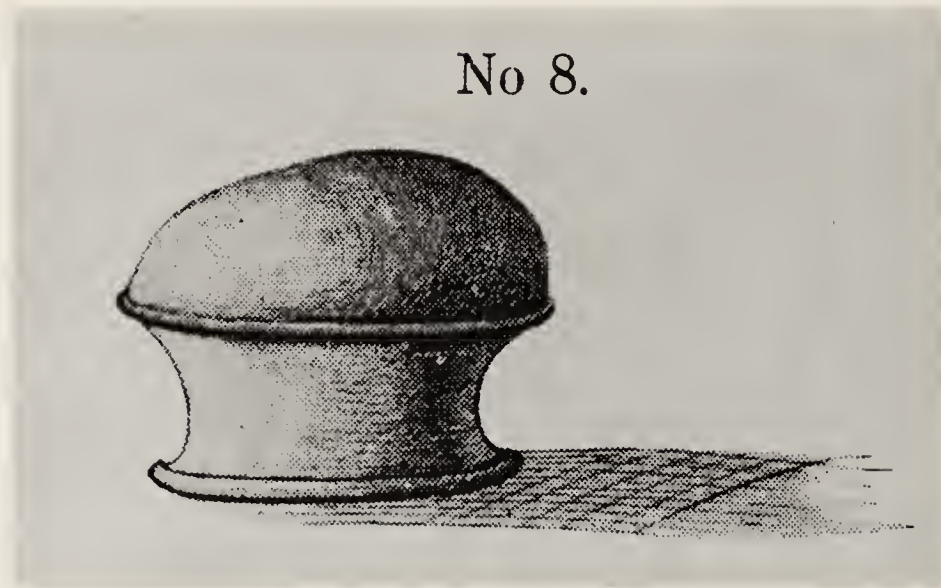
Two small ancient objects (No. 7) were found in a field two years ago by a farmer from Aasens Annex beyond and below Frosten's Parish and about six or seven miles north of Trondhjem. They were made of copper and coated with gold. Several similar objects have been found throughout Norway and have been called Runebowls or Runeshells but this name may be a misnomer. These objects may have been ornaments which were fastened to the belt or some similar part of our forefathers' clothing. This opinion is based on the appearance of the inner side of these objects (see b), which appears to be a safety pin. In my antiquarian journeys through the northern mountains, I found two similar objects of antiquity near Gustad in Ekne. This place is only a few miles away from where the other gilded copper objects were found. However, the objects found in the mountains were attached on the inside to a bridle bit instead of a safety pin. It must, therefore, be concluded that the same kind of ornaments were used on horses as well as people. These objects are the most unique of all of the different specimens which I have seen. Molded figures of men are fastened in six cut out spaces. These images with three hands and a crown are each fastened to the body of the object by copper nails,

as may be seen on the underside of the images (see c, d, e, f, g, h and i). In a special place in the center the representation of a massive hammer or sledge (Midgaardsslangen) is fastened in the same manner as the other figures.

It should be noted that the two end figures (all of which hold a dagger directed against life (the waist)) have, if the name is permissible, a special shield mark which differs from the others. For the sake of clearness I have therefore enlarged (see k) this special shield mark. The remainder of the ornament is engraved (8).

The inner band of these Runebowls seem to have been molded on a layer of asbestos or a web of steel wire. The print of a pattern occurs in its center as is shown in the drawings of the inner side (see b).

The farm where these rare antiques were found is not known. They were brought to Trondhjem and sold to a coppersmith, where they were found and saved from destruction.



In 1817 a remarkable stone (No. 8) was found buried one-half aln under the surface of a field called Svarthullet or Storbakken (big hill) near Jörum (perhaps Hjörung) farm in Sparboen and ten miles north of Trondhjem. This stone was composed of mixed clay slate and quartz and has the appearance of being an artifact. A second stone which was shaped like a flask or bottle was found beside it. The second stone was chiseled out of one piece without any opening or inside cavity. It was broken up by some curious person (Nysgjerrighed) and lost. The former stone has been raised on a small stone base located near Jörum and may still be seen there even today. (For information concerning Jörum farm, see Bing's "Description of Norway").

## NOTES

1. Sjöborg's directives included, among others, the instruction to correspond "with scientific organizations in Norway".
2. An account of the unfortunate visit is still preserved in the Archives of the Royal Academy. It contains an explanation concerning "The historical Manuscripts, geographical Charts and topographical Drawings in the so-called Dutchman's Library" composed by Sjöborg.
3. Every League brother was required to make an acceptance speech about some ancient character or object. Klüwer chose Orm Lyrja, the farmer, a character in Olof Tryggvesson's Saga. The address was read October 18, 1819, and is kept in the League's Archives.
4. Theodor Peterson, the Director of the Museum in Trondhjem, has kindly furnished me with data and information regarding the Klüwer family.
5. Klüwer later explained in a letter to Adlerbeth that he was "thoroughly satisfied with what you and the eminent Professor Liljegren have done with my recent work from Christiania". The Archives of the League also contain a paper written by Liljegren concerning Klüwer's work. It is entitled, "An Interpretation of the Inscriptions drawn by Captain Klüwer in Norway".
6. (Norsk) Historisk Tidsskrift 3. Raekke: I, sid. 178.
7. (Note by Adlerbeth): This description was delivered on May 2nd, together with a letter from Captain Klüwer.
8. Drawing "k" has been omitted from Dr. Schück's copy of Captain Klüwer's article. (H. C. K.)

A LIST OF ORIGINAL LATE-MEDIEVAL DOCUMENTS  
AND OTHER  
REFERENCES CONCERNING THE CLÜVERS  
FOUND IN  
THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE OF HANOVER

by

Alfred Clüver  
and  
Ober-Regierungsrat Walter Junck

(Urkunden betr. Clüver)

(Verzeichnis Stade 5 b Bd. II)

(STATTSARCHIV HANNOVER)

<u>Seite d. Verz.</u>	<u>Fach</u>	<u>Nr.</u>	<u>Jahr</u>	<u>Betrifft</u>
70	33	129	1625/35	Glockenlehn des Ludolf Clüver am Dom zu Bremen.
77	33	181	1502/48	Vertrag zwischen Hermann Clüver u. dessen Vater Alverich wie auch seinen Bruder Borchard Clüver wegen seines Domherrenhofes 1542.
78	33	182		Testamentsangelegenheiten des weil. Probstes Segebad Clüver zu Wildeshausen 1548 u. weitere Hinr. Clüversche Angelegenheiten wegen Domherrenhof.
81	33	209		Leibzuchtverschreibungen auf Wohnungen Domcapitel Bremen für Diedrich Clüver 1615, Lüder u. Elise Clüver 1627, Melchoir Clüver 1633.
98	40	54	1614	Schreiben an den Sangmeister u. Canonicus der ev. Kirche zu Bremen, Burchard Clüver, wegen Visitation d. Kirchen.
101	42	75	1580	Bewerbung um die durch das Ableben des Ullrich Clüver erledigten Thesourie.
104	43	97	1697	Dispensation des Domcapitulars B. Clüver von der Residenz.
Bd. II/5	199	88	20 1604	B. Clüver Canonicus zu Br.-Vörde wegen

- seiner Residenz.
- 303 160 1 Ohne Datum Bericht wegen des uralten adeligen Clüver-Gerichts Achim. (See Fig. 11).
- 356/57 185 16 1565 Beschwerde des Weichbildes Langwedel über Christoph u. Diedrich Clüver wegen einer von deren Kothner M. Schütting daselbst zu erbauenden Kirche.
- 357 185 22 1608 Schreiben des C. Hemmenstedt zu Langwedel an den Amtmann Lange zu Thedinghausen wegen verrichteter Sachen bei dem Gohgräfen L. Clüver.
- 357 185 24 Verbot des Erzbischofs zu Bremen an J. Clüver zu Stuckenborstel, die Jagd in und um das Haus Langwedel zu exercieren.
- 303 160 2 o. Datum Die dem erzbischöfl. Commissarien übergebenen Artikeln zur Zeugenabhörung in S. S. Clüver ctr. die Beamte zu Vörde pcto. turbationis.
- 304 160 7a 1611 Protestation des Gohgrefen L. Clüver zu Achim wegen der vom Erzbischof Joh. Friedrich zu Bremen vorgenommenen ungewöhnlichen Huldigung in der Gohgrefenschaft Achim.
- 304 160 12 1622 Schreiben des Domcapitels an den Erzbischof zu Bremen wegen Beilegung dessen Streitigkeiten mit A. Clüver zu Sagehorn wegen des Gohgerichts Achim.
- 304 160 10 1618 Schreiben des A. Clüver an die gemeinen Stände des Erzstiftes Bremen wegen des den Einwohnern im Gerichte Achim von dem Kriegsvolke zu Langwedel gewaltsam abgenommenen Viehs.
- 304 160 13 1623 Beschwerde des J. Clüver zu Uphusen über D. Clüver wegen Pfändung seiner Kühe.
- 304 160 14 1624 Befehl des Domcapitels zu Bremen an den Holzgrefen Fr. Clüver zu Achim wegen des Windfallholzes.
- 304 160 15 1630 Die von D. Clüver Senior der Domkirche

- zu Bremen übersandte Replik wegen der von seinem Vetter H. Clüver zu Welle bestrittenen Wahl zum Gohgrefen des Gerichts Achim.
- 378 193 12 1610/21 Verhandlungen der Stadt Lübeck mit der Clüverschen Armenverwaltung in Bremen.
- 378 193 14 1614/30  
1643 Testament der Anna Clüver, Tochter des D. Clüver und Liquidation der Armenverwaltung in Bremen.
- 378 193 17 1640/48 Alverich Clüver und dessen Bruder Burchard Clüver den Armen in dem Gotteshause an der Buchtstrasse in Bremen schuldig gewordene Capitalien.
- 385 201 21  
(42 89a) 1607-08 betr. den Domherrn Barnhard Clüver.
- 386 201 27  
(52 35a) 1618/44 Testamentarien des Segebad Clüver, behuf der Armen.
- 386 201 28  
(52 37) Reversales des zum Verwalter der Börsen (?) bestellten Domonici Dietrich Clüver über solchen Dienst.
- 392 205 11 1557 Zeugenvernehmung Clüver ctr. Clüver.
- 393 205 16 1628/30 Verdener Domherr Gebhard Clüver ctr. Gebrüder Schulten.
- 393 205 20 1640/41 Alverich Clüver ctr. Bremer Domcapital.
- 393 205 24 1646 des Rittmeisters Melchoir Cl. Creditoren.
- 9 3 9 1574 Abhörung des Vicarius Clüver als Zeuge.
- 31 12 57 1643 Gesuch des Chr. Clüver wegen des sein. Vater, Senior Capituli Clüver, zu bewilligenden Nachjahre.
- 39 18 25 1640 Bestallung des L. Clüver zum Voigt in Visselhövede.
- 54 25 13 1648 Testament der Wwe. Anna Clüver von Horn wegen des Guts Clüversborstel und desgl. Verhandlung zwischen Eberhard Doken zu Bremen u. seinen Schwager H. Clüver aus Stuckenborstel.



64 28 9 1603

Das von Alverich Clüver angetretene Annum disciplinae auf dem Chore zu Verden und Urlaub zu dessen Fortsetzung in Bremen.

62 26 58 1641

Beschwerde des Bürgers Brandt zu Buxtehude über G. Clüver wegen von dem Hofe zu Riede zu viel geforderten Hafer.

62 26 60 a 1642

Gesuch des G. Clüver an das Domcapitel zu Verden wegen Holzbewilligung zur Reparatur der Stemmer Mühle.

(Verzeichnis Stade Bd. 30)

(STAATSARCHIV HANNOVER)

(Zu Stade entstandene Akten aus der Zeit der braunsch.-lüneburg Occupation 1676/80).

Seite d. Verz. Fach Nr. Jahr

Betrifft

31 8 c 1 1672/73

Anna Sophia Clüver, Ehefrau des Jul. v. d. Lieth contra Joh. Otto v. Mandelsloh pto. Restituierung der ihm geliehenen Kleinodien u. dafür mit Arrest belegten Meierhofes an der Oste (Amt Neuhaus).

(Urkunden betr. Clüver)

(STAATSARCHIV HANNOVER)

Im Stader Archiv 1931,

Seite 118 wird u. a. geschrieben:

"An der Spitze eines jeden Gaus stand ein aus den Edelingen gewählter Vorsteher, zu den die Schriftsteller uns die lateinische Bezeichnung 'princeps' überliefert haben.".....

"In einzelnen Gerichten wie zum Beispiel in den Gohgerichten Achim und Sottrum wurden die Gohgräfen noch im 17. Jahrh. von den Gerichtsinsassen gewählt und nahmen eine sehr selbständige, der des Amtmannes fast gleichstehende Stellung ein."

(Urkunden betr. Clüver)

(STAATSARCHIV HANNOVER)

Im "Registrum Eccleriae Verdensis".

(abgedruckt in v. Hodenberg,

"Verdener Geschichtsquellen" I,  
Seite 3), finden sich die  
Worte:

"Item de Cluuer	:	Js eyn geslechte
Item de Slepegrellen:	:	vor ije Jaren de
Item de Schocken	:	Clawen genant heff-
		en al dre gefort
		eyne Baren Claven
		im schilde"

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(STAATSARCHIV HANNOVER)

In der Urkunde über den Streit wegen der geistlichen Gerichtsbarkeit über das Schloss Ottersberg (in welcher auch Rotenburg erstmalig erwähnt wird), vom Jahre 1226, finden sich, laut Mitteilung der "Zeitschrift des historischen Vereins für Niedersachsen" Jahrgang 1871, Seite 9, die Namen:

Fridericum Clauven  
Hermannum Cluvingum.

Und ferner Anmerkung 30:

Herman Cluvere

ist im Jahre 1219 Bürge des Pfalzgrafen Heinrich.

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(STAATSARCHIV HANNOVER)

Weitere Namen im Bremer Urkundenbuch, Nr. 184, Hamburger Urkundenbuch, Nr. 433.

Sowie oben genannte Zeitschrift: Jahrg. 1855, S. 361; Jahrg. 1856 II 194; Jahrg. 1858, Seite 403.

ADDENDA

BLANK SPACE FOR FUTURE NOTES























